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INVESTIGATION

Bureau File Number

62-587

DO NOT DESTROY -
PENDING LITIGATION

129, 198, 167, 396, 210,

See also Nos.

277A

167

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67

217

279

184

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News
Clippings

Vol. 1

FEDERAL BUREAU

of

INVESTIGATION

Bureau File Number

Volume 8
Series

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SEN. KENNEDY SHOT AT VICTORY FETE Rafferty Seems Headed for Upset Victory Over Kuchel Screams of Horror Rend Joyous Gala at Ambassador

BY DARYL E. LEMBKE

Times Staff Writer

At 12:20 a.m. Wednesday Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was shot in the body after he left the podium at the Ambassador.

It was not learned immediately how serious the wound was.

The New Yorker had just finished making a victory statement in his bid to capture the Democratic presidential nomination in California.

Witnesses nearby said Kennedy was struck in the body and a woman standing nearby was spattered with blood.

Shouts and screams filled the packed hall as a call went out over the public address system for a doctor.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-1 LA Times
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Kennedy aides tried to clear the area during the enormous confusion.

"Please leave the room! Please leave the room, ladies and gentlemen. If you don't we can't get medical attention for the senator. Everybody—out of the room!" pleaded the Kennedy aides.

Kennedy was not apparently the only one shot.

The shooting took place in the kitchen backstage.

Three to five shots were fired.

Three doctors went to the stage.

Mrs. Fred Dutton, wife of an aide to the senator, said she heard five shots.

Tears and bedlam prevailed throughout the Ambassador.

"It sounded like firecrackers," Mrs. Dutton said.



CHEERING THE KENNEDY NAME—Happy crowd at Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's headquarters at Am-

bassador whoop it up over election return that gave their candidate a lead over Sen Eugene J. McCarthy.

Times photo

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

KEN NEDY SHOT!

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A-1 Herald-Examiner
 Los Angeles, Calif.

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 Author: Conrad Casler
 Editor: Donald Goodenow
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Pickard

Four Others Wounded Here Police Hold Gunman

CONDITION CRITICAL

By CONRAD CASLER
Herald-Examiner Staff Writer

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, moments after delivering an election victory speech to a wildly partisan crowd at the Ambassador Hotel, was shot and critically wounded early today as he and his entourage left the ballroom through a kitchen exit.

Four other persons were injured in the melee. At least six shots fired from a small hand gun rang out and hotel personnel, guards and Kennedy's friends grappled with the short, curly haired gunman.

Kennedy was rushed immediately to Central Receiving Hospital. There, 45 minutes after the shooting, hospital spokesmen said his condition was critical. He suffered at least two wounds: one in the head and one in the hip.

A priest gave Kennedy last rites of the Catholic Church at Central Receiving Hospital as doctors worked feverishly on the candidate whose Presidential

brother was gunned down in Dallas by an assassin four-and-one-half years ago.

Also reported wounded in the wild outbreak was Paul Schrade, a United Auto Workers union executive at North American-Rockwell Corp.; an unidentified blond woman; a young boy shot in the thigh, and Ira Goldstein, another UAW executive. Their conditions were not immediately reported.

Mrs. Ethyl Kennedy knelt by her bleeding husband in the small pantry as he lay awaiting medical help. He did not say anything, but his eyes were open and he appeared to be conscious.

House Speaker Jesse Unruh was nearby when the Kennedy party left the ballroom, but was uninjured. Former Olympics star Rafer Johnson, a Kennedy supporter, helped subdue the gunman and disarm him.

The would-be assassin secreted himself in the small vestibule pantry apparently knowing the party would exit that way.

Busboy Juan Romero, 25, of 475 S. McDonald, said he saw the entire shooting.

"He (Kennedy) was shaking my hand and had just turned away when this guy came out and started shooting. Then the senator fell and I tried to hold his head."

Other witnesses said that after the first shot, others jumped on the diminutive gunman, but he managed to raise his gun above their heads and continue peppering the area with shots.

The gunman was hustled through the startled crowd to a private hotel room for questioning. As he was led away, some of the 1000 persons jamming the room attempted to grab him. More than one shout of "lynch him" was heard.

After nearly an hour of questioning at the hotel, the suspect was hustled out of the hotel.

"I did it for my country. I love my country," he said.

Pandemonium broke loose in the hotel ballroom as news filtered back to the happy throng that their leader had been cut down in a fusillade of fire.

Many women wept, men cursed and others fell on their knees praying.

At McCarthy headquarters, Sen. McCarthy led his followers in a few moments of prayer for Kennedy's speedy recovery the moment he heard the news.

The crowd continued to mill around the ballroom in stunned confusion. Some of the wounded were administered to on banquet tables.

Lights were turned out for a while in an effort to clear the room.

Police cordoned off the area keeping all those there inside before they could leave with possible clues.



—United Press Telephoto

BOBBY KENNEDY AS GUNMAN WAITED
Attack came shortly after photo taken

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Yorty Reveals Suspect's Memo Set Death Date

Note Gave Deadline for
Slaying of Kennedy: Year
After Arab-Israel War

BY JERRY COHEN
Times Staff Writer

About three weeks ago the young Jordanian refugee accused of shooting Sen. Robert F. Kennedy wrote a memo to himself, Mayor Sam Yorty revealed Wednesday. The memo said:

"Kennedy must be assassinated before June 5, 1968"—the first anniversary of the six-day war in which Israel humiliated three Arab neighbors, Egypt, Syria and Jordan.

Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, 24, police said, missed his deadline for shooting the senator by a mere 20 minutes.

The shots which felled the Democratic presidential aspirant were fired at 12:20 a.m. Wednesday—June 5, 1968.

Strongly Anti-Israeli

Sirhan, described by acquaintances as a "virulent" anti-Israeli, was seized seconds later, and a .22-caliber revolver was wrested from him.

He would tell police nothing, not even his name.

But as the day wore on, investigation and disclosures from persons who knew him best revealed Sirhan, a Pasadena resident, as a young man with a supreme hatred for the state of Israel.

Sen. Kennedy, it appeared obvious from what Mayor Yorty and others said, became a personification of that hatred because of his recent pro-Israeli statements.

The memo, said the mayor, appeared in one of two stenographer's notebooks found in Sirhan's home at 696 E. Howard St., Pasadena.

Each, said the mayor, contained "18 to 20 pages" of anti-Israeli, pro-Arab and pro-Communist scribbles, written in both pen and pencil.

Yorty said he learned of what he called the "new evidence" when he visited the Ramparts police division seeking information on the progress of the investigation.

Held Many Statements

The notebooks, found by officers in the suspect's room, bore "many statements about assassinating Sen. Robert F. Kennedy," the mayor said.

The "June 5" notation, he added, appeared to have been entered either May 17 or 18.

Such phrases as "long live Nasser" also appear in the notebooks, said the mayor, along with "statements saying the suspect is sympathetic to communism, whether it be Russian, Chinese and so forth."

Police Chief Tom Reddin acknowledged the existence of the note pads, but he declined comment on the contents, saying that further elaboration might "prejudice" the case against Sirhan.

But former employers, classmates and teachers at John Muir High School, from which he was graduated in 1963, underlined Sirhan's fierce anti-Israeli views.

John H. Weidner, 57, operator of a Pasadena health food chain and a recent employer, described Sirhan, a onetime racetrack exercise boy and aspiring jockey, as "a good worker, an honest man."

"But," said Weidner, "he had a lot of complexes, mainly related to Israel."

"He claimed when he was young he had seen some people, relatives I think, killed by Israelis."

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MILLS

ALL LEADS COVERED

"Sen. Kennedy said the other day he wanted to help Israel. So I was not surprised after he was shot that Sirhan's resentment had pushed him emotionally to do what he did."

Weidner referred to remarks made recently by the New York senator affirming his support of Israel's territorial integrity against the Arab nations.

The most recent came during Saturday night's televised debate with Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy.

A newspaper clipping about the debate reportedly was found in Sirhan's pockets when he was seized seconds after the shooting early Wednesday in the Ambassador Hotel.

His identification was made public several hours later by Reddin and Yorty at a joint press conference. The mayor said identification was made through the gun taken from the young Jerusalem-born Jordanian at the hotel.

It was traced, Yorty explained, to a brother of the suspect. "The brother is talking to us now," the mayor said.

He identified the brother as Munir (Joe) Sirhan, believed to be 20 and an employe of a Pasadena department store.

Both he and another brother, Adel, came forward voluntarily after seeing the suspect's picture on television Wednesday morning, Reddin said.

All three brothers live with their mother, Mary, an employe of a church nursery school in Pasadena.

The suspect also has two other brothers, Sharif, who lives in Highland Park, and Saidallah, who lives in New York.

A sister died of cancer a year ago.

The family came to the United States in 1957 from their small village near Jerusalem, scene of some of the bitterest Israeli-Jordanian skirmishes.

They moved almost immediately to Pasadena.

The father accompanied his wife and children here, friends said, but soon moved back to Jordan.

Sirhan was 12 at the time, and he, his four brothers and sister were survivors of a family that once numbered 12 children. It is not known whether the other children died in the long Israeli-Arab conflict or from other causes.

At John Muir, Sirhan was a member of the junior and senior councils and the ROTC.

The slight, dark-complexioned suspect was described by some classmates as "polite, clean and an A-1 student," but withdrawn and "hard to understand," "a loner."

Teacher's Report

A teacher said he frequently heard Sirhan express "anti-Jewish feelings."

Weidner was a member of the Dutch underground in World War II which helped Jews escape Nazi-occupied Holland.

"I spoke with him about the Jewish people who suffered so, and told him how my own sister was killed by the Germans, my best friends tortured and arrested.

"I told him I had forgiven the Germans. He said: 'I would like to be like you—but I cannot forgive.'"

Sirhan worked for Weidner from last September until this April.

Attended College

After graduating from Muir, Sirhan attended Pasadena City College and worked as a groom and racetrack exercise boy, hoping to become a jockey.

Police obtained Sirhan's prints from an application he filed with the Thoroughbred, Racing Protective Bureau at Hollywood Park.

He has no police record and has never sought American citizenship.

Weidner said when he

asked him why he never had become a citizen, Sirhan replied with criticism of the U.S. for helping Israel.

While working on a race horse ranch near Corona on Sept. 25, 1966, Sirhan was thrown from a horse and sustained a head injury.

In an application filed with the State Department of Industrial Relations on July 11, 1967, he claimed the injury affected his eyesight.

The injury occurred, he said, when he was "thrown off a filly while exercising her, breezing her at full speed."

\$2,000 Settlement

He was rewarded with a \$2,000 compromise settlement last April 15.

A neurosurgeon who examined him said he found "no evidence of a neurological problem at this time." That was in September, 1967.

His mother, upon learning her son had been arrested Wednesday morning, said the head injury "may have changed his behavior."

But Mrs. Sirhan, housekeeper at Westminster Presbyterian Nursery School, 1757 N. Lake Ave., Pasadena, said when informed of the arrest:

"No. No. It can't be true.

My son is a good boy. He has caused no trouble."

Mrs. Sirhan is held in the highest respect by her co-workers and superiors at the nursery. Said its director, Mrs. Clarence Robinson:

"She is truly a most wonderful person. I don't know how we would run the school without her."

Another doctor who examined him after his horse race injury said:

"I treated him for about a year on and off. He was a fairly explosive personality."

After police took custody of Sirhan from Kennedy aides who had overpowered him at the hotel, no identification was found in his pockets.

But four \$100 bills, a \$5 bill, four \$1 bills and a small amount of change were discovered there.

Anti-Kennedy Poem

Also found, said Mayor Yorty, were "some newspaper clippings which were anti-Kennedy in nature. One, from a Pasadena newspaper, gave Kennedy's itinerary — where he planned to speak in June. There also was a poem reflecting unfavorably on the senator."

Los Angeles police also recovered a spent .22-caliber slug, of the type which wounded Sen. Kennedy, from trash at the rear of the modest but

neat single-story white frame Sirhan home.

Under police questioning, he volunteered nothing about his background or the shooting. But he expressed an unusual curiosity about the recent Kirschke murder trial and animatedly asked detectives questions about it.

His name, both first and last, is that of an ancient Arab tribe which once roamed the Syrian Desert, according to Prof. Joseph Eliash of UCLA's Near Eastern languages and literature department.

Mideast Tribe

The tribe's descendants are found today in a region extending from Western Iraq to Syria and Jordan, Eliash said, and it is not unusual for its members to bear the same first and last name.

Arab sources say members of the Sirhan clan, known in Jerusalem as Sar'han—and pronounced Sak-han—still live at Silwan on the outskirts of Old Jerusalem in the West Bank sector seized by Israel from Jordan last June.

About 250 persons

named Sirhan live in the village, all members of branches of the same family, the sources said.

The name Sirhan is Moslem, said Prof. Eliash, but the suspect's middle name of Bishara is Christian.

In Arabic, it means "good news."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

NATIONALISM APPARENT CAUSE

Tragedy Fails to Fit Theory of a Sick American Society

BY ROBERT J. DONOVAN

Times Washington Bureau Chief

In the heartache following the shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, much is already being heard again about the sickness of American society. Yet the crime, evidently, does not prove the case.

Most assuredly the United States is deeply troubled and torn. Moreover, after the gunfire at the Ambassador Wednesday, the country will be fortunate if it is not plunged into political stress and serious new disorders in the angry ghettos.

Nevertheless, the bullet that felled Robert Kennedy came not out of the barrel of American malaise but, apparently, out of a sense of nationalistic and ethnic fanaticism.

When the Jordanian nationalist, Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, allegedly shot Kennedy, ostensibly because of the senator's advocacy of U.S. support for Israel, the crime with which he was charged was in essence another manifestation of the centuries-old hatred between Arab and Jew. Killing for tribal or nationalistic revenge, which was what it amounted to, is a story as old as the human race.

Because it was a seeming outgrowth of passion over the rivalries of two foreign countries, the assault upon Kennedy was in fact untypical of political assassination and attempted assassination in the United States.

The closest parallel to it was the attempted assassination of President Harry S. Truman at Blair House on Nov. 1, 1950, by Oscar Collazo and Griselio Torresola, members of the revolutionary Puerto Rican Nationalist Party. Born abroad, like Sirhan, they were fa-

natics who lived in the Bronx and plotted to kill Mr. Truman as a means of winning independence for Puerto Rico.

Whatever comfort there may be in the probability that the Kennedy shooting was not a crime of home-grown origins, so to speak, is offset by distress and guilt over the atmosphere of violence, here and abroad, in which it occurred.

For whatever reasons, the tempo of murder is increasing. John F. Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King were shot within five years of each other. Now Robert Kennedy has been shot slightly more than two months after the murder of Dr. King.

Arms Availability

In the last 50 years the ghastly slaughters of two world wars, followed by the war in Korea and now the Vietnam war, have made life seem terribly cheap. Everywhere inhibitions against killing as a means of accomplishing personal or national aims have seemed to be weakening.

In the United States the availability of firearms is both a disgrace and an invitation to disaster.

When it comes to political assassination there is no way of knowing to what extent weak or unstable minds of potential killers are affected by public hatred and violence.

In "The Death of a President," for example, William Manchester argued, though without convincing evidence, that the widespread hatred of John Kennedy in Dallas inflamed Lee Harvey Oswald.

After Theodore Roosevelt had been superficially shot in the chest in Milwaukee during the Bull Moose campaign of 1912, he said:

"It is a very natural thing that weak and vicious minds should be inflamed to acts of violence by the kind of foul mendacity and abuse that have been heaped upon me for the last three months in the interest not only of Mr. Debs but of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Taft . . .

"I wish to say seriously to the speakers and the newspapers representing both the Republican and Democratic and Socialist parties that they cannot, month in and month out, year in and year out, make the kind of slanderous, bitter and malevolent assaults that they have made and not expect that brutal and violent characters, especially when the brutality is accompanied by a not-too-strong mind—they cannot expect that such natures will be unaffected by it."

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It may be that the unparalleled emotionalism that enveloped Robert Kennedy's campaigning for the Presidency affected a fanatical mind.

Before the tragedy at Dallas three incumbent Presidents (Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley) had been assassinated; two (Jackson and Truman) had been the intended but unharmed victims of assassins; one President-elect (Franklin D. Roosevelt) had been shot at but not wounded, and one ex-President (Theodore Roosevelt) had been shot.

Like Oswald, all their assassins or would-be assassins were slight men, albeit with big notions. John Wilkes Booth, who killed Lincoln, was 5 feet 8 inches tall and weighed 160. The others ranged downward in size to Giuseppe Zangara, would-be assassin of Franklin Roosevelt, who stood only 5 feet high and weighed 106 pounds.

Out of Obscurity

True to form, the suspected assailant of Robert Kennedy stands 5 feet 5 and weighs 120 pounds.

Except for Booth, a celebrated actor, these assassins of the past came out of obscurity to fire at their victims. They were loners. Few of them had

been troublemakers of any consequence. Most had been known as rather mild, kind and neat men. No one dreamed they would shoot at a President, any more than anyone would have dreamed of the intentions of the man lurking in the Ambassador kitchen.

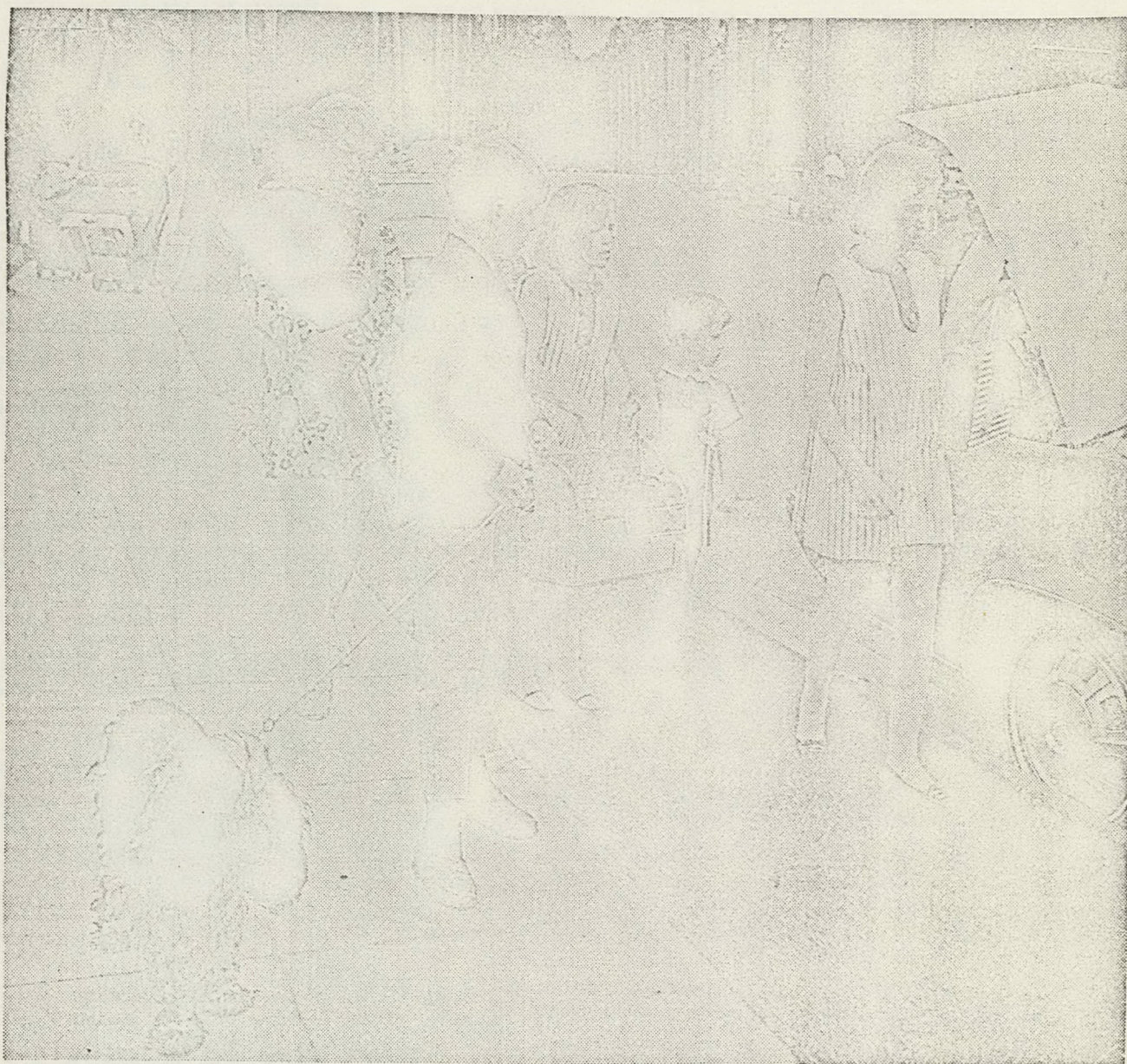
But in the end they had two things in common. All had a cause, real or imagined. And practically all, by today's standards, were mental cases.

Even as the country is searching its soul over the shooting of Robert Kennedy and deploring the violence in American life, past and present, the fact remains that many other countries have known far worse violence at one time or another.

If indeed a history of violence is a factor in political assassination in America, it is by no means the only explanation. The very circumstance that the United States is such an open society gives assassins relatively easy access to public figures.

It is for this reason that since Dallas the protection of the President by the Secret Service has grown so much tighter that it has almost affected the nature of the Presidency and has made Mr. Johnson seem at times a prisoner of his job.

The shooting at Los Angeles is bound to hasten the trend and thus more than ever physically to separate the President from the people.



GOING HOME WITHOUT FATHER—Six of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's children leave with their dog, Freckles, from Beverly Hills Hotel on way to the airport as luggage is wheeled up in rear. Vice Presi-

dent Humphrey sent a jet to take the children to their Virginia home. They are identified, from left, as Kathleen, 16, holding Matthew, 3, Michael, 10, Mary Kerry, 8, Christopher, 4, Mary Courtney, 11.

Times photo by George R. Fry

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

HOPES FOR 'NEW POLITICS' DASHED**Despair Grips Youth in Wake of Shooting**

BY LINDA MATHEWS

Times Staff Writer

With transistor radios pressed to their ears and final exams forgotten for the moment, despondent young people in classrooms and college dormitories throughout California reacted numbly Wednesday to the shooting of Robert F. Kennedy.

For many, the youthful New York senator seemed their most sympathetic and effective liaison with the over 30 generation. The tragedy that befell him early Wednesday brought despair, a wave of nihilism and hysteria.

He and his chief opponent in Tuesday's primary election, Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, had been credited with reawakening political interest among the young. Many saw their hopes for a "new politics" dashed by the would-be assassin.

Even the young in the camps of his enemies and the more outspoken campus radicals, who have never regarded Kennedy as a friend, expressed profound grief.

"Everything we tried to do now seems so futile," said Gary Townsend, 21, Southern California chairman of Youth for Kennedy. "All the time, all the work directed in useful channels, intended to change the country, is gone, snap, with one man with a gun."

"All of us are left asking one question: 'Is politics really worth it?' I just don't have my heart in this year's election any more."

Expressing the sentiments of many others, Allan Mann, 21, a McCarthy worker, and managing editor of the UCLA Daily Bruin, said, "The whole youth movement for Kennedy and McCarthy came about because of our disillusionment and disgust with the country."

"I have a sort of gut feeling, deep inside, that this shooting and whatever happens to Kennedy will make young people completely unreachable."

For young Mexican-Americans and Negroes, the shooting stirred deep feelings and evoked sporadic violence.

In one instance, a man and a woman had to restrain a young Negro who began pounding furniture and threatened to break windows at a downtown office shortly after midnight.

"This is a sick society, a sick society," the youth yelled.

Juan Flores, 21, an organizer for the United Farm Workers, said "young Chicanos have no place to turn. There is no friend we have like

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*C.C. to Ben
6/6/68*

Kennedy. There is no substitute."

Kennedy's severest critics in radical organizations, who had dismissed his Vietnam and urban policies as carbon copies of the Johnson Administration's, also issued statements.

"I never would have voted for him," said Neil Brown, 21, a member of the Los Angeles Resistance, "and I wondered about his motives for refusing to reopen the Warren Commission investigation of his brother's death. "But he is a man doing what he thinks is best, and as members of the Resistance, we're against all violence, all killing. Some people here are really broken up."

Explanations Vary

Campus figures offered explanations, from the naive to the highly academic, for the assassination attempt.

Albert Bandura, professor of psychology at Stanford who had done extensive research on the sources of violence said: "The whole culture has changed the violence syndrome into a cool, guiltless routine of disposing of problems by disposing of the people who cause problems."

"I don't understand how we can stop it. It's like a Frankenstein monster."

There was genuine despair over the apparent unwillingness of Americans to work for stricter gun laws or an end to violence.

"Oh, this will bring the usual demands for gun laws and a lot of church going," predicted Kenneth Prewitt, an assistant professor of political science at Stanford, "but I don't think there will be any real change."

Most reaction was more personal, as people tried to sort out their feelings and find some reason for the shooting.

According to house mothers and dormitory residents, students—all of whom face final exams this week—sat before television sets until dawn Wednesday, waiting for some word of the senator's condition.

Feeling of Gloom

"They are very calm, just sitting there in silence before the TV," one house master said. "Most have called their parents, because they want to talk it over with someone close. But there is no violence, no coherent discussion, just an awful feeling of gloom."

At Southland high schools, an unnatural silence settled over grounds and classrooms. School administrators ignored the regulation forbidding transistor radios on campus and urged teachers to discuss the shooting with students. Attendance was normal.

Familiar Place

"I think the kids would rather be here together, in a familiar place, than home alone," one vice principal observed.

For the very young, who went to bed Tuesday elated that Kennedy won his primary race and woke Wednesday to be told of the night's events, the shooting was especially traumatic.

"If we have to shoot our politicians, why have elections at all?" asked Kevin Carroll, 14, an eighth-grade student at Audubon Junior High School. "Why bother? We could just have cowboy shoot-'em-who will govern."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FORCES OF DESTINY GATHER

Quiet Hours Spent With Kin and Aides Before Tragedy

BY JACK SMITH

Times Staff Writer

The senator had spent the afternoon surfing with his 12-year-old son at Malibu. Sen. Robert Kennedy was waiting in his suite, five floors above the room where they waited for him.

Someone asked: "Did you catch any ninth waves?"

The ninth wave is the big one, the one that makes all the waiting and the danger worth while.

"Yes, we did," the senator said. He smiled, pleased with the memory of it.

"I guess that's where I got this."

He traced a finger across his forehead, just over the right eye. There was a bump, near the temple, a small raw knot the size of a marble; a small boy's badge of honor.

If you knew it was there, you could have seen the bump a few minutes later when the senator stood under the television lights, downstairs in the Embassy Room, to make his victory speech.

Climax Moment Nears

At this moment, though, he was not ready to go down there. All the forces, all the energies and decisions and quirks that were to make this night his night of destiny were gathering, speeding toward their momentous climax.

But it was not clear yet, not clear beyond a doubt. The senator was not ready.

It was only 10:15 p.m. The polls had been closed more than two hours. But the count was maddeningly slow. Victory cast its shadow, but there was no substance yet, no certainty.

The senator had slipped into the hotel a few minutes after 8 p.m. He would spend the next four hours in his private rooms, watching television, talking quietly with aides and members of the family and old friends.

Across the hall in the Royal Suite the clan was gathered.

Wife and Sister Present

The senator's wife, Ethel, sat on a couch across the main room from the television set. The senator's sister, Jan, was there. And Col. John Glenn, the astronaut, and his wife and their young daughter were there.

For a while, until their bedtime, four of the Kennedy children were there. David, Michael, Courtney, Kerry. They were dressed up properly, the boys in blue blazers and gray slacks with striped neck-

ties. They were excited and ebullient, but very polite.

The bar was open in the next room. But there was no sense of celebration yet. The early returns, coming in over the TV, were hard to understand. The senator was not winning, but he would win. How did anyone know? Could anyone really know?

Nevertheless, by 9 p.m., the quiet group of Kennedy men in the rooms across the hall began to smell big victory.

The senator, for no apparent reason, came out into the hall. He leaned against the wall beside his door. He folded his arms and looked down at the floor.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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17m

Reporters Given Surprise

Two or three reporters had been waiting in the hallway for such an appearance. For a moment they were too surprised to act.

What, someone asked finally, did the senator think of the figures as of now?

"I can't talk about it now," the senator said. His voice was almost inaudibly low, but tense and tremulous, as if charged with some vital current.

"I'm not interested in figures." His smile was tense and guarded.

"I'm content if I can win."

Someone, some well-wisher in the hall, observed that the senator's opponent, Gene McCarthy, was beginning to act less like an intellectual and more like a politician.

"I like politicians," the senator said quietly. "I like politics. It's an honorable adventure."

Honorable adventure? A good phrase, someone noted.

"That was Lord Tweedsmuir," the senator said. "You don't remember Lord Tweedsmuir?"

Nobody seemed able to place him. The senator obviously was pleased. He delivered a brief lecture on John Buchan, Lord Tweedsmuir, the Scottish author and statesman.

"He wrote 'The thirty-Nine Steps,' you know, and several others. Then he was governor-general of Canada."

"He said 'politics is an honorable adventure,' the senator repeated the words as if wanting to hear them again himself, wanting to remember.

"Right now it looks like a Kennedy victory, and a big one," a reporter said. "What next?"

"I'm going to New York on Thursday," the senator said.

A crowd was growing in the hall.

"Couldn't we move this into a room?" someone suggested.

"Sorry," the senator said. "I just walked out in the hall to ask for a drink."

Watches Television

Back in the room he watched television, standing in front of the set, or took phone calls crunching down in a chair with one foot up on the bed, listening mostly, holding the phone in his left hand and working at his unruly hair with his right.

The locked door rattled.

Someone opened it a crack. It was Mrs. Kennedy.

She laughed and slipped in. "Can't even get into my own room?"

Ted Sorensen came in from the floor. He and the senator closed themselves into the little bathroom for a conference. They talked five minutes.

Time to Go

Some counseled it was time to go down to the floor.

On television, Pierre Salinger was telling the crowd:

"The senator is coming down here to talk to you in about an hour."

Cries of impatience.

"Half an hour?" said Salinger.

Cheers.

"Is it going better than you'd hoped?" someone asked Mrs. Kennedy.

"We never thought it was going badly."

11:10 p.m.

"Los Angeles County is going for Kennedy by a big margin."

Unruh Responds

"Yea!" yelled Jesse Unruh, and clapped his hands.

But the senator stood quietly, looking down at the set. He had lit up a long, beautiful cigar, but it hung from his hand, growing a fine ash.

He asked for a drink for himself and his wife. Ginger ale. He drank it down with one gulp. Somebody laughed at something on the television.

"What did he say?" the senator asked.

"He said," Mrs. Kennedy told him, "that Nixon says he can beat you easier than Humphrey."

The senator laughed and took a draw on his cigar.

Aides Are Sure

11:35 . . . The senator's aides were sure now, it was time to go down.

"Do we know enough about it yet?" the senator asked.

"Everybody says you've got a victory now."

The senator went into the next room and shut the door. When he came

out it was nearly midnight. He stood in the center of the room and looked down at Mrs. Kennedy, who was lying back on the bed, resting.

"Ready?" her husband asked.

She got up.

"Do you think we should take Freckles down?" the senator said. "You know they say I used an astronaut and a dog to win."

12:03 a.m.

Senator Robert F. Kennedy moved toward the door. As he passed the long mirror on the wall by the door he paused an instant, tightened his necktie, made a final pass at his hair.

Then he went downstairs to pursue his honorable adventure.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Senator Asked Nation to Solve Its Divisions

Victory Speech Just Before Shooting Was Warmed by Optimism and Sense of Humor

BY DARYLL LEMBKE

Times Staff Writer

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy called for the nation to heal its wounds, issued a political challenge and displayed the impish Kennedy humor in his victory speech just before he was shot early Wednesday morning.

He was gracious to Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, his formidable opponent in Tuesday's presidential primary, and generous with praise for those who helped him win.

He also called for Vice President Humphrey, his main opponent in the battle for the Democratic nomination, to debate him on what direction the country should be headed.

Warm Speech

Kennedy's mood was ebullient and his 10-minute talk was filled with warmth. His robust delivery and the tone of his speech made it all the harder for 1,000 worshipful supporters who heard him to accept what happened seconds after he left the podium of the Ambassador's Embassy Room.

Stepping to microphones on the temporary stage at midnight, Kennedy began with a quip that was just what the crowd needed after four sweltering hours of waiting under the glare of TV floodlights.

"I want to first express my high regard to (Los Angeles Dodger pitcher) Don Drysdale," said KENNEDY WITH A BROAD GRIN. AND THE CROWD HOWLED WITH GLEE. "He pitched his sixth straight shutout tonight, and I hope we have as good fortune in our campaign."

He then expressed his gratitude to his brother-in-law and national campaign manager, Steven Smith. Kennedy said Smith was "ruthless but has been effective." a reference to claim of KENNEDY DETRACTORS! X-DETRACTORS THAT HE IS RUTHLESS! L

!BThanks Family

He went on to thank other members of his family, injecting another light note by including Freckles, his Irish cocker whom he has taken with him on the campaign trail. Kennedy said that Freckles "has been maligned, and as F.D.R. said, 'I don't mind what you say about me, but leave my dog alone.'"

Kennedy also thanked a number of campaign leaders and two minority groups that constituted strong blocs of his support: the Mexican-American and the black community. He singled out by name Mexican-Americans Caesar Chavez and Burt Corona and Negroes Rafer Johnson and Roosevelt Grier.

Then he discussed one of the cornerstones of his campaign, commenting:

"What I think is quite clear that is that we can work together in the last analysis and that what has been going on within the United States over the period of the last three years—the divisions, the violence, the disenchantment with our society; the divisions, whether between blacks and whites, between the poor and the more affluent, or between age groups or on the war in Vietnam—is that we can start to work together.

Basis of Campaign

"We are a great country, an unselfish country and a compassionate country. I intend to make that my basis for running."

He said he believed that the primaries of 1968 had clearly demonstrated the rising demand in the United States for a change from the Johnson-Humphrey leadership.

"And that change can come about only if those who are delegates in Chicago recognize the importance of what has happened here in the state of California, what has happened in South Dakota, what's happened in New Hampshire, what happened across the country," he said.

"The country wants to move in a different direction; we want to deal with our own problems within our own country and we want peace in Vietnam."

The crowd, mostly young people, interrupted with a thundering cheer at the reference to Vietnam.

Congratulates Opponent

Of McCarthy, he said: "I congratulate Sen. McCarthy and those who have been associated with him in their efforts they have started in New Hampshire and carried through to the primary here in the State of California."

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FBI—LOS ANGELES	

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"The fact is that all of us are involved in this great effort. It is a great effort not only on the part of the Democratic Party, it is a great effort on behalf of the United States, on behalf of our own people, on behalf of mankind around the globe."

He told Humphrey:

"I would hope now that the California primary is finished, now that the primary is over, that we could concentrate on having a dialogue—or a debate I hope—between the Vice President and perhaps myself on what direction we want to go in."

Jibes at Yorty

He closed with a quip about Los Angeles Mayor Samuel W. Yorty, who is not a political admirer of Kennedy.

"Mayor Yorty just sent me word that I've got to

leave," said Kennedy. "My thanks to all of you and on to Chicago."

After receiving another huge ovation and holding up the V for victory sign with his right hand, he stepped from the stage and started out of the hotel through the kitchen.

There a gunman's bullets cut him down while the adjoining ballroom was still enveloped in a torrent of happy sound.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Prayers for Swift Recovery Offered

Special prayers for Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's swift recovery and "unity in our country" were offered by the Police Department chaplain in a hushed City Council chamber Wednesday.

Lt. William J. Riddle was invited by Councilman Louis R. Nowell to express the city's sorrow at the attempted assassination of the Democratic presidential candidate.

"We believe it is Your will that a servant, a man who wants to serve his country, a man who has gone on record as believing in You and committing his life to You . . . should recover," Riddle prayed.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Crowd Gathers at Emergency Hospital as Victim Arrives

BY PHILIP FRADKIN
Times Staff Writer

A nurse shut the white curtains inside operating room No. 2 at Central Receiving Hospital early Wednesday, and Sen. Robert F. Kennedy began his private fight for life.

Minutes before — shortly after 12:30 p.m.—a lone city ambulance had pulled up in front of the hospital and Kennedy was wheeled quickly in a stretcher to room No. 2.

He was bundled in a blanket and an oxygen mask covered his mouth and nose. No wounds were visible.

The first moments were hectic in the corridor outside the small room. A brief scuffle broke out between a photographer and two Kennedy aides, who were shielding the entrance.

More newsmen arrived, as did more Kennedy aides and members of his family. Stephen Smith, his brother-in-law, was one of the first, followed shortly after by his wife, Jean, Kennedy's sister.

Priest With Doctors, Nurses

They huddled in a small knot outside the room. Inside with the doctors and nurses was a priest.

Another priest paced the corridor outside, holding the materials used in the last rites in his hands. He was young and his hands trembled.

He asked, "How is he?" No one seemed to know.

Former astronaut John Glenn and Pierre Salinger, a press aide to the senator and press secretary for John F. Kennedy, arrived.

Then the others wounded by the gunshots at the Ambassador arrived in separate ambulances. The crowd of newsmen outside the hospital grew and police repeatedly had to force a path open to the entrance for the wounded.

The curious and concerned gathered outside and the total number of onlookers, including newsmen, grew to about 300.

A woman cried out hysterically, "We want Kennedy. We love him. He isn't dead, is he?"

Taken to Good Samaritan

At 12:57 a.m. Kennedy was wheeled out of the hospital to a city ambulance for the short ride to Good Samaritan Hospital. His face was again covered by an oxygen mask and there was a bandage encircling his forehead.

An aide shouted to police, "No photographers. We don't want any photographers taking pictures. The others are all right." Police were unable to move photographers from around the ambulance.

Members of his family and a few aides rode with the senator to Good Samaritan. Other aides grabbed any transportation available. Salinger and his wife jumped on back of a police motorcycle and were driven off. Police cars took some members of the Kennedy party.

Frank Mankiewicz, Kennedy's press secretary, perched on a wall outside the hospital and gave out the first firm information of the senator's condition.

Emergency Procedures Done

Obviously under a strain but in measured phrases, Mankiewicz explained, "The doctors here have done all emergency procedures. The doctors say his condition is stable. He is breathing well and has a good heart."

Mankiewicz said the senator was wounded in the forehead, behind the right ear and in the hip. Later he corrected this information by stating Kennedy was wounded behind the ear and in the shoulder.

At the emergency hospital, Man-

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FBI — LOS ANGELES	

172

kiewicz said, "His wounds were simply covered to stop the external bleeding."

He added that Kennedy had not recently received any threats on his life. Kennedy recently received any threats on his life.

At Good Samaritan, the lights serving the live television cameras outlined the hospital's stark entrance and the arrivals of doctors.

The crush of newsmen in front of the entrance was so great that an officer twice pleaded, "If you are at all interested in this man, clear a path to let the doctors through."

Although police cordoned off the area surrounding the hospital at Wilshire Blvd. and Lucas Ave., many managed to slip through and stand before the entrance at 1212 Shatto St.

Among the more than 400 persons gathered outside the hospital many held transistor radios to their ears to catch late news bulletins.

Bowed Heads in Crowd
The radio commentator intoned, "And the whole country is praying for the recovery of Sen. Kennedy." Some in the crowd repeatedly bowed their heads, as if in private prayer.

A Negro said, "Such a good man to have around and someone had to go and blow his head off."

A young white girl asked, "Why? What is happening to this country?"

No one answered.

It was a long night and
dawn was overcast.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Wounded Auto Union Official Makes Gains

BY HARRY BERNSTEIN

Times Labor Editor

Paul Schrade, wounded by the shots aimed at Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, was in satisfactory condition Wednesday after a two-hour operation to remove bullet fragments which caused a depressed fracture of his skull.

The operation was performed at the Kaiser Permanente Hospital by Dr. Kasper Fuchs, who said Schrade, regional director of the United Auto Workers, was conscious and talking after the operation.

The bullet entered his skull frontally and fragments lodged in the bony structure were successfully removed.

Reuther Flies Here

Walter Reuther, president of the UAW, and union vice president Leonard Woodcock returned to Los Angeles Wednesday to offer their sympathy and help to Schrade's family who were with him at the hospital.

Schrade is regarded as one of Sen. Kennedy's strongest supporters in the labor movement.

Without waiting for a meeting of the UAW leadership, Schrade announced his full support for Kennedy when the senator first declared his candidacy for the president.

He was singled out for praise by the senator when Kennedy made his victory statement at the Ambassador, and for good reason, from the senator's point of view.

The vast majority of top

union leaders of the nation were rallying behind Vice President Humphrey's candidacy when Schrade moved on his own to the support of Kennedy.

It was Schrade who became Kennedy's prime—and at times only—link with top labor leaders in the West.

The UAW and Reuther are officially neutral but as one of the most outspoken UAW leaders, Schrade said, "Bob Kennedy is a truly great man and America needs him."

At the time of the shooting Wednesday morning, Schrade was standing close to Kennedy when the shots were fired.

'Everything Went Dim'

Afterwards, he was taken to Kaiser Hospital where he told his sister, Betty, "It sounded like big electrical noises going off. I thought I saw water spouting in the air and electric sparks, and I hit the floor. Then everything went dim."

Schrade had been with the senator for a few minutes before Kennedy went to the Embassy Room of the hotel, and laughingly asked the senator to sign the ballot stub which Schrade said "was my vote for you, Bob."

A strong opponent of the U.S. role in the Vietnam war, Schrade, 43, has been active in campaigns against the war and said shortly before he was shot that he saw Sen. Kennedy as "America's best hope for ending that tragic killing."

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

McCarthy Says Entire Nation Bears Guilt, Asks Prayer Vigil

Suspends All Political Activities Indefinitely, Pleads for 'More Rational Attention to Problems of America'

BY KEN REICH

Times Staff Writer

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, appearing grim and shaken, Wednesday said the nation bears "a burden of guilt" for the attempted assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Expressing his "prayer and hope" that Kennedy would recover, McCarthy paid a private visit to the Good Samaritan Hospital Wednesday morning where the New York senator battled for life, and then prepared to fly to Washington, D.C.

McCarthy announced an indefinite suspension of all political activity.

This was the text of a statement he delivered outside his suite in the Beverly Hilton shortly before 10 a.m.:

"No words can fully convey the feeling that I have toward the Kennedy family in this time of their particular tragedy for the feeling that one must have for the nation in the face of this new tragedy.

'Act of 1 Deranged Man'

"It's not enough in my judgment to say that this is the act of one deranged man, if that is the case.

"The nation I think bears too great a burden of guilt of the kind of neglect which has allowed the disposition of violence to grow here in our own land, or the reflection of the violence which we have visited upon the rest of the world, or at least a part of the world.

"All of us must keep vigil with the nation in prayer and hope that Sen. Kennedy will recover

"Meanwhile, I'm suspending indefinitely all political activities. I intend to return to Washington soon to confer there with spokesmen for Sen. Kennedy, with the President, with the Vice President and other political leaders before taking any other political action of any kind."

As McCarthy spoke, he was guarded by Secret Service agents, members of the Beverly Hills Police Department and hotel security personnel.

Answering questions briefly after concluding his formal statement, the senator pleaded for somewhat more rational attention to the problems of America."

Several young aides of McCarthy wept after he spoke. All appeared grim and drawn.

McCarthy had heard the news about the shooting early Wednesday while revising a telegram congratulating Kennedy on his California primary victory.

A television set in the senator's suite gave him the news.

Within 15 minutes, the wing of the seventh floor of the Beverly Hilton in which McCarthy was staying had been cordoned off by police. The halls on the floor were cleared and residents ordered into their rooms.

McCarthy appeared briefly once as he crossed the hall. He seemed shocked and disturbed.

The senator watched the television reports of the shooting until about 2:30 a.m. with his wife, Abigail, aides said. He then retired and slept until about 8 a.m.

Secret Service Arrives

During the night four Secret Service agents arrived to take up the guard President Johnson had ordered on presidential candidates.

Throughout the night the senator's aides kept their vigil by the television sets on the fourth and seventh floors of the hotel, where many were quartered.

About an hour after issuing his morning statement, his first official comment on the tragedy, McCarthy left the hotel by automobile for the hospital.

He then planned to fly to Washington, D.C., it was said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-B Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

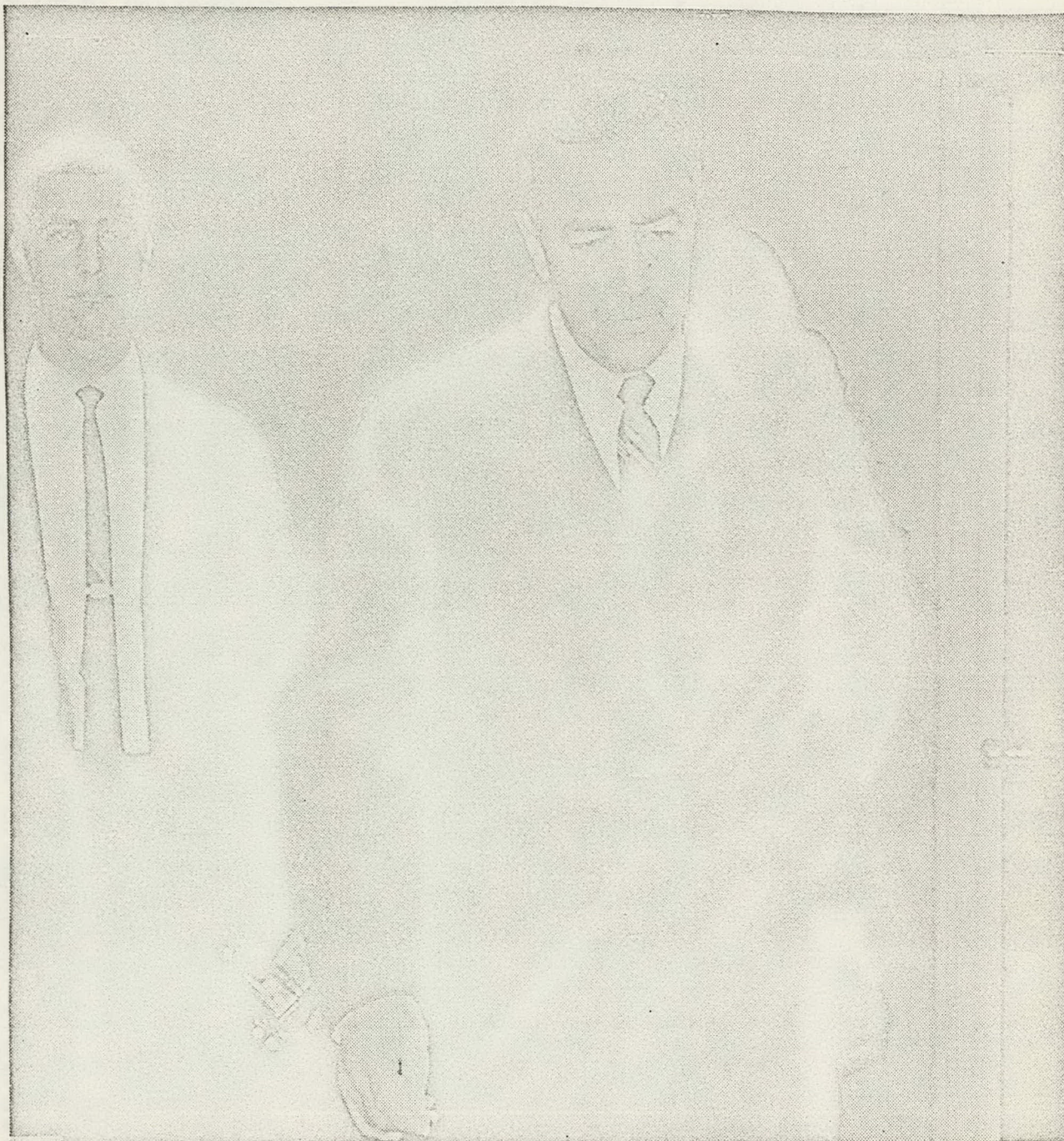
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LEAVES HOTEL'S SUITE—A grim-faced Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy on way to news conference. He

later went to Good Samaritan Hospital where he visited Mrs. Ethel Kennedy and others of the family.
Times photo by Ray Graham

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

ARAB REFUGEE

Suspect's Hate
for Israel Told

BY JERRY COHEN

Times Staff Writer

The young Jordanian refugee accused of shooting Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was considered by acquaintances to be a "virulent anti-Semite."

Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, 24, "was a good worker, an honest man," John H. Weidner, 57, operator of a Pasadena health food chain and the suspect's former employer, said Wednesday.

"But he had a lot of complexes, mainly related to Israel. He resented the state of Israel.

"He claimed when he was young he had seen some people, maybe some relatives, killed by Israelis.

"I Was Not Surprised"

"Sen. Kennedy said the other day he wanted to help Israel. So I was not surprised after he was shot that the boy Sirhan's resentment had pushed him emotionally to do what he did."

Weidner referred to remarks made recently by the Democratic presidential candidate, calling for support of Israel's territorial integrity against the Arab nations.

The most recent came during Saturday night's televised debate with Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy.

A newspaper clipping about the debate reportedly was found in Sirhan's pockets when he was seized seconds after the shooting early Wednesday in the Ambassador Hotel.

Refuse to Give Name

His identification was made public several hours later by Police Chief Tom Reddin and Mayor Sam Yorty at a joint press conference, although the suspect himself had refused to disclose even his name—much less his motive.

The mayor said identification was made through the gun taken from the young Jerusalem-born Jordanian at the hotel.

It was traced, he explained, to the suspect's brother. "The brother is talking with us now," Yorty said.

He identified the brother as Munir (Joe) Sirhan.

The suspect reportedly has three other brothers; two of them married.

Sirhan, Munir and Adel, one of the other brothers, live with their mother, Mrs. Mary Sirhan, employe of a Pasadena church nursery, in the family home at 696 E. Howard St., Pasadena.

It is believed that the family moved to Pasadena about 15 years ago, having fled what was then the British mandate of Palestine when Israeli troops occupied Jordanian Jeru-

salem.

The father reportedly accompanied the family here, but, it is understood, returned several years ago to an as yet undetermined Arab nation.

A sister, acquaintances said, died of cancer about a year ago.

No Identification

After police took custody of Sirhan from Kennedy aides who had overpowered him at the hotel, no identification was found in his pockets.

But four \$100 bills, a \$5 bill, four \$1 bills and a small amount of change were discovered in his pockets.

Also found, said Mayor Yorty, were "some newspaper clippings which were anti-Kennedy in nature. One, from a Pasadena newspaper, gave Kennedy's itinerary — where he planned to speak in June. There also was a poem reflecting unfavorably on the senator."

Los Angeles police also recovered a spent .22-caliber shell, of the type which felled Sen. Kennedy from trash at the rear of the Sirhan home.

'A-1 Student'

The slight, olive-complexioned suspect is a 1963 graduate of John Muir High School, where he was considered by classmates to be "polite, clean and an A-1 student."

Neighbors said he also graduated from Pasadena City college about two years ago.

He was employed by Weidner from last September until April this year as a stock and delivery boy.

Weidner said he asked Sirhan why he had never become an American citizen, and the latter replied with criticism of the United States for its help to

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TIGHT GUARD ON SUSPECT

Legal Action in Shooting Swift

BY RON EINSTOSS

Times Staff Writer

The man accused of shooting Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was processed through the courts early Wednesday in an unprecedented manner for his own protection.

That was the explanation given by Dist. Atty. evelle J. Younger following the arraignment of Sirhan Sirhan, who identified himself as "John Doe" both to investigators, who interrogated him for many hours, and to Municipal Judge Joan Dempsey Klein, who arraigned him.

THE HANDLING OF Sirhan, from the time of his arrest until his appearance in court, was marked by as much security as was provided President Johnson in recent appearances here.

Suspect Removed

After his arrest at the Ambassador, within minutes of his alleged shooting spree, which also wounded five others, the suspect was whisked away. He was taken to the Los Angeles Police department's Rampart Division and then to the Central Homicide Bureau in the downtown Police Administration Bldg.

While he was being questioned by detective, it was learned, Police Chief Tom Reddin and Younger jointly made a decision to charge and arraign the suspect as soon as possible, with no word to the public or press.

They reportedly felt that such a move would eliminate any possibility that Sirhan could meet the same fate which befell Lee Harvey Oswald, who was slain in Dallas after the 1963 assassination of President Kennedy.

Order Issued

Younger ordered the immediate issuance of a complaint charging Sirhan with six counts of assault with a deadly weapon with the intent to commit murder.

His chief complaint deputy, Joseph L. Carr, was contacted at home and told to report downtown to draw up the formal charges.

At the same time, arrangements were made by Judge Klein to appear in court at 7:30 a.m.—more than an hour before the normal starting time—for the purpose of arraigning Sirhan.

It was 7:40 a.m.—seven hours and 20 minutes after the shooting.—that the frail-looking young man, who refused to identify himself, was advised of the charges against him.

The only spectators allowed into the courtroom were about 40 police and sheriff's officers.

Judge Asks Name

After talking informally for several minutes in court with County Public Defender Richard Buckley, Sirhan twice was asked by Judge Klein: "Do you have a name?"

The first time, he answered, "Mr. Buckley is representing me."

The jurist repeated the question and the suspect replied, "John Doe."

He then was asked if he had an attorney. When he said he did not, Judge Klein then officially appointed the Public Defender's Office.

Sirhan, wearing white, hospital orderly-type pants and a blue denim shirt in place of the blue sweater and pants he was wearing when arrested, was informed of his right to a speedy and public trial, his right to either a trial by jury or by a court, his right to cross-examine witnesses against him and his right to either testify or refuse to testify.

No Questions

When she finished arraigning him, Judge Klein inquired of the suspect as to whether he had any questions.

"Not at this time," Sirhan answered.

When the matter of bail arose, Chief Dep. Dist. Atty. Lynn D. Compton, one of several of Younger's top aides who worked throughout the night, suggested that the

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defendant be held without bail.

Although such a request was unusual in a non-capital case, Compton cited several reasons for his position, including:

1—The strong possibility that one of the victims (presumably Kennedy) may die (which would then make it a case punishable by death).

2—The fact that the defendant refused to identify himself, making it impossible to conduct any investigation of his background to determine how high his bail should be.

3—The lack of knowledge as to whether any other persons were involved in the shootings.

Summarizes Plea

Then Compton added:

"It is permissible for the court to deny bail on a proper showing, which I feel we have made, that it would be for the protection we have made, that it would be for the protection of society to keep him in jail

"This man did attempt to assassinate a United States senator."

Compton also said he felt that holding the defendant without bail would accomplish the purpose of protecting him.

Buckley, however, disagreed.

He said the court has no discretion as to fix bail and in a reasonable amount.

Amount Considered

"What do you consider a reasonable amount in view of the fact he has refused to identify himself and he attempted to take the life of a United States senator, who still is in critical condition?" the judge asked.

"I find it exceedingly difficult to consider setting a bail at this juncture, considering the facts the court has before it."

She added: "I even heard some news reports that many persons had expressed the thought that he should be killed, hung or strung up."

Buckley remained persistent and again requested that bail be set. This time the judge complied.

\$250,000 Set

"I'll set bail at \$250,000 at this time," Judge Klein declared, and Sirhan, handcuffed and surrounded by officers, was led out of court to County Jail.

Before he left, Judge Klein set his preliminary hearing for Monday at 8:30 a.m.

Such a proceeding, however, probably will be unnecessary by that time because the County Grand Jury on Friday morning will hear evidence in the case and will be asked to return an indictment.

In keeping with the other swift action taken thus far, the grand jury was hurriedly briefed Wednesday morning by Dep. Dist. Atty. John E. Howard, chief of the DA's Special Investigation Division.

When Howard made his presentation, foreman L. E. McKee said the jurors had agreed to hear the case Friday, a day of the week they normally are not in session.

Arrives at Headquarters

Earlier, after Sirhan arrived at the Police Administration Building, the facility was closed to all but authorized personnel. Newsmen were admitted only after being searched by police.

For the first time in the history of the police building, reporters were barred from the third floor—where the suspect was being interrogated in the Homicide Bureau's squad room.

Among those present at police headquarters, in addition to Younger and Compton, were Howard, whose unit usually confines its activities to probing allegations of misconduct by public officials, and George Stoner, chief of the DA's Bureau of Investigation.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Robert Kennedy's Message

Of all the crimes of violence in a violent world, none is more starkly violent than assassination. It is the ultimate in taking jungle law into one's own hand. It is little man playing judge and executioner. It resolves nothing except the fact that a human being, at his worst, is an utterly contemptible creature.

For the third time in less than five years an assassin struck early Wednesday against a renowned leader in the United States.

By a supreme stroke of bitter irony, his bullets felled the brother of the President who was martyred on Nov. 22, 1963. Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, who seeks the office held by the late John F. Kennedy, now is fighting for life in a Los Angeles hospital.

And the prayers of an anxious nation beseech his recovery.

Sen. Kennedy, by yet another ironic chance, was struck down at his greatest moment of victory in a long and arduous primary campaign for the Presidency—shortly after he had himself issued a moving appeal for an end to violence in American society.

His triumph in the California election on Tuesday was to a large degree attributable

to his earnest, urgent call for national measures that would cure the social ills that help foster urban riots.

This was the cause to which the Rev. Martin Luther King had devoted himself before his own tragic murder last April 4.

But noble ideas do not die.

Many of President Kennedy's proposals for a better America have come to fruition, and stand today as a testament to his enlightened thinking. Dr. King's courageous advocacy of equal rights for all men has inspired millions of other Americans to strive toward that dream.

Sen. Kennedy is a devoted adherent of the philosophy espoused by both of these great men. Much of vigorous bid for the Presidency has been built around their concepts, which he has articulated in his wide-ranging campaign.

Much of the durability, the continuity, of the American political system depends on such a legacy of ideas.

Even as we pray for Sen. Kennedy's recovery, we can be grateful that he has so forthrightly spoken out against injustices, in our midst, and insisted that correcting them be the prime issue of the 1968 Presidential contest.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

II-4 Los Angeles Times
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FBI - LOS ANGELES	

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Disbelief, Sorrow Sweep Negro, Latin Areas at News of Tragedy

BY RAY ROGERS and JACK JONES

Times Staff Writers

Stunned disbelief and sorrow swept across the Mexican-American barrios and through the Negro neighborhoods of South Los Angeles Wednesday as hundreds of thousands tried to grasp the enormity of the tragedy befalling Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

To many, he was the only presidential candidate who fully sensed their problems and their frustrations. They had supported him at the polls on Tuesday in massive numbers.

Person after person in the minority communities expressed bitter feelings that the New York senator was simply the latest victim of a national "climate of violence" that struck down his brother as well as Medgar Evers, Dr. Martin Luther King and others not so well known.

In East Los Angeles, small groups talked quietly and offered prayers for the candidate and for his family.

Watts 'Eerie Quietness'

In Watts, there was what Earl Hampton, director of Westminster Neighborhood Center, described as "an eerie quietness."

Along 103rd St., a few people stood watching television sets in store windows, waiting for news on Sen. Kennedy's condition. Some wept openly.

But there was none of the normal daytime activity along the street.

"It's like they're saying," Hampton said, "that no matter how many friends the black community makes, no matter how many good people are on our side, somebody always takes them away from us."

At City of Hope Medical Center in Duarte, a 13-year-old Mexican-American girl suffering leukemia, Margarita Nava, lay in her bed

listening to the radio and praying.

Sen. Kennedy was, to her, a special friend.

Two years ago, when he was towing a housing project near Fresno, he met Margarita and talked to her. Then, last May 20, while visiting City of Hope, he discovered her there.

He broke into his campaigning schedule and held a long, personal visit with her. They exchanged gifts. He gave her his tie clasp and she gave him a wallet containing a picture of herself. He promised to write to her.

On Wednesday she didn't cry. She just listened and prayed.

She left the spoken reactions to the adults:

"We in East Los Angeles talked to each other all night long," said Mike De Anda, an actor and president of three East Los Angeles Town Meeting organizations as well as an active worker in the Kennedy campaign.

Man Who Could Help Them

"We felt that here was a man who could do things for us. Everyone I talked to said, 'My God, this is terrible,' 'We felt even worse because at first they said the man who shot him might be a Mexican-American. I knew he wasn't.'"

Walter Bremond, chairman of the Black Congress, expressed the view of others that "this act of violence must be seen in connection with the recent series of assassinations that took the life of Martin Luther King.

"The climate of violence in this country is brought on by the unresolved problems relating to black people and the poor and the

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FBI - LOS ANGELES	

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fact that unpunished violence long directed against them has now been expanded as a way of life and directed against men of prominent positions."

Vincent Rubalcava, field supervisor for the Mexican-American Opportunity Foundation: "It's a tragedy that our society can take such an approach to an individual striving for the underdog."

"I think there were a lot of prayers heard in East Los Angeles last night. Everyone was praying to God that it was not a Mexican-American who shot him."

"I have seen some very hard people crying. It struck everyone — those pulling for him and those who were his enemies. We are all quite confused . . ."

Louise Meriwether, Negro writer: "My reaction is racial and I can't help thinking that all of the unsolved crimes against Negroes have come to an open house of violence."

Other Crimes

"I thought about Medgar Evers and the four children in Alabama and all of the civil rights murders. Murderers who go unapprehended open the door on this kind of thing. I have the feeling there is not too much hope for this country."

Anthony P. Rios, executive director of the Community Service Organization: "Every time anyone speaks out to champion any worthwhile causes for the Spanish-speaking community, he is either knocked down or smeared."

"Bobby Kennedy has been more vocal and seemed to grasp the situation in the Mexican-American community more and more. It was very encouraging . . . and then, last night, another blow . . ."

Dr. Frank Stanley, executive director, Los Angeles Urban League: "It's the most abominable act of sickness that could possibly confront the country. Everytime we see a national leader who begins to understand the necessity for national reform, he's violently attacked."

Officer Robert Ortillo, Hollenbeck Police Station youth services: "The people in my community feel this is the most tragic thing that ever happened. These assassination plots are tearing the country apart."

"There is no real animosity

toward the man who did it. We realize he is sick. People are just praying now for word that Kennedy can survive this tragedy and that none of his faculties are impaired."

Margerite Ray, Negro actress: "I feel as though I want to go to sleep. I don't know what's happening to the world . . ."

Richard Cardoza, president of the Mexican-American Correctional Assn.: "It was just unbelievable. Kennedy was very well liked in the Mexican-American community. I have no shame in saying that tears came to my eyes. The reaction of many of my friends was the same."

Dymally Comment

State Sen. Mervyn Dymally: "For the first time in my political career, I was shocked, because here was the first time a man was trying to do good for his country. What is there to say?"

Mardy Olivás, director of the Plaza Community Center in East Los Angeles: "Some of us who work closely with the people know the love they have for the candidate's family. For everyone from Cesar

Chavez' farmworkers to the people living right here, this is a very tragic occurrence."

City Councilman Billy G. Mills: "My reaction was the same as when Martin Luther King was shot and when Medgar Evers was shot—one of considerable disgust."

"Our country is headed in such a psychotic direction and we need to recognize that we have this strain of insanity and this murder mentality. Once recognized, perhaps we can sit down and engage in the therapy that will save this country."

Fatalistic Attitude

Fernando Del Rio, executive director, Eastland Community Action Council: "There is a tremendous emotional feeling toward the Kennedy name. This is a stunning shock to everybody, but the Mexican people have a kind of fatalistic attitude—feeling that this was bound to happen."

Phil Montez, western regional director of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission: "The minorities are hurt by this, because they feel Bobby Kennedy was the person they wanted. What can anyone say? This nation is in bad shape



AT CITY OF HOPE—Sen. Robert F. Kennedy renews friendship with Margarita Nava, 13, in visit to City of Hope Medical Center May 20. He had met leukemia victim two years earlier near Fresno.

Times photo

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

How Kennedy Drama Unfolded on TV

BY CHARLES CHAMPLIN
Times Entertainment Editor

stairway and saying, "We've killed him."

The Kennedy shooting took place almost literally in television's lap. One ABC production assistant found himself straddling the head of one victim in the first chaotic seconds of the attack. The TV man stood his ground and kept the victim from being tripped by the surging, panicky crowd, then helped carry three victims to ambulances.

From the moment, within seconds of the shootings, that a startled and puzzled NBC anchor man, Frank McGee, announced a switch to the Hotel Ambassador ballroom, his network and the television networks as a whole did a totally remarkable job of covering the story they were so strategically placed to cover.

Those viewers who were still watching the returns at 12:20 Wednesday morning became eyewitnesses to a horrific drama as it unfolded.

Many of those viewers, indeed, were asking themselves at mid-day Wednesday what had become, for example, of the tearful but lucid Mexican-American girl from Pasadena with her story of the Caucasian girl and a Mexican-American boy hurrying down a rear

(The point is not that television had or had not done some accidental detective work, but that thousands of frightened but fascinated watchers had that astonishing sense of participation in real events which is the power, as it is the danger, of television.) In the tumultuous circumstances high marks must go to Frank McGee as NBC's anchor man for his calmness and his journalist's refusal to embroider on such hard facts as his team of newsmen could put together moment by moment.

Sander Vagocur, interviewing eyewitnesses within moments of the event and visibly shaken by it, also kept making clear—usefully clear—that he was extracting raw data and that his witnesses could tell only the evidence of their own eyes.

Unlike NBC, CBS made a valiant attempt to keep to what was to have been the night's story—the election results—but they had clearly been upstaged by tragedy and even Max Rafferty's emerging upset victory over Sen. Thomas Kuchel was thin stuff in comparison to the urgent flow of events from the Ambassador to Central Receiving to Good

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JUN 6 1968	
FBI—LOS ANGELES	

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Samaritan.

On ABC, anchor man Howard K. Smith tried some on-the-spot assessments of the implications of the shooting and voiced a foreboding alarm which was doubtless shared by his watchers.

But at the same time, the first order of business was to establish from the welter of conflicting testimony what in fact had happened: how many had been wounded, and how badly, and who in addition to the senator they were.

Flipping the dial on one set, my impression strongly was that NBC

by a good margin did the best and fastest job of pulling sense out of chaos, and with a smoothness that was totally remarkable in the frenzied circumstances.

A Partial Respite

The local staff got at least a partial respite when the Today Show went on the air at 4 a.m. local time and, in the emergency, was carried here live instead of on the usual delayed basis.

It made for a grim and sleepless night for those distant from the events as for those near to them. But it made also, or so it seemed to me, an impressive demonstration of television's growing ability to report sensational and chaotic events resourcefully, and, even more to the point, unsensationally.

The shattering horror of those first few seconds are preserved forever in those blurred tapes and films and inchoate soundtracks which are now the source documents of our tormented times.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

KENNEDY BOND

Many of Friends Would Have Used Selves as Shield

BY EDWIN O. GUTHMAN

Mr. Guthman, national editor of The Times, was Justice Department press officer when Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was U.S. attorney general.

There were 50 men or more at the Ambassador Tuesday night who would have gladly taken the assassin's bullets if it meant saving the life of their friend, Bob Kennedy.

Some, like David Hackett of Washington, D.C., had known Kennedy since prep school days at Milton Academy in Massachusetts.

Others began their friendship with him when he was chief counsel of the Senate Rackets Investigating Subcommittee or managing his brother's campaign for the Presidency.

For still others, it was during his term as attorney general or later, when he became the junior senator from New York.

No one became a friend of Bob Kennedy's at first meeting. You had to go through something with him, to test and be tested. But once the bond was formed it was indestruc-

tible. Truth was the foundation. Courage, laughter and ability were the measuring sticks and loyalty the mortar.

People who cursed the Kennedys and considered Bob "arrogant, ruthless and opportunistic" would never understand. But his friends knew that he would go to the wall for them and they were prepared to do the same for him.

Since the death of his brother, he had become fatalistic about his own safety and was adamantly against being guarded heavily.

So it was that when the FBI or local police received warnings that Kennedy would be shot—and they came not infrequently after Nov. 22, 1963—his campaign aides like William Barry, the late Dean Markham and Fred Dutton, his press secretary, Frank Mankiewicz, his advance man, Jerry Bruno or former Justice Department associates like Walter Sheridan, would shield him with their bodies. Kennedy probably was never aware of it.

No Warnings Given

Tuesday night there were no warnings.

When the assassin shot, Barry, Dutton and Mankiewicz, having been caught in the crush of the crowd, were just a few steps behind him.

Any of them would have shielded him if they could have—and there were many more — well-wishers, newsmen and campaign

aides who had come to help him celebrate a hard-earned victory.

For a moment they stood with him at the top of a hill, seeing, perhaps really for the first time, that he might just go all the way in November, to lead, as his brother put it, the land he loved. It was a warm feeling and then . . .

For what happened next, coming so soon after the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, there were no words.

Overwhelming Event

For these men, already heavily afflicted and chastened by the death of John F. Kennedy, there was little in their experiences or religious teachings to help them. The shooting was beyond comprehension. Their grief was overwhelming.

They could only perceive that their friend would battle the heavy odds with the same unlimited courage and restless spirit that characterized everything he did, but they also could count the odds.

A few of the men—those who live in California—had been buoyed Tuesday by a special pride that came when they voted for the Robert F. Kennedy state for President of the United States.

They were the lucky ones. At least they got to do that.

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JUN 6 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

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5 Others Shot by Gunman Are Recovering

Five other persons wounded by the gunman who shot Sen. Robert F. Kennedy were recovering satisfactorily in various hospitals Wednesday.

They are:

Paul Schrade, 30, United Auto Workers regional director, 4150 S. Hillcrest Dr., scalp wound and depressed skull fracture; Kaiser Foundation Hospital.

Abdomen Wound

William Wiesel, 30, ABC network newsman, Washington, D.C., wound in left abdomen; also in Kaiser.

Irwin Stroll, 17, 6039 Horner St., wound in lower left leg; Midway Hospital.

Ira Goldstein, 19, 4077 Hayvenhurst Ave., Encino, wound in left hip; Encino Hospital.

Mrs. Elizabeth Evans, 43, Saugus, scalp wound; Huntington Memorial Hospital.

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JUN 6 1968	
FBI—LOS ANGELES	

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6/6/68

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Personal Bodyguards at Hotel Were Only Security Measure

BY ROY HAYNES

Times Staff Writer

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy had no protection at the Ambassador, except for personal bodyguards, when he was shot and critically wounded, it was learned.

But Secret Service agents and Los Angeles police set up elaborate security precautions within a few hours of the shooting, at the orders of President Johnson, for the senator and his family.

The only enforcement personnel on the premises were hotel guards and they were concerned with crowd control, not protecting Kennedy, according to statements by police and hotel officials.

Los Angeles Police Insp. Peter Hagan said, "We were not there because we were not wanted.

"These candidates never want us around. They want to get with the people. They think we get in the way. This was true of President John Kennedy, President Johnson and especially true with Robert Kennedy.

"He has told us on several occasions that he didn't want us around. In any case, we would never attend a private party unless we were asked, and we definitely were not asked."

For this reason, Hagan said, police have developed the policy of not supplying protection to campaigning politicians.

A. H. Ziegler, vice president and general manager of the hotel, said, "We did all in our power . . . to insure the comfort and safety during his stay with us. We had our guards on duty, plus we called in extra help, but they were there primarily for crowd control.

"We were not responsible for the safety of the senator or escorting him. He had his own bodyguards," he added.

Rampart Division Lt. Charles Hughes, who is handling the investigation, described the event at the hotel as "wide open."

"Anybody could have walked in there at any time," he said.

Kitchen Area

There is a hotel corridor that would permit a person to enter the kitchen area where the shooting took place without passing any guards.

Secret Service Special Agent Darwin Horn met with the Police Department to lay plans for candidates' protection.

At the hospital, 100 uniformed policemen were stationed around the premises and dozens more were placed inside along with Secret Service agents. The 5th floor was blocked.

The entrance to the intensive care unit is guarded by a Secret Service agent and an LAPD officer. Another Secret Service agent is on duty inside.

FBI Agents on Duty

A contingent of FBI agents was reported to be standing by inside the hospital, awaiting orders. The operation is controlled by Horn at a command post in the hospital.

Secret Service agents also joined Beverly Hills police officers at the Beverly Hilton Hotel, where Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy was staying, in the early morning hours.

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JUN 6 1968
FBI - LOS ANGELES

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Kennedy's Lack of Response Indicates Irreparable Damage

BY HARRY NELSON

Times Medical Editor

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy is failing to respond to treatment because of irreparable damage to a part of the brain that controls vital life functions, it was learned Wednesday.

"It would be a miracle if he ever makes it," a source said.

The dismal prospect is based partly on his failure to show any signs of regaining consciousness since a three-hour operation at Good Samaritan Hospital early Wednesday.

He is in a deep coma and shows signs of brain damage and some paralysis on the left side of his body.

Medical sources appear to be uncertain about the exact extent of damage to the brain.

A .22-caliber slug entered his brain by way of the mastoid bone, slightly behind the right ear. After fragmenting, the pieces of lead lodged in the middle portion of the brain.

A team of USC and UCLA neurosurgeons who performed the operation declined to answer questions and thus put an end to

speculation about the extent of Kennedy's brain injuries.

But information pieced together from various sources indicates that at least two major parts of the brain and central nervous system were damaged to a considerable degree. These are the brain stem and the cerebellum.

Apparently it is the damage to the brain stem which is responsible for his failure to respond to treatment. The brain stem, a mushroom-like structure at the top of the spinal cord and the base of the brain,

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controls the vital functions of respiration and pulse.

Apparently the brain stem injury was not severe enough to kill the senator outright by stopping his heart or breathing, but it was extensive enough to diminish his level of consciousness and produce the coma.

The cerebellum is a part of the brain above the brain stem and partly surrounding it. It controls muscle movements. Damage to it probably is responsible for the paralysis.

One of the earliest medical bulletins said that Kennedy's "thinking process" was unaffected. The thinking part of the brain, the cortex or "grey" matter, is the outer layer at the top and front of the brain.

Apparently the upward trajectory of the bullet did not penetrate that far into the brain tissue.

The hospital released the names of three of the neurosurgeons who performed the operation.

They are Dr. Maxwell Audler, associate clinical professor of neurosurgery at UCLA medical school, and Dr. Nat Downs Reid and Dr. Henry Cline of the USC department of neurosurgery.

Dr. James Poppen of the Leahy Clinic in Boston, recognized as one of the nation's leading neurosurgeons, flew here to consult on the case.

Aside from removing the particles of the shattered bullet, a main purpose of the operation was to ease the pressure due to swelling, the brain's natural reaction to injury, and to stop extensive hemorrhaging.

Early in the day, it was speculated that the paralysis and the unconsciousness may be due to the swelling and the bleeding rather than to actual damage from the bullet.

If this were true, it would have meant that all of the observed ill effects would gradually disappear after the treatment had time to take hold.

But as the day wore on it became more and more apparent that the damage was not only extensive but probably permanent.

Kennedy's heart was said to have behaved perfectly throughout the operation and the first hours of postsurgery.

A cardiologist who examined him said, "He's in superb physical condition" and implied that this was a main reason why Kennedy was able to survive the ordeal.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Reagan Demands End to Atmosphere of Violence in U.S.

BY JERRY GILLAM
Times Staff Writer

SACRAMENTO—Gov Reagan expressed his deepest sympathy to Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's family Wednesday and called for an end to the "atmosphere of violence that seems to pervade our land."

At a hastily called Capitol press conference, the governor read the following brief statement:

"Speaking for all the people of California, I would like to express our deepest sympathy to Mrs. Kennedy and the family.

"Our prayers are with them and with the senator and I hope that they will call upon us, any and all of us, for anything that we might possibly be able to do to help in this time of their greatest need.

'Atmosphere of Violence'

"I'm sure also that the people of this nation feel as we do here in California that . . . there is no place in America for the atmosphere of violence that seems to pervade our land. We are determined to replace this with sanity and order.

"And, I hope that all who are praying for the Kennedys, Sen. Kennedy, as we all are . . . will add a vow, a pledge, that we are not going to rest—any of us, in or out of government—until we end this lawlessness."

After finishing his statement, Reagan said, "There's nothing more to say," and retired to his private office.

Newsmen asked Reagan no political questions, at the request of Communications Director Lyn Nofziger.

Nofziger declined to say whether increased security measures were being taken to protect the governor in the wake of the shooting of Kennedy in Los Angeles.

"We are constantly re-evaluating his security," Nofziger said. "We would not discuss it here because to do so would tend to nullify the security."

The state did take increased security steps, however, to protect Reagan last year after an intrusion of the Assembly chambers by a band of armed Black Panthers.

The governor has a personal armed bodyguard, a former Los Angeles police detective, who travels everywhere with him.

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FBI - LOS ANGELES	

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JOHNSON'S STATEMENT:

'America Prays for Recovery'

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Johnson issued this statement Wednesday on the shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy:

"There are no words equal to the horror of this tragedy.

"Our thoughts and our prayers are with Sen. Kennedy, his family, and the other victims.

"All America prays for his recovery.

"We also pray that divisiveness and violence be driven from the hearts of men everywhere."

Presidential assistant Walt W. Rostow, on duty in the White House situation room, awakened Mr. Johnson at 3:31 a.m. EDT with a report of the shooting.

One of the President's first actions was to order the Secret Service to assign a protective detail to each major presidential candidate, borrowing from other federal law enforcement agencies as needed.

Mr. Johnson conferred with Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark, Secretary of Defense Clark M. Clifford and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

He also spoke by telephone with Sen. Edward M. (Ted) Kennedy (D-Mass.), at the Good Samaritan Hospital in Los Angeles and with two key members of the family political team, Theodore C. Sorensen and Stephen E. Smith, a Kennedy brother-in-law.

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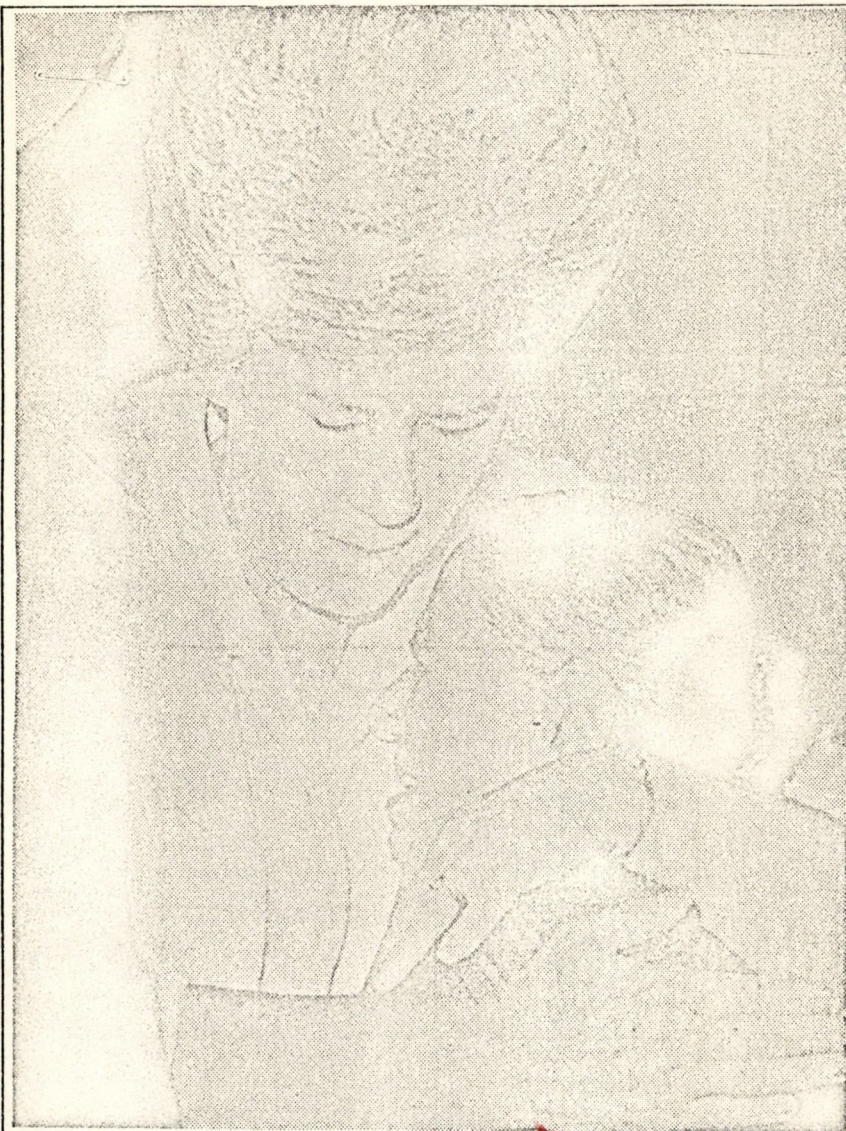
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JUN 6 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

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LEARNS OF SON'S ARREST—Mrs. Mary Sirlan, mother of a young Jordanian accused in the shooting of Sen. Kennedy, collapses into the arms of a neighbor, Mrs. Clarence C. Robinson, at her Pasadena home.

Copyright, 1968, Pasadena Independent Star-News via Wirephoto

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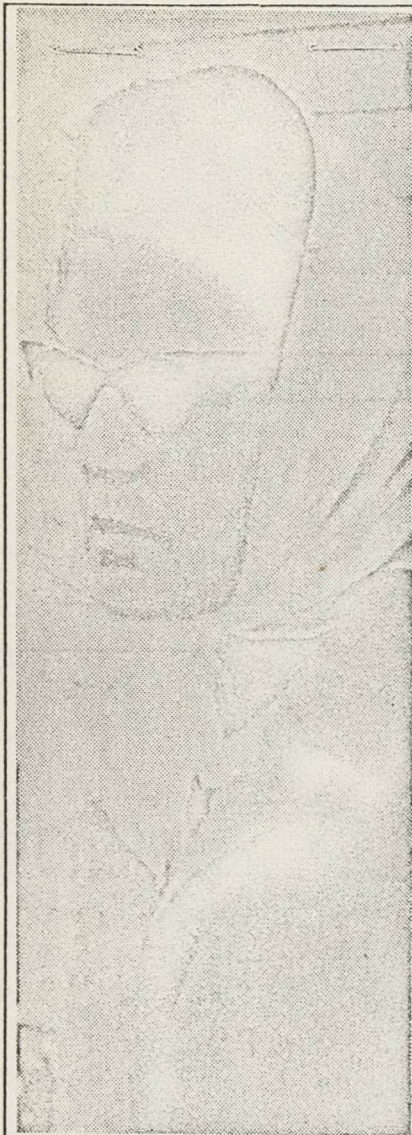
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SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 6 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

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JOHNSON INTERVIEWED ?

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MOTHER GRIEVES — Mrs. Rose Kennedy leaves church at Hyannis, Mass., where she prayed for her son.
UPI Wirephoto

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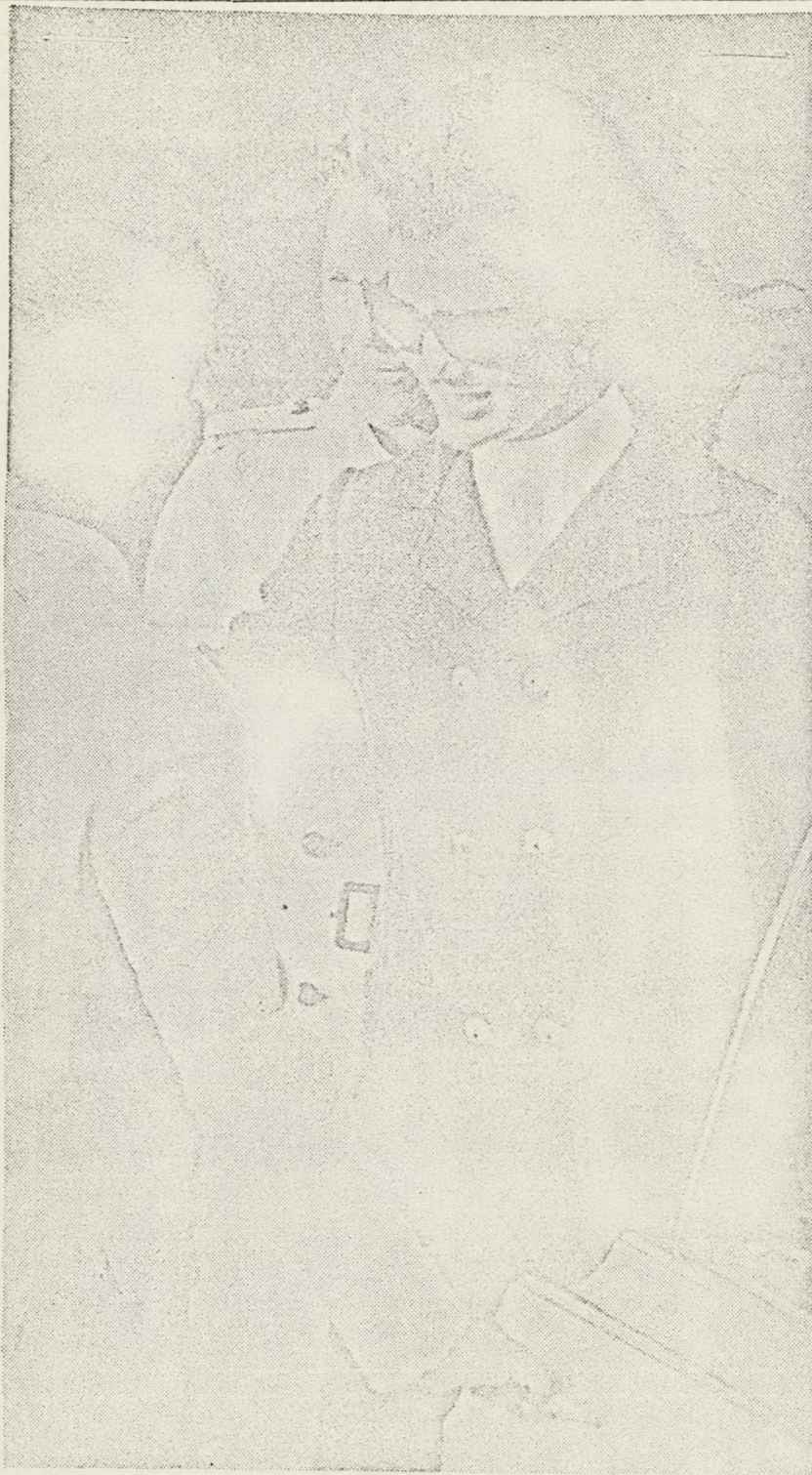
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FBI — LOS ANGELES

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ARRIVES FROM EAST — Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy speaks to one of several persons who met her plane at International Airport. She flew here from her New York home to be near others of the Kennedy family. Times photo by Cal Montney

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HE SAID OF DR. KING:

Assassins Don't Kill Causes

"No martyr's cause has ever been stilled by his assassin's bullet."

Thus, just two months ago today, spoke Sen. Robert F. Kennedy to the Cleveland City Club in a meeting called to mourn the sniper death of Nobel Laureate Dr. Martin Luther King in Memphis.

Added Kennedy:

"This is a time of shame and sorrow . . . What has violence ever accomplished? What has it ever created?"

"A sniper is only a coward, not a hero, and an uncontrolled, uncontrollable mob is only the voice of madness."

Kennedy, who supported gun control legislation still pending in Congress, said last May 27 in Eugene, Ore.:

"We don't want guns in the hands of people who shouldn't have them."

Presumably, he had much more to say on the subject before his voice was silenced by the bullet of an attempted assassin in Los Angeles.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

"Her face just lit up, she was so elated, because she knew there was genuine hope," said Dr. Victor Bazilauskas, 53, who helped revive the dying Sen. Robert F. Kennedy on his arrival from the Ambassador.

"This woman was as distraught as any wife could be," the physician said. "Her husband was brought in breathless, pulseless and lifeless. He was comatose."

Closed Cardiac Massage

"We gave closed cardiac massage and then placed him in a heart-lung machine. We administered oxygen, inserted a tube in his mouth to facilitate breathing and gave adrenalin to the muscles."

"We were ready to give adrenalin to the heart, but we found we didn't need to."

"Mrs. Kennedy pleaded with us to do something—something gentle, not real rough or violent."

"But at a time like that we had to act quickly, and some violence was required."

"So I kind of roughed him up a little like this, you know," the weary physician related, slapping his own cheeks as he lay resting in a darkened room at the hospital.

"I didn't slug him—but patted his face, trying to get a response."



A PLEA—Mrs. Ethel Kennedy as she frantically shouted for crowd to move back from husband moments after he was felled by gunman.

(AP Wirephoto)

WITH STETHOSCOPE

Ethel Kennedy Found Sound of Heart Reassuring

BY PAUL HOUSTON

Times Staff Writer

A physician who wanted to reassure a distraught Mrs. Ethel Kennedy at Central Receiving Hospital early Wednesday handed her a stethoscope so she could hear the beat of her husband's heart.

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CAGNASSOLA

ALL LEADS COURTESY

NOCAN

PER NOCAN, MEDICAL REPORTS
RE BAZILAUSKAS AND HOLT
2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

"Bob! Bob! Wake up!" I said. There was no response at all.

"But then, after 10 or 12 minutes, there was a feeble, automatic breath and his heart picked up his pulse better, and you could hear his heart. He had been dying there on the table, and then I saw we had a chance.

"Mrs. Kennedy was so distraught, and all of a sudden I looked at her and thought maybe what a nice thing I could do.

Stethoscope Given Wife

"So I handed her the ear part of the stethoscope. She heard his heart and her face just lit up, she was so elated, because she knew there was genuine hope.

"I told her, 'I think he's all right.'

"She asked, 'Will he live? Will he live?'

"I said, 'Yes, right now he's doing all right. Let's hope, let's hope.'"

"Giving her the stethoscope was the only thing we could do to assure her because he had made no motion, no movement, no anything. To her, literally he was dead. When she heard that heart, she was elated."

The physician said he frequently hands a stethoscope to pregnant women and their husbands: "They're so thankful to hear those first heart beats in the womb."

Dr. Bazilauskas praised his assistant, Dr. Albert C. Holt, the nurses and other hospital staff for arranging for the smooth transfer of Kennedy to Good Samaritan Hospital, where he underwent brain surgery.

Blood Sample Taken

"I said right at first, 'Let's get a neurosurgeon and a chest surgeon lined up at Good Sam,' Dr. Bazilauskas related.

"Dr. Holt knew the surgeons and got them alerted, and he took an intravenous sample of blood that was sent over to Good Sam so they would be ready with plasma to match it.

"When Sen. Kennedy got there, I

hear things went very smoothly because of what we did on this end."

Meanwhile, a city ambulance attendant said Wednesday he was prevented by the distraught Mrs. Kennedy from giving first aid to her husband on the way to the hospital.

Max Behrman, 48, said that when he arrived at the Ambassador, he asked Miss Kennedy—who was applying ice packs to her husband's head — what had happened.

He said she replied, deeply anguished, that it was none of his business.

Then, Behrman said, Mrs. Kennedy aide both tugged on the stretcher, as it was borne to the ambulance, in an effort to slow it up for the senator's well-being.

In the ambulance, Behrman said, Mrs. Kennedy threw his call book onto the Ambassador parking lot when he asked her for information.

Bandage Put on Wound

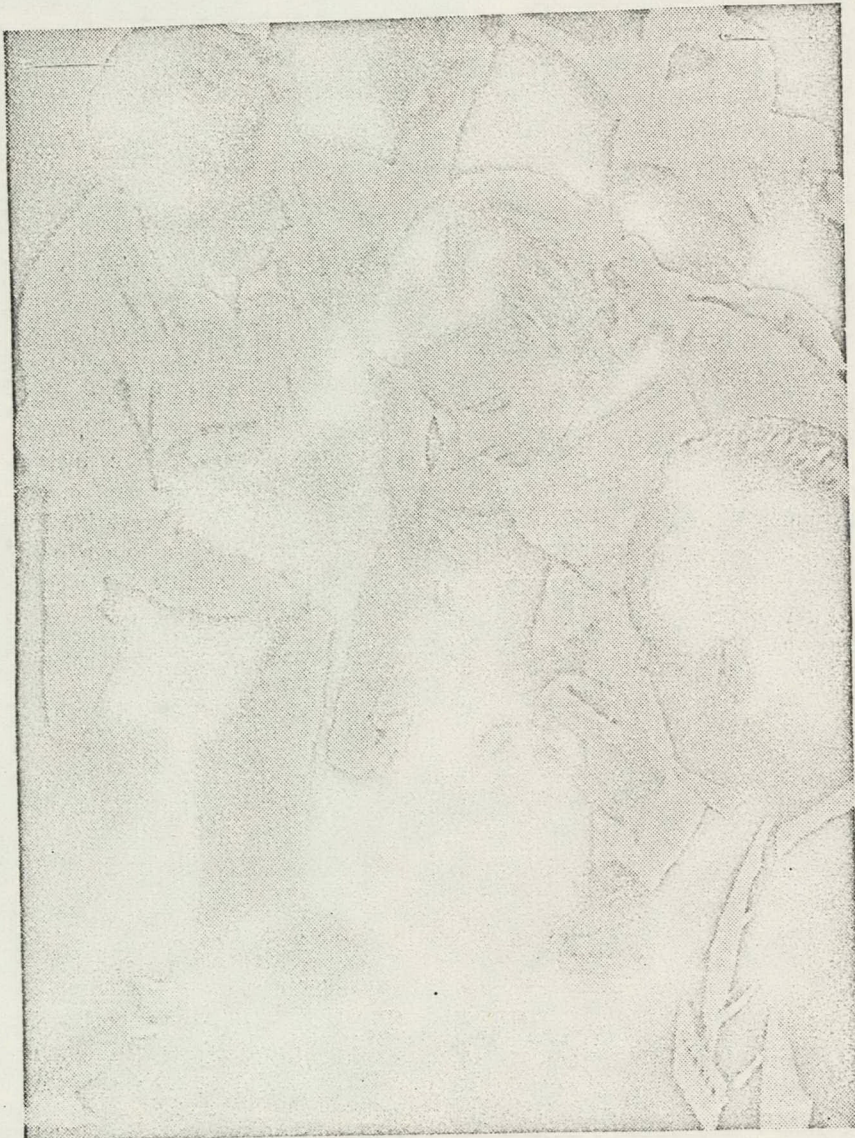
He said that as he placed a bandage on Kennedy's head wound, Mrs. Kennedy removed it, told Behrman to "keep your dirty, filthy hands off my husband" and then slapped his right cheek sharply.

Behrman said Mrs. Kennedy screamed to a Kennedy aide seated in front of the ambulance to come through a small window inside the vehicle and "throw me (Behrman) out the back door."

As the aide was climbing through the window, Behrman said, the ambulance driver, Robert Hulsman, steered the vehicle with one hand as it speeded 75 m.p.h. up Wilshire Blvd., and pulled the aide back onto the seat with the other hand.

Behrman said the hectic, minutes-long trip to the hospital at 1401 W. 6th St. was made with seven persons in the tan ambulance, code name G-18.

Behrman said of the trip, "I realize that after all that had happened, Mrs. Kennedy was upset and confused and didn't know about anything. I understand very well how she felt and I can't really blame her for some of the things she did."



ANGUISHED WIFE—Mrs. Ethel Kennedy is supported by a bystander as she hovers over the form of her husband just after he was shot down.

UPI photo

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Humphrey Cancels Talk at AF Academy

AIR FORCE ACADEMY, Colo. (UPI) — Vice President Humphrey, awakened in the middle of the night with the news of the shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, canceled a speech at the Air Force Academy Wednesday and flew back to Washington.

"May God forgive us and help us all," he said in a statement read by Air Force Secretary Harold Brown to the graduating cadet class.

After hearing the news, Humphrey stayed awake most of the remainder of the night making telephone calls and keeping up on events. An aide said the first call Humphrey made was to Steven Smith, a brother-in-law of Kennedy. Humphrey canceled his appearances for the remainder of the week. He and Kennedy were opponents in their bids for the Democratic presidential nomination.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Nixon Halts Political Activities Indefinitely

NEW YORK (AP)—Richard M. Nixon canceled political activities Wednesday for an indefinite time, saying he was "shocked and appalled" by the attempted assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

"My deepest sympathies go to the senator's family which already has known more than its share of tragedy," said Nixon, candidate for the Republican presidential nomination.

"Mrs. Nixon and I join with Americans everywhere in offering our very best wishes for a swift and complete recovery."

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

'Demagogic Words of So-Called Leaders' to Blame, Reagan Says

BY JERRY GILLAM

Times Staff Writer

SACRAMENTO — Gov. Reagan Wednesday blamed unidentified "demagogic and irresponsible words of so-called leaders in and out of public office" for the shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

The governor also expressed his deepest sympathy to the Kennedy family. Then he lashed out at a lack of respect for law and order.

After reading a statement, Reagan ended his press conference in the Capitol without identifying whom he was criticizing.

Communications Director Lyn Nofziger and Press Secretary Paul Beck refused to amplify Reagan's remarks in response to questions.

A newsman asked Beck if Reagan included Kennedy himself in the

company of "so-called leaders." Beck replied, "I would rather leave you to interpret."

The governor's statement said in part:

"The average man, decent, law-abiding, God-fearing, is as disturbed and worried as you and I about what happened.

"He, and all of us, are the victims of an attitude that has been growing in our land for nearly a decade—an attitude that says a man can choose the laws he must obey, that he can take the law into his own hands for a cause, that crime does not necessarily mean punishment.

"This attitude has been spurred by demagogic and irresponsible words

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of so-called leaders in and out of public office, and it has been helped along by some in places of authority who are fearful of the wrong, but timid about standing for what is right.

'Ultimate Tragedy'

"In so doing they have thrown our nation into chaos and confusion and have bred a climate that permits this ultimate tragedy.

"This nation can no longer tolerate the spirit of permissiveness that pervades our courts and other institutions.

"In California we do not intend to tolerate this.

"This Administration will lend aid and support to our local governments and to all those who need it and request it.

"We will not stand by and see the institution of a free people destroyed by those who claim it is being done in the name of freedom.

"This is not a sick society, but it is a society that is sick of what has been going on in this nation.

"Gentlemen, I don't believe there would be any point in discussing either the political situation or the normal business of government. If any of you have any questions that must be answered about related matters, the press secretary will handle them."

Milder Statement

At an earlier meeting with newsmen, Reagan read a milder statement expressing sympathy to the Kennedy family and calling for an end to the "atmosphere of violence that seems to pervade our land."

After finishing this statement, he said, "There's nothing more to say," and retired to his private office.

There also were no questions concerning Tuesday's election put to the governor by newsmen at the request of Nofziger at this press conference.

Nofziger declined to say whether increased security measures were being taken to protect the governor in the wake of the Kennedy shooting.

"We are constantly re-evaluating his security," Nofziger said. "We would not discuss it here because to do so would tend to nullify the security."

The state did take increased security steps, however, to protect Reagan last year after an intrusion of the Assembly chambers by a band of armed Black Panthers.

The governor has a personal armed bodyguard, a former Los Angeles police detective, who travels everywhere with him.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Secret Service Ordered to Protect Candidates

Johnson Acts Quickly After L.A. Shooting; Senate Panel Moves to Grant Authority

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Johnson ordered Secret Service protection Wednesday for all major presidential candidates and their families. Within hours, the Senate Appropriations Committee moved to legalize the action.

In ordering the protection following the shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D-N.Y.), the White House said that there was no specific legislative authority for the move but that the President was refusing to let legalism stand in his way.

The White House announced at midday that the Secret Service had informed the President that it had details of men with each of the presidential candidates.

Candidates and their families who

immediately received Secret Service protection are Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.), former Vice President Richard M. Nixon, New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller and former Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace.

The President met early Wednesday with congressional leaders, and the Appropriations Committee attached the authority to the bill providing funds for the Post Office and Treasury departments. The latter includes the Secret Service.

Committee action was unanimous and Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) said the entire bill, including the protection provision, will be brought up for Senate action today.

To pay for the increased protection, the committee added \$2 million to the \$19.3 million voted by the House to operate the Secret Service in the year starting July 1.

Two-Thirds Majority Required

A two-thirds majority will be required in the Senate to approve the rider, but Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D-Okla.), chairman of the committee's Treasury-Post Office subcommittee, saw no problem in getting Senate approval. The House also is expected to take up the request today.

Existing legislation authorizes the Secret Service to protect the President, members of his immediate family, the President-elect, the Vice President or other offices next in the order of succession to the President, and the Vice President-elect.

Former Presidents and their wives also receive Secret Service protection, as do widows and minor children of former Presidents.

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JUN 8 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

6/6/68

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Poor People Kneel in Mud of Shanty Town

Exclusive to The Times from a Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — They knelt in the mud at Resurrection City — the poor people, black and white, Indians and Mexican-Americans — and prayed for the recovery of the young senator who has championed their cause.

The Rev. Ralph David Abernathy, who discussed the poor people's campaign with Sen. Robert Kennedy two months earlier in Atlanta at the funeral of Dr. Martin Luther King, called the senator "a gallant fighter

for the poor and for peace."

"God, please look on Sen. Kennedy," intoned Mr. Abernathy, a Baptist preacher who succeeded Dr. King as head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. "You have a purpose and plan for his life. If he must follow in the path of his brother, give him peace somewhere."

From the crowd of 300 in the plywood shanty town, built to dramatize the plight of the poor, came cries of "Yes, Lord, yes!"

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Pistol First Bought in '65 for Protection During Watts Riot

BY HOWARD HERTEL

Times Staff Writer

The gun used to shoot Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and five other persons originally was purchased for home protection during the Watts riot in August, 1965, it was learned Wednesday.

The .22-caliber, eight-shot pistol manufactured by Iver Johnson's Arms & Cycle Works in Fitchburg, Miss., had at least four owners.

It was purchased at a sporting goods store here during the 1965 riot by Albert L. Hertz, 72, of Alhambra. He or his wife gave it to their daughter, Mrs. Robert F. Westlake, 35, for her protection.

Mrs. Westlake, then living in Pasadena, had two small children. She said Wednesday that she didn't want the gun around the house and gave it to her next-door neighbor, George Charles (Chick) Erhard, 18.

Collected Items

"I had known him since he was 6 years old," Mrs. Westlake said. "He was a collector of everything and anything — cars, old adding machines, typewriters, guns.

"I'd have been better off if I'd burned the darned thing."

Mrs. Westlake, a blonde clerk for a legal newspaper, moved with her family last February to Woodacre, a Bay Area community in Marin County.

She was telephoned Wednesday by Marin County sheriff's deputies who had been asked by Los Angeles police to check on ownership of the gun.

Mrs. Westlake said she called Erhard, who told her he had sold the gun to a man whose name he did not know.

Versions Differ

Here, versions of what happened to the gun differ.

Police Chief Tom Reddin said Erhard told officers he had sold the gun to a man named "Joe, a bushy-haired Pasadena man." Police identified "Joe" as one of the brothers of Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, the young Jordanian refugee arrested in the shooting of Kennedy and the others.

But Lt. Charles Hughes, commander of detectives at Rampart Division police station, said evidence indicates that the suspect himself bought the gun and that his brother was with him at the time.

The gun was wrested from the hand of the assailant after eight shots had been fired in the pantry-way of the Ambassador. Besides striking Kennedy in the shoulder, neck and brain, bullets from the .22-caliber pistol struck five other persons near the senator.

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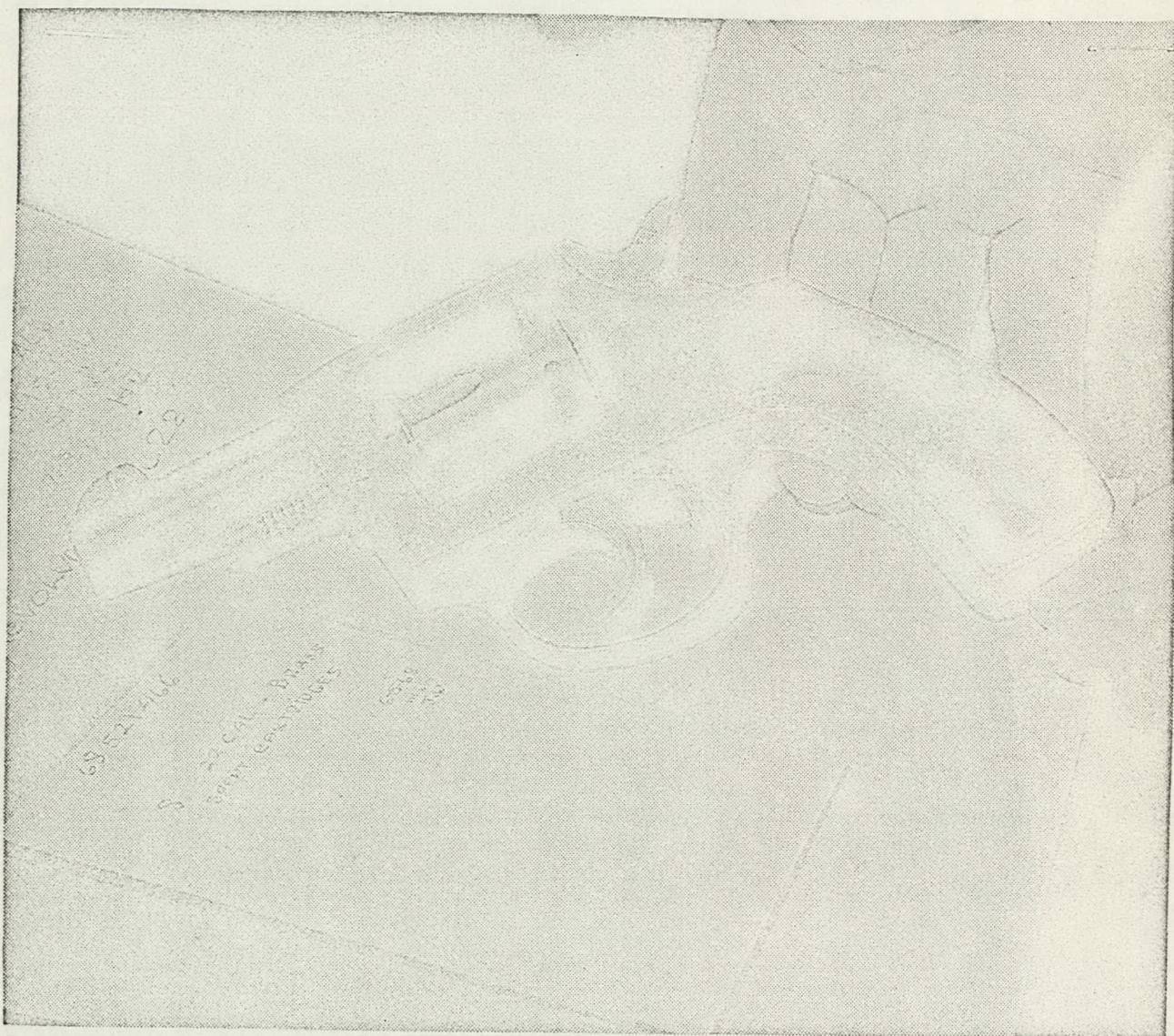
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RECOVERED WEAPON—Small revolver that was identified as the gun used in attack on Sen. Kennedy.
Times photo by Larry Sharkey

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

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513

TIMES NEWSMEN ON SCENE:

Gunman Fired at Point-Blank Range....Then It Was Too Late!

'Backed Up Against Freezer, Fell With Blood Pouring Out ...'

Times reporter-photographer Boris Yaro was standing only three feet from Sen. Robert F. Kennedy when the shooting began. Yaro's exclusive photograph appears on Page 3, Part 1. This is his story:

BY BORIS YARO
Times Staff Writer

"I was getting ready to take a picture when the gunman started firing at point-blank range. Sen. Kennedy didn't have a chance.

"Kennedy backed up against the kitchen freezers as the gunman fired. He cringed and threw his hands up over his face.

"The gunman was a short, dark-complexioned man. He moved closer toward the senator, holding a short-barreled revolver.

"Three or four people grabbed him, but by then it was too late.

"I turned and saw Sen. Kennedy lying on the floor. Blood seemed to be pouring out of a wound in his head or ear.

'Trying to Say Something...'

"It seemed as though he was trying to say something but you couldn't hear him.

"The gunman was pinned against the freezer and the gun was knocked from his hand.

"People were shouting, 'Bobby's been shot! He's been shot! Get a doctor' He's been shot!"

"The shooting took place less than a minute after Sen. Kennedy stepped off the stage at the Embassy Room. He walked behind the stage through a foyer and into a hotel kitchen corridor.

"He stopped to shake the hand of a busboy or a waiter who was wearing a white coat.

"He moved to shake someone else's hand. Then the shots rang out."

Reporter Gives Account

Times reporter Paul Houston reached the kitchen seconds after the shooting. This is his account:

"I saw Kennedy slump to the floor under the glare of a television light, his eyes glazed, the right side of his face bloodied.

"There must have been 50 people shouting and shoving in the narrow corridor.

"About eight men, including the massive Roosevelt Grier and Rafer Johnson and some hotel waiters grabbed the suspect. They lifted him onto a stainless steel kitchen table and pinned him down.

"Grier had him around the waist, leaning over him and crying and moaning and cursing.

"In his right hand Grier held a snub-nosed revolver. It must have been a weapon taken from the suspect."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-2 Los Angeles Times
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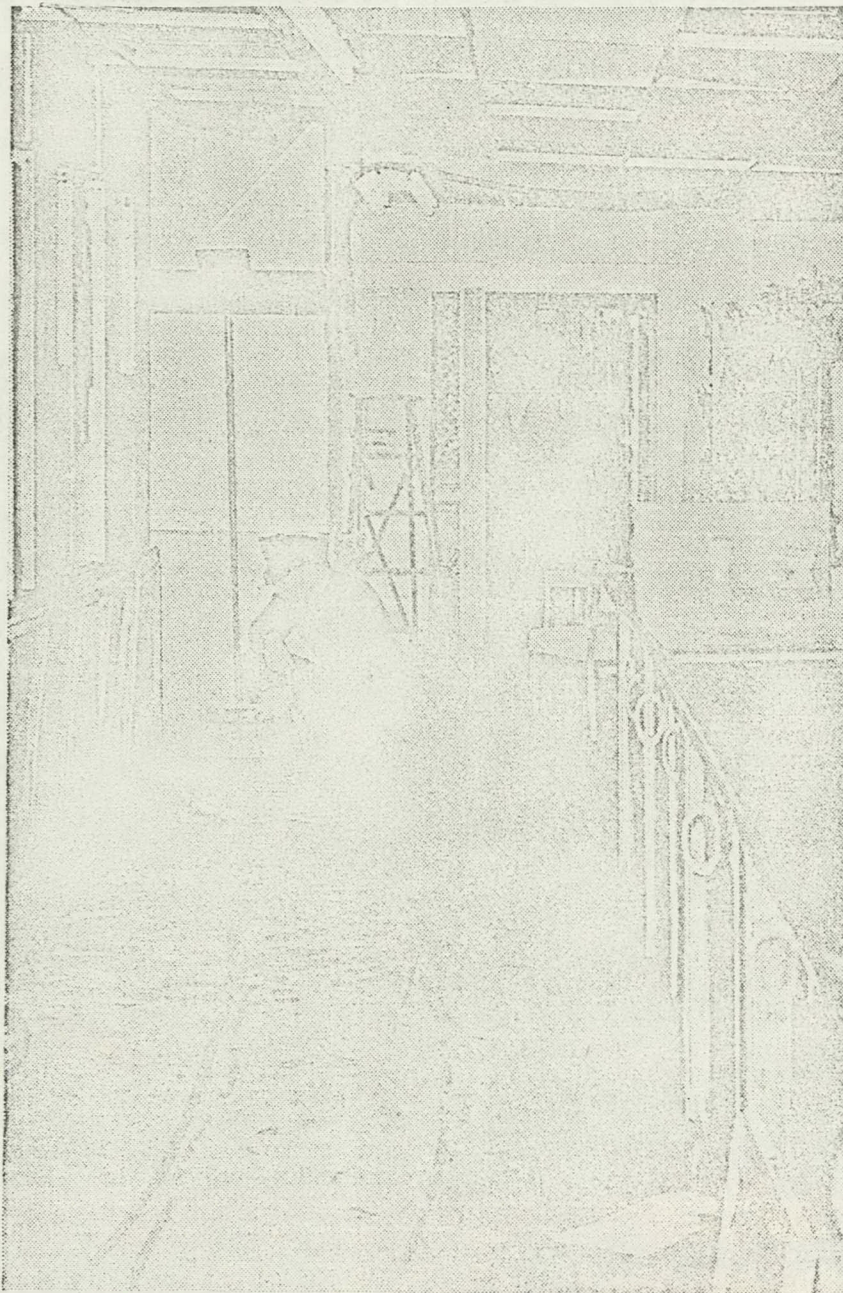
'Bystanders Crowd Around'

"Then a group of bystanders crowded in around the table, yelling and cursing.

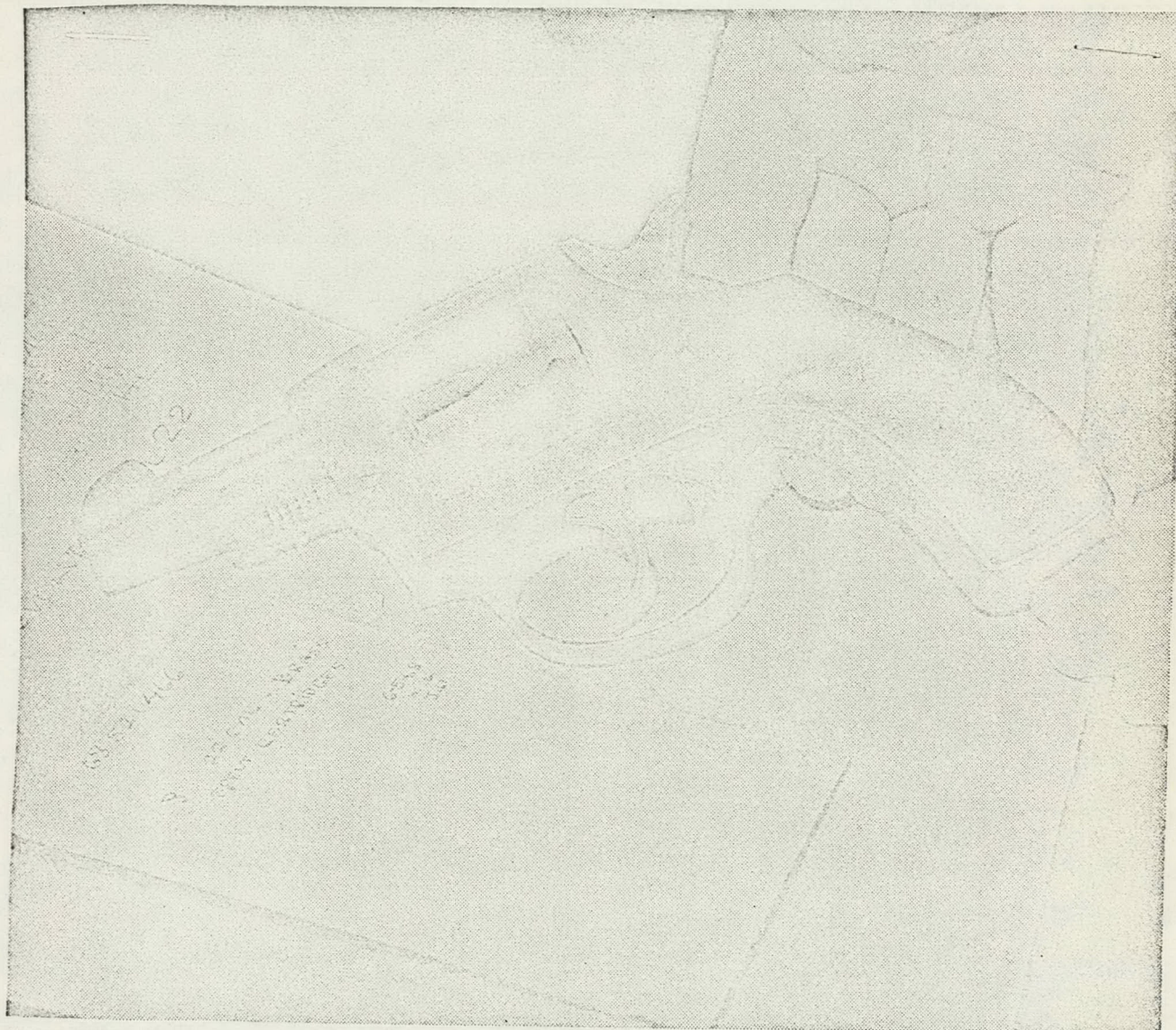
"Two or three of them beat on the suspect's head with their fists and pulled at his hair. But they were restrained by others who shouted, 'Don't kill him! Don't kill him!'

"Jesse Unruh (Democratic Assembly Speaker), an anguished look on his face, bounded over the kitchen tables to spot where Kennedy lay and shouted, 'For God's sake, somebody get a doctor!'

"As they waited for the ambulance, many people were crying. Others banged their fists on the steel tables, helpless with grief and anger."



WHERE SENATOR FELL—Officer kneels at the spot where Robert Kennedy was struck down by gunman after walking through door in rear.
Times photo by Gene Hackley



RECOVERED WEAPON—Small revolver that was identified as the gun used in attack on Sen. Kennedy.
Times photo by Larry Sharkey

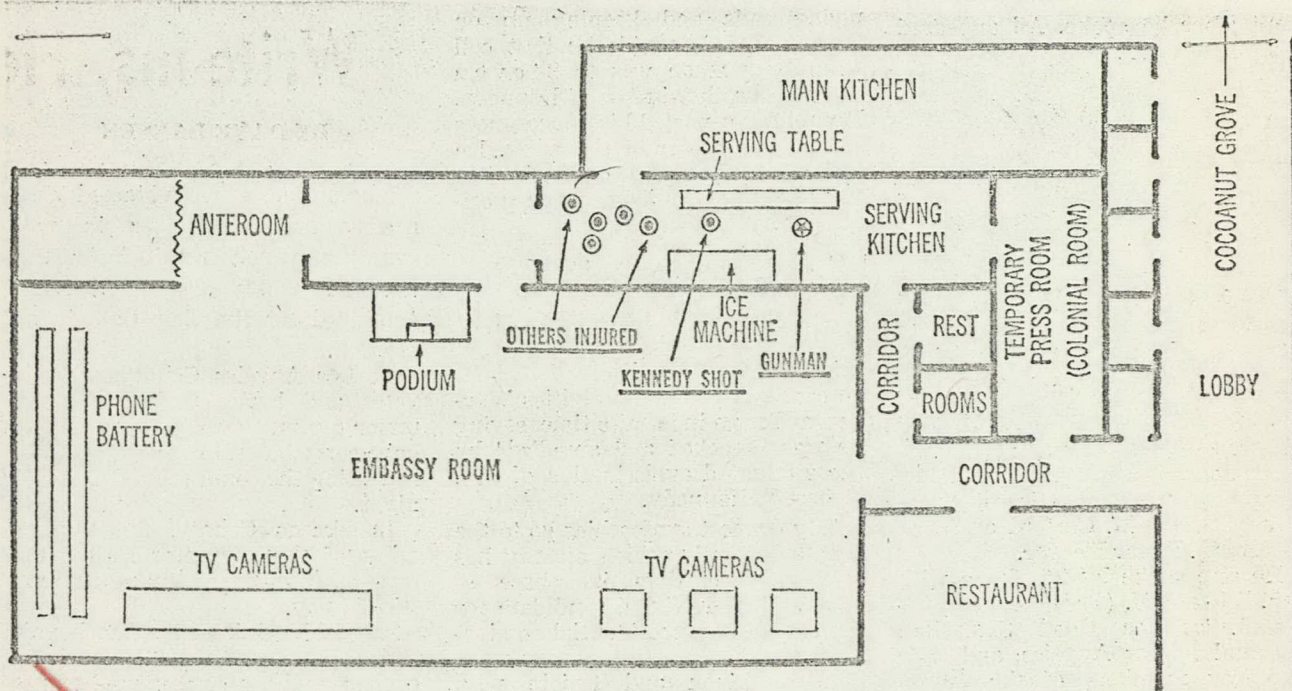
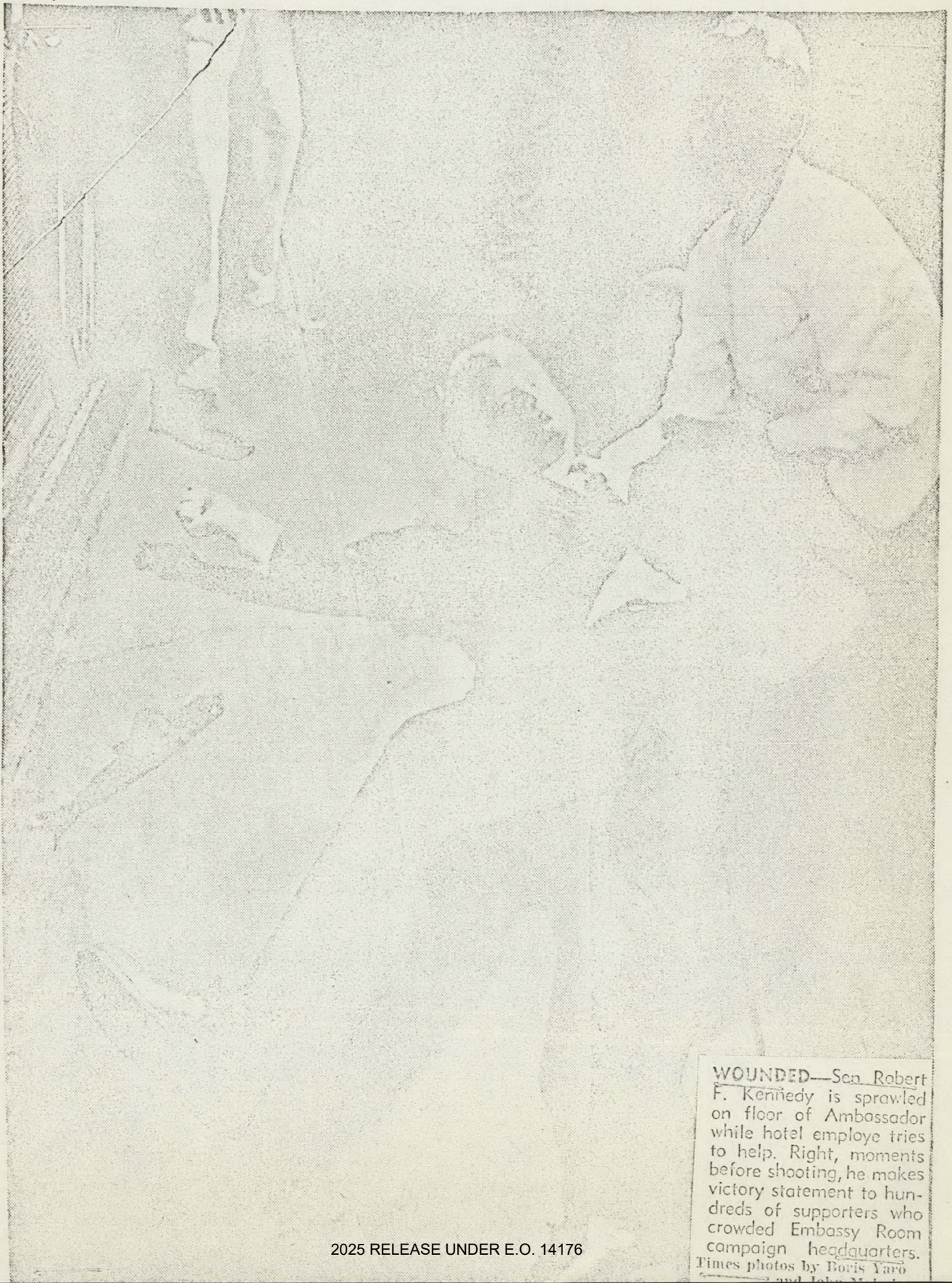


DIAGRAM OF SHOOTING SCENE—Sketch shows the doors leading from behind podium at Embassy

Room and the serving kitchen through which Sen. Kennedy was leaving when he and others were shot.
Times drawing by Oliver French



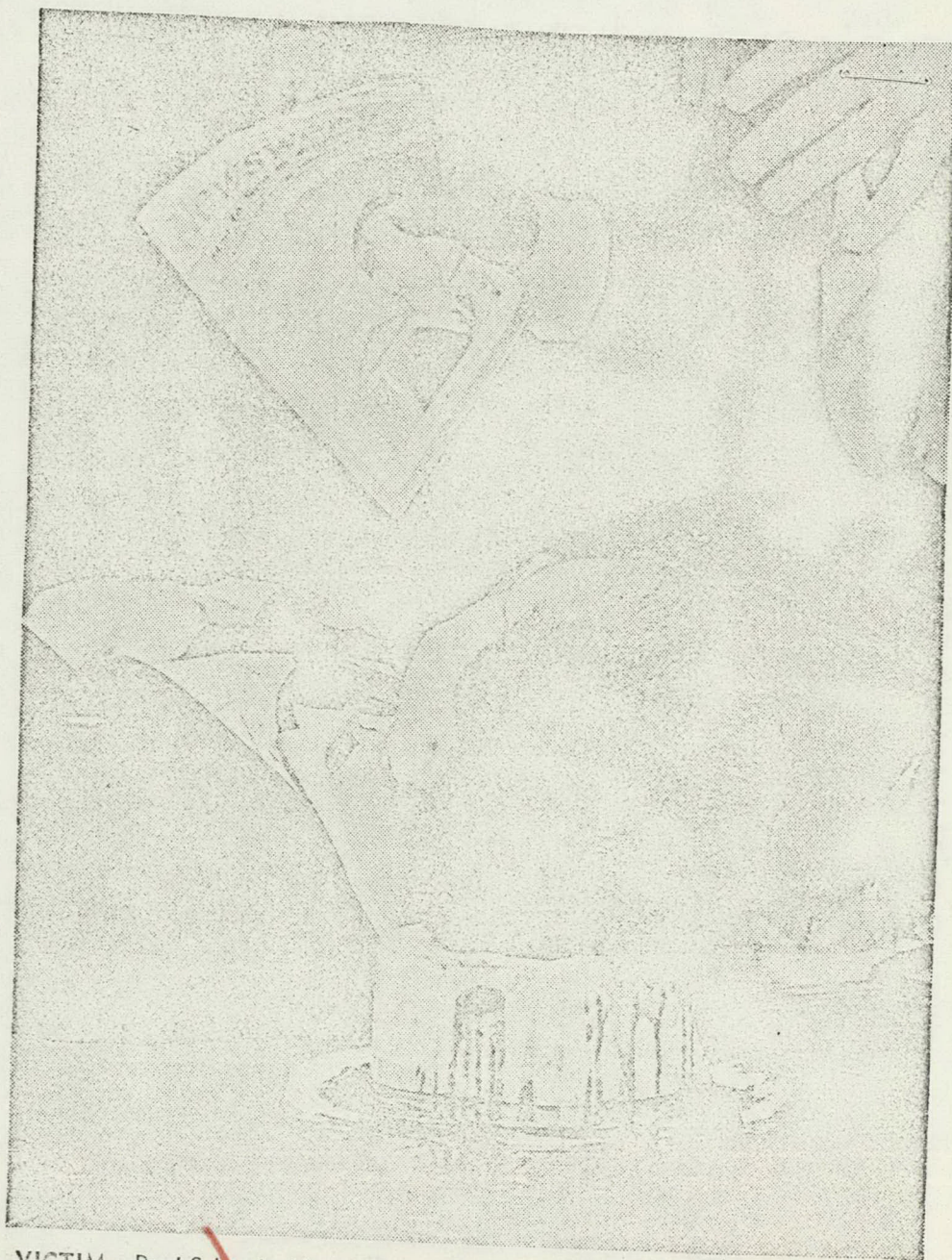
WOUNDED—Sen. Robert F. Kennedy is sprawled on floor of Ambassador while hotel employe tries to help. Right, moments before shooting, he makes victory statement to hundreds of supporters who crowded Embassy Room campaign headquarters. Times photos by Boris Yaro and John M. ...



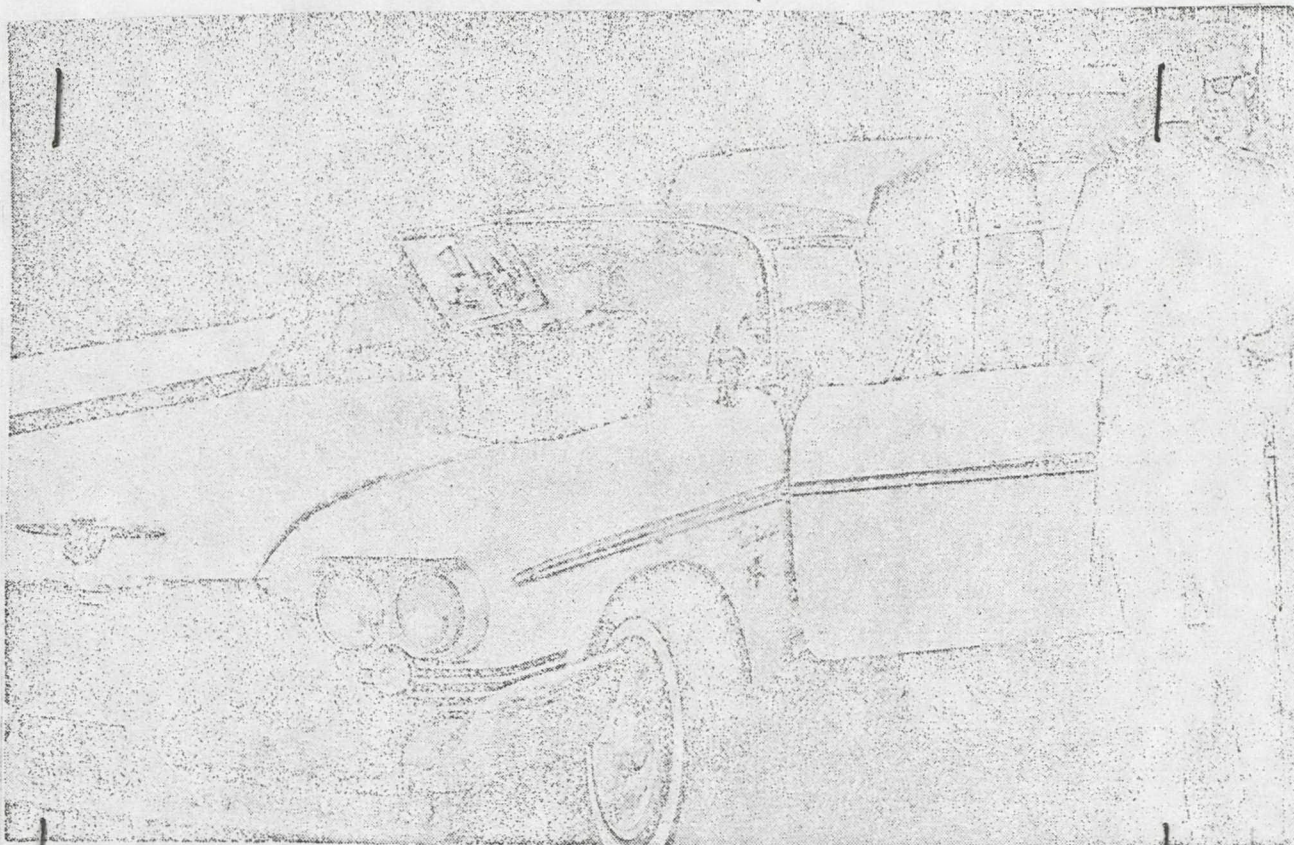
WHEELED INTO HOSPITAL—An oxygen mask covers the face of Sen. Kennedy as he is taken on stretcher into emergency room of receiving hospital.



GRIEF-STRICKEN — Campaign worker Lisa Urso
weeps, prays after Sen. Kennedy was struck down.
Times photo by Steve Fontanini



VICTIM—Paul Schrade, United Auto Workers officer, rests head on campaign hat after he was shot during gunfire that critically wounded Sen. Kennedy.
Times photo by Steve Fontanini



UNDER INVESTIGATION—Police officers examine auto near Ambassador after a key discovered on shooting suspect was found

to fit ignition. Officials later established that vehicle and its owner, a hotel employe, had no connection with assassination attempt.
Times photo by Gene Hackley

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

KENNEDY PARALYZED AND NEAR DEATH

Senator Fails to Improve After Surgery

BY DIAL TORGERSOON
Times Staff Writer

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, shot down at a moment of triumph, lay partially paralyzed and near death Wednesday in a Los Angeles hospital.

Police said he was shot by a young Jordanian who was described as a possible pro-Nasser nationalist seeking revenge over what he felt were the senator's pro-Israel stands.

Investigators said the gunman mingled with the tumultuous throng celebrating Kennedy's presidential primary victory early Wednesday at the Ambassador, then fired point-blank at him as he sought to leave through a hotel kitchen.

The shots rang out as the throng in the Embassy Room was still chanting "We want Bobby! We want Bobby!"

The 42-year-old senator slipped to the concrete floor, blood gushing from a wound in the head. Aides grappled with the gunman. More shots were fired and five other persons were wounded, less seriously.

Native of Jerusalem

Captured and turned over to police, the man was identified as Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, 24, a native of what was Jordanian Jerusalem prior to the Israeli occupation.

Mayor Sam Yorty said police found at Sirhan's Pasadena home notebooks with statements about assassinating Sen. Kennedy, including one saying:

"Kennedy must be assassinated before June 5, 1968."

Wednesday was the first anniversary of the beginning of Israel's war with Jordan and other Arab nations.

Kennedy was taken to Central Receiving and then to Good Samaritan Hospital, where he underwent a 3-hour, 40-minute operation to remove a .22-caliber bullet from his brain.

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At 5 p.m. his condition was still said to be "extremely critical."

Said Kennedy press aide Frank Mankiewicz:

"The team of physicians are concerned over his continuing failure to show improvement over the post-operative period."

A physician told a county official that it seemed doubtful Kennedy could survive.

Vigil Begins at Hospital

A vigil began at Kennedy's bedside at the intensive care unit of Good Samaritan—a vigil which was observed in the hallways, by newsmen outside, and by thousands of circling cars which passed up and down Wilshire Blvd., many of them bearing newly printed bumper stickers which read:

"Pray for Bobby."

To the hospital came those who hoped to comfort Kennedy's wife, Ethel, who is expecting their eleventh child in January.

Mrs. Martin Luther King came late Wednesday after a flight from Atlanta.

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, the man Kennedy defeated in the greatest political victory of his quest for the Presidency, came to the hospital from his Beverly Hills hotel.

Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy flew from New York in a private jet lent her by International Business Machines, Inc. She went directly to the hospital. It was 7:30 p.m. when she hurried past waiting newsmen and entered Good Samaritan, appearing solemn but composed.

Patricia Kennedy Lawford, and Mrs. Jean Smith, Robert F. Kennedy's sisters, were at the hospital. So were singer Andy Williams and his wife, Claudine, close friends of the Kennedys.

James Francis Cardinal McIntyre,

archbishop of Los Angeles, visited the hospital to convey a message of grief from Pope Paul VI to the Kennedy family.

The reaction to the shooting brought expressions of grief from around the world—and, from Washington, immediate action:

—President Johnson ordered Secret Service guards to protect other major presidential candidates.

—Vice President Humphrey dispatched an Air Force jet to bring the six Kennedy children who were traveling with their father back to their Virginia home.

—Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark said the FBI was moving into the case under the 1968 Civil Rights Act.

The expressions of grief—from the commonplace and prominent alike—were shockingly similar to those of the November day, four and half years ago, when the senator's brother, President John F. Kennedy, was slain in Dallas.

News on Television

As before, there was the moment of being told:

Mrs. Rose Kennedy, the mother of the Kennedy clan, arose early to go to church at Hyannis Port, Mass., turned on the television set, and learned that a second son had fallen from an assassin's bullet.

Humphrey, awakened at Colorado Springs, Colo., where he was to address Air Force Academy cadets, sat in his pajamas and wrote a message for the men of the Academy: "May God forgive and help us all."

President Johnson's first recorded comment was: "There are no words equal to the horror of this tragedy."

McCarthy was informed at his Beverly Hilton headquarters. He didn't make a statement until Wednesday morning. It was brief:

"It's not enough, in my judgment, to say that this is the act of one deranged man, if that is the case. The nation, I think, bears too great a burden of guilt."

"All of us must keep vigil. We must pray and hope that Sen. Kennedy will recover. Meanwhile, I am suspending indefinitely all political activities."

Becomes Separated

At the hotel, Mrs. Kennedy had become separated from her husband as he moved through the kitchen on his way out of the Embassy Room. With him were friends, newsmen and aides—including writer George Plimpton, aide Jack Gullivan, former Olympic athlete Rafer Johnson, bodyguard Bill Barry, football player Roosevelt Grier and radio newsmen Andrew West.

The time was 12:15 a.m. June 5—almost a year to the hour since Israeli jets began the air strikes which opened the Arab-Israeli war.

No one seemed to take notice of a 5-foot-5, 120-pound man mingling with kitchen help in the long, narrow kitchen.

Kennedy shook hands with a bus boy. Then came the shots.

Close Range

In a 4-foot-wide corridor between a big refrigerator and a long, gray serving table, a gunman was firing at Sen. Kennedy from a yard away. Witnesses said it was the slight, swarthy man.

To bystanders it sounded like "a string of Chinese fire crackers." Kennedy flinched as two bullets

struck him. One hit his shoulder and lodged in his neck. The other hit behind his right ear.

Kennedy backed up against the refrigerator and covered his face with his hands, then began slipping to the floor.

Gullivan and Plimpton grabbed for the gunman as more shots rang out. Four men and a woman fell, hit by bullets. A newsmen pulled Mrs. Kennedy back. Johnson grabbed for the suspect.

West, yelling over the sudden screams of the crowd, spoke into his tape recorder:

"Sen. Kennedy has been shot! Sen. Kennedy has been shot! Is that possible? Is that possible? . . . I am right here and Rafer Johnson has hold of the man who apparently fired the shot."

'Get the Gun'

"He still has the gun and it is pointed at me right this moment. I hope they can get the gun out of his hand. Get the gun! Get the gun! . . . his hand is frozen. Get his thumb! Get his thumb! Take hold of his thumb . . . break it if you have to!"

"Get away from the barrel! Look out for the gun. Okay, all right. That's it, Rafer, get it. Get the gun, Rafer. Okay, now hold on to the gun. Hold on to him."

Grier sat on the suspect, pinning him to the concrete floor. Kennedy lay face up on the floor nearby, blood ebbing from the wound behind his ear. Mrs. Kennedy was helped through the throng and knelt at his side.

Kennedy stared at the ceiling, his eyes glazed. Then he regained consciousness for a moment, and asked for air. Someone handed Mrs. Kennedy an ice pack. She put it to her husband's forehead.

Word Spreads

In the crowded hall outside the kitchen, word of what had happened raced from person to person. "Bobby's been shot!" went the cry.

Men and women—many still wearing buttons, ribbons and skimmer straws blazoned with Kennedy's name and his red, white and blue campaign colors—tried to get into the kitchen.

The shouts now were cries of rage. "Kill him!" many shouted. People snatched and struck at the man held by Grier. He, Johnson and Barry—three big, grim men—fought them off.

Police shouldered into the room and took the suspect into custody.

A tan city ambulance from nearby Central Receiving Hospital, answering a shooting call at the hotel, pulled up, red lights flashing, near the limousine still waiting at the hotel entrance—hopelessly, now—to take Kennedy to what had been planned as another victory celebration.

OK Moments later ambulance attendant Max Behrman, 48, got to where Kennedy lay. He recognized the senator. He said to Mrs. Kennedy:

"What happened?"

"It's none of your business!" said Mrs. Kennedy.

Slapped Attendant

She said, later, that she hadn't realized who he was. In the wild ride to the hospital which followed, the distraught wife pushed Behrman aside and once slapped him in the face when he sought to minister to her husband. Behrman later reported to his superiors.

Several Kennedy aides made the trip to the hospital with their wounded leader. At the hospital

they exploded when Times Photographer John Malmin sought to take the senator's picture.

Two of them grabbed him and wrestled him to the ground, smashing his camera.

Kennedy was rushed into one of the hospital's operating rooms.

To Dr. Victor Bazilauskas, 53, Kennedy at first appeared beyond help. "He looked breathless, pulseless and lifeless," he said.

But adrenalin and external heart massage revived the senator's pulse until it was strong enough that Mrs. Kennedy, listening through Dr. Bazilauskas' stethoscope, was able to hear his heart beat.

Some Hope

For the first time, Mrs. Kennedy's face brightened. "She looked," said the doctor later, "like a mother who has just heard the heartbeat of a child she thought was gone."

Father Thomas Peacha, a Catholic priest from nearby St. Basil's Church, heard on his car radio about the shooting. He stopped at the hospital. Attendants ushered him into the operating room.

He performed last rites of the Catholic Church.

The senator was transferred to Good Samaritan Hospital, a three-minute ambulance ride from the receiving hospital, and doctors arranged for emergency surgery.

The bullet lodged in his neck was left there. But—as with the case of another Kennedy on another tragic day—it was not the neck wound which was crucial. What mattered was the bullet which shattered in the brain.

A team of doctors began to operate at 2:45 a.m. The surgery lasted three hours and 40 minutes. The bits of bullet were removed. One of the surgeons, Dr.

Henry Cuneo, later characterized the damage this way: the spinal cord was injured. Several major arteries were severed. The brain suffered extensive loss of blood.

A doctor told a newsman that Kennedy was partially paralyzed on the left side of his body. There was no way of telling whether this would be temporary or permanent, he said.

Sen. Edward M. (Ted) Kennedy (D-Mass.), flown to Los Angeles from San Francisco in an Air Force jet, was at the hospital during the early morning hours. Then he went to the Kennedy family's quarters at the Beverly Hills Hotel to be with his brother's children. Ted Kennedy later took his stricken brother's children back to Washington in the Air Force jet loaned by Vice President Humphrey.

As dawn of June 5 came to Los Angeles—with a gray, somber overcast which was to last most of the day—the vigil for Robert F. Kennedy had begun.

And, at Central Police Headquarters, Police Chief Tom Reddin and his detectives worked to unravel the mystery of a small man and a tragic crime.

In custody was a man who wouldn't identify himself. As John Doe, he was taken at 7 a.m. to a secret arraignment in the Hall of Justice before Municipal Judge Joan Dempsey Klein.

Slight Accent

He was charged with six counts of assault with a deadly weapon with intent to commit murder. Bail was set at \$250,000. He was taken to the police department's homicide squad for questioning.

Officers didn't even know what country he was from. He had a slight accent, hard to place—perhaps Reddin told newsmen at an early

morning news conference, it might be Cuban or Jamaican.

But they had the gun: an eight-shot Iver Johnson .22 revolver with a 2½-inch barrel. All eight .22 long rifle slugs had been fired. Police traced the weapon.

The gun led to Munir (Joe) Sirhan, of 696 E. Howard St., Pasadena, who voluntarily told police that it was his brother they had in custody. He told them he had no idea how he got the weapon.

Through Munir Sirhan's identification, police were able to establish the positive identity of the man they had in custody. They found that he had been fingerprinted when he had gotten a job as an exercise boy at Hollywood Park. He had no police record, officers said.

Sirhan Bishara Sirhan would make no statement about the crime.

Details emerged as the investigation continued: on his person, authorities said, was currency including four \$100 bills—and a copy of Kennedy's June campaign schedule.

Mayor Yorty said this indicated the assassination was planned in advance. The money may have been for a getaway, he said.

It was Yorty who disclosed the details of diaries found at the Pasadena home of the Jordanian brothers—including, Yorty said, pro-Nasser and pro-Communist slogans and indications that Sirhan had somehow associated Kennedy with the Israeli cause.

Kennedy had frequently spoken in favor of the Arab nations' recognizing Israel and the sale of U.S. jet fighters to Israel.

Reddin told a news conference late Wednesday afternoon that "I don't feel it's a conspiratorial situation... we don't read any sinister international aspects into it."



HELD IN KENNEDY SHOOTING—Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, 24-year-old Jordanian refugee, in the Hall of Justice just after he was arraigned Wednesday. Sirhan was identified after revolver was traced.
Times photo by Frank Q. Brown

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

RESPECTED**Mystique
of Family
Won Arabs**BY JOE ALEX MORRIS JR.
Times Staff Writer

CAIRO—The Kennedy mystique, somehow managed to rise above the general tide of frenetic anti-Americanism in the Arab world.

Many times since the assassination of John F. Kennedy, well-meaning and intelligent Arabs have told this correspondent how much better U.S.-Arab relations would have been if the late President had lived.

Similarly, Arabs who wanted the United States to regain some of its lost influence in world affairs generally hoped that Sen. Robert F. Kennedy would be elected President in 1968.

Few Arabs, of course, considered Robert Kennedy hostile to Israel, their avowed foe.

But in contrast with the twisted logic of the Arab fanatic who allegedly shot him and who saw him as an enemy of the Arabs, thinking Arabs believed he would exercise a cool impartiality and recognize that America's own self-interest lay in supporting justice in all nations in the Middle East.

Brother's Interest

Nor have Arabs overlooked the interest shown in Palestinian refugee questions by his brother, Sen. Edward M. (Ted) Kennedy (D-Mass.), who made a Mideast tour last year and visited many of the camps.

Shocked though they were by the shooting, people here were not greatly surprised. After the assassination of President Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King, the Arab in the street is becoming increasingly convinced that the violence he sees in Hollywood movies is fact, not fiction.

The attempt on Kennedy's life Wednesday coincided with a day of mourning throughout the Arab world—the first anniversary of the start of the Arab-Israeli war.

Referring to the two events, Dr. Hassan el Zayat, official Egyptian spokesman, said:

"To us, the policy of violence, whether on the individual or the international level, is hateful and inadmissible. We hope Sen. Kennedy will live."

The day was marked here by a minute of silence at noon, a military fly over of Cairo, which apparently was designed to show the people that their military losses last June had been restored, and a short speech by President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

The whole of the Egyptian army, except for men on front-line duty along the blocked Suez Canal, was confined to quarters. The troops were scheduled to hear lectures on the lessons of the war, pep talks on the new military might of Egypt, and—today—participate in a rededication to the cause of "victory or death."

This was to be implemented by mass oath-taking ceremonies at all camps.

In Amman—a few miles from the smoking debris of Tuesday's big battle—a mass rally was scheduled in the ruins of an old Roman amphitheater.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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Editor: Nick B. Williams

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

LBJ, Washington Stunned by Shooting

Senators Deplore Tragedy

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Johnson and other Washington leaders shared shock today at the news of another shooting, another Kennedy fallen, and many of them wondered about their country.

"There are no words equal to the horror of this tragedy," President Johnson said.

He had been awakened to hear the news in the early morning from his White House staff.

"All America prays for his country," the President said.

"We also pray that divisiveness and violence be driven from the hearts of men everywhere," he said.

Johnson was one of two Washington figures commenting on the shooting who were in Dallas five years ago when President John F. Kennedy was assassinated.

Sen. Ralph Yarborough, D-Tex., who rode with Johnson in the Dallas motorcade, said the land is permeated with violence.

And Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark, who ordered an FBI probe of the shooting, said: "It's just a great tragedy and it has to be a matter of deep concern to all of our people that these acts continue."

"It is an unspeakable tragedy that America is so permeated with violence that they will attempt to remove those who serve in this wholly patriotic manner," Yarborough said.

"There is no family in our generation that's done more for America than the Kennedys," the Texan added.

"It seems to me," said Sen. Thomas J. Dodd, D-Conn., "that our society is going crazy."

"When are the American people going to take up and do something about guns?" Dodd wondered amid his shock in the early morning hours.

House Speaker John W. McCormack could only moan with grief when first told of the news.

Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield expressed "fear for my country's future if we do not regain our stability."

"The terror and horror numbs and I'm just praying for Bob's recovery," Mansfield said.

Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen called the shooting "a disaster of national importance." He added it "all the more strengthens the need for strict law enforcement."

Sen. Joseph D. Tydings, D-Md., who has campaigned for Kennedy, said he was shocked and stunned by this horrible violence—this attempt on Sen. Kennedy's life.

House Republican Whip Leslie C. Arends of Illinois, said, "This is a crazy world." His voice trailed off.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-2 Herald-Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif

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REF CLINGS TO LIFE

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A-1 Herald-Examiner
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Am

5 Others Shot by Assailant Suspect Won't Identify Self

By Conrad Casler
Herald-Examiner Staff Writer

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, moments after delivering an election victory speech to a wildly partisan crowd at the Ambassador Hotel, was shot and critically wounded early today as he and his entourage left the ballroom through a kitchen exit.

Kennedy was leaving the platform by way of a kitchen hallway as the 1000 well-wishers shouted "Kennedy, Kennedy, Rah Rah Rah" when shots interrupted the cheering.

Five others were wounded as eight shots from a .22 caliber revolver ripped into the Kennedy party.

Kennedy fell backward onto the floor. Aides cradled his head in their arms—a bullet in his brain and another in the right shoulder.

Other aides, guards and hotel personnel grappled with the gunman. Former Olympics Decathlon champion Rafer Johnson, a Kennedy campaigner, wrested the weapon from the man's hand and held it for police. Rams Lineman Roosevelt Grier helped subdue the man.

Police Chief Tom Reddin said the suspect, who carried no identification, has refused to reveal his name. He was booked as a "John Doe" on charges of assault with intent to commit murder. Police held the gunman under a tight security net with outsiders not even allowed on the same floor with him.

Busboy Juan Romero, 25, of 475 S. McDonald Ave., said he saw the entire shooting.

"He (Kennedy) was shaking my hand and had just turned away when this guy came out and started shooting. Then the senator fell and I tried to hold his head," Romero said.

As the morning rush hour began, a crowd of between 400 and 500 persons milled around Good Samaritan Hospital, anxious for the latest word. Inside the hospital, besides the senator's wife and brother, former Astronaut Col. John Glenn maintained an all-night vigil. Glenn is a Kennedy campaign aid.

Other celebrities making visits to the hospital during the long hours of surgery included Roosevelt Grier and singer Andy Williams. California Assembly Speaker Jesse Unruh, who was with Kennedy when he was shot, made a brief visit. He appeared shaken and ill.

Kennedy was at Central Receiving Hospital long enough to receive first aid and the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church administered by the Rev. Thomas Peacha.

A crowd which varied in mood from angry to shamed and silent, cursing to prayerful, gathered outside Central Receiving and Good Samaritan Hospitals. All appeared to be Kennedy partisans or those shocked almost beyond belief that a second Kennedy in four-and-one-half years could be cut down in a country which has prided itself in government of law and not violence.

Jackie Kennedy, wife of the late President John F. Kennedy, slain in Dallas Nov. 21, 1963, was informed by telephone of the shooting by her sister, Princess Lee Radziwell, from London, where the princess heard the news. Mrs. Kennedy was in New York.

Back at the Ambassador Hotel, hundreds of stunned Kennedy workers and backers milled, cried, shouted or stood silently as police and newsmen hustled through the crowd looking for eye witnesses and clues.

Press aide Pierre Salinger left behind when the ambulance left with Sen. Kennedy, hopped on the rear of a police car.

for the ride to Central Receiving Hospital.

The suspect was questioned almost an hour at the hotel before he was taken under heavy guard to police headquarters.

The 5-foot 5-inch gunman was described as swarthy, with dark curly hair. He is between 25 and 28, according to Police Chief Tom Reddin, and weighs about 130 pounds. He was wearing a white shirt and blue jeans when arrested.

Reddin said he did not answer any questions. He did say "yes" once, but Reddin said his answer was to a question "of no importance." He did not request an attorney even though he was advised of his constitutional rights. All questions asked the gunman are being tape recorded, Reddin said.

During the two hours immediately following the shooting, rumors circulated every few minutes on the condition of Kennedy and nature of his wounds. At first it was believed he was shot only in the hip. Other reports stated he was hit in the forehead.

But at 2:30 a.m. at Good Samaritan Hospital, a press aide made the announcement that the 42-year-old senator had been struck superficially in the shoulder and once behind the right ear with the bullet penetrating the brain.

Six neurosurgeons at Good Samaritan Hospital worked from 2:40 a.m. until 6:25 a.m. to remove the 22-caliber bullet which possibly fragmented into several parts, from Kennedy's lower right brain. Originally the hospital announced the operation would take about 45 minutes. The longer time in surgery indicated complications such as fragmentation of the lead projectile.

A source close to the operation indicated there was a feeling of optimism about success of the surgery. Throughout the medical ordeal, Kennedy's heart beat, respiration and blood pressure remained strong, a spokesman said.

Kennedy's brother, Sen. Edward Kennedy, arrived at Good Samaritan Hospital from the east at 3:45 a.m. He and Mrs. Ethel Kennedy made frequent trips in and out of the operating room where surgeons carefully probed the candidate's lower brain area for bullet fragments.

President Lyndon Johnson, who succeeded Sen. Kennedy's brother in the White House following President Kennedy's assassination, expressed shock that "there are no words equal to the horror" of this newest tragedy.

"All America prays for his

recovery," Johnson said. "We also pray that divisiveness and violence be driven from the hearts of men everywhere."

Attorney General Ramsey Clark ordered the FBI to investigate the shooting here.

"We have jurisdiction under both the Voting Rights Act and the New Civil Rights Act" of 1968 to investigate the crime, Clark said.

Vice President Hubert Humphrey at Colorado Springs, said:

"Our hopes and prayers are with Sen. Kennedy and the other victims of this dreadful violence. In this shocking and terrible thing that has happened, our hearts go out to the wives and families of the injured."

Mayor Sam Yorty said he was shocked at "the terrible incident that took place in our city." He said he is in constant touch with the hospital and Los Angeles police concerning the senator's condition and status of the investigation.

Police precautions were rapid and stringent. Crowds which gathered outside both Central Receiving and Good Samaritan Hospitals were pushed back well away from both institutions.

At police headquarters downtown where the suspect was hustled after initial questioning at the Ambassador Hotel, all

exits were sealed off. Only officials and a few newsmen were allowed inside. All persons entering headquarters were searched regardless of how well known.

Five others wounded included Paul Schnade, 32, a United Auto Workers executive, scalp wound; Bill Weisel, 30, ABC-TV newsmen, abdominal wounds; Ira Goldstein, 19, Continental News Service, back and leg wounds; Irwin Stoll, 17, sound man, foot wound; and Mrs. Elizabeth Evans, 43, Saugus, leg wound and a scalp laceration suffered when she fell. All but Weisel who was listed in serious condition, were said to be in good condition.



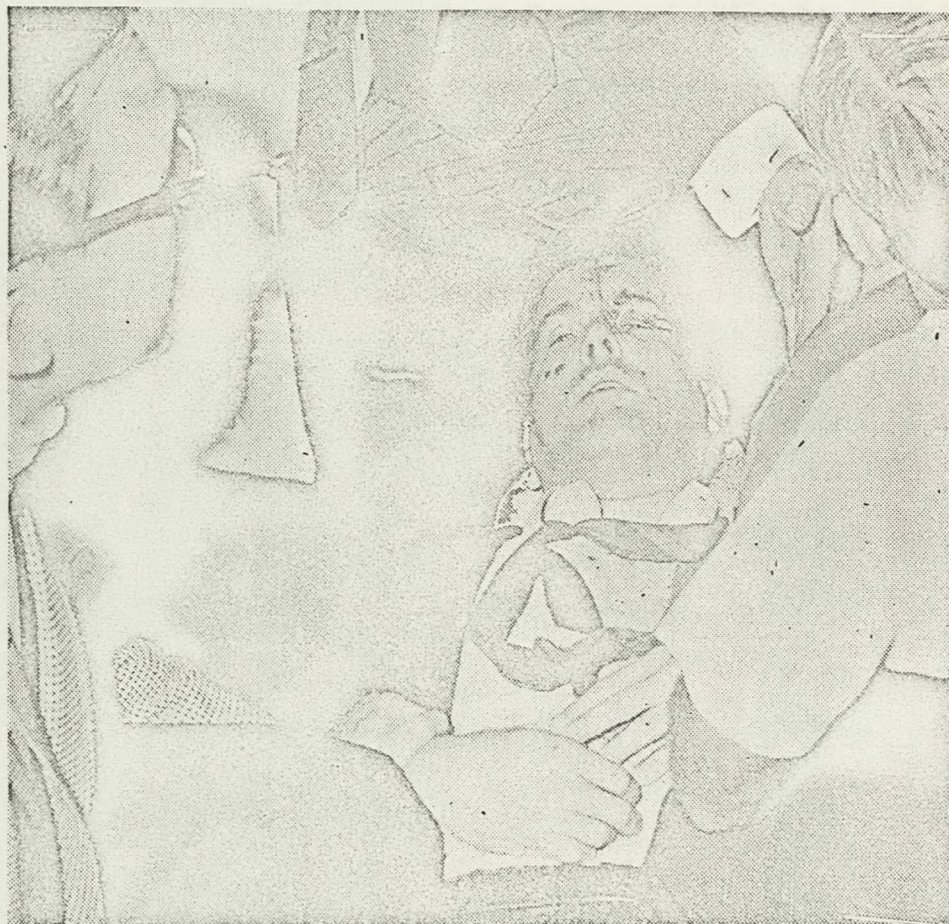
—United Press Telephoto

SEN. KENNEDY CLUTCHES ROSARY BEADS ON FLOOR OF HOTEL
A former ministry student pushed through crowd, handed beads to shooting victim



—United Press Telephoto

SHOOTING SUSPECT IS HURRIED OUT OF AMBASSADOR HOTEL BY POLICE
In background, Kennedy's state campaign manager Jesse Unruh



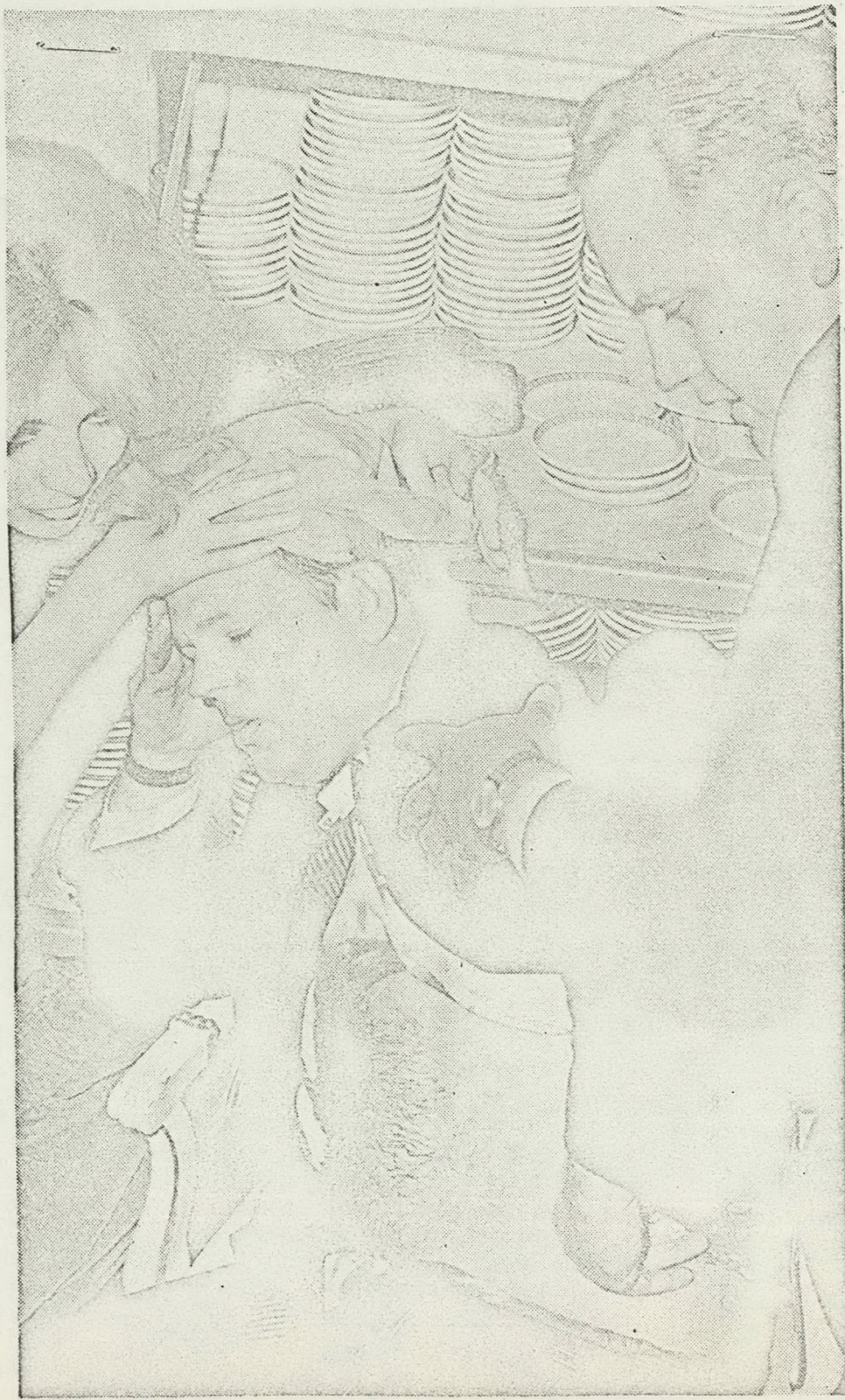
— Herald-Examiner Photo by Bob Shultz

UNITED AUTO Workers
executive lies wounded
after shooting at Kennedy
celebration.



—United Press Telephoto

IN SHOCK AND ANGER, CROWD GRABBED, HIT SUSPECT
Cowering under blows, the man (center) was seized by Rosey Grier, others.



—Herald-Examiner Photo by Bob Shultz
IRA GOLDSTEIN, RADIO NEWSMAN, DOWNED BY BULLET
Quick aid is given in hotel kitchen after Kennedy assassination try.



—Herald-Examiner Phot

COMPLETELY OVERWHELMED BY THE SHOOTING OF THEIR CANDIDATE, A YOUNG COUPLE AT THE SCENE WEEP FOR THEIR FALLEN HERO
Celebrants in the Embassy Room of L.A. Ambassador Hotel were stung when an unidentified assailant pumped two shots into Sen. Robert F. Kennedy



—United Press Telephoto

SEN. KENNEDY LIES WOUNDED ON THE FLOOR OUTSIDE AMBASSADOR HOTEL'S BALLROOM
Presidential candidate, shown seconds after being hit, has undergone brain surgery at Good Samaritan Hospital



Herald-Examiner Photo by Bob Shultz

ONE OF SHOOTING VICTIMS, ELIZABETH EVANS, AT CENTRAL RECEIVING HOSPITAL
She was shot in the leg, and received head injury as she fell to floor, but is reported very satisfactory at Huntington Memorial Hospital

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SEEK TO AVOID 'ANOTHER DALLAS'

Tight Guard Placed on Suspect

BY RON EINSTOSS

Times Staff Writer

For his own protection, the man accused of shooting Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was processed through the courts early Wednesday in an unprecedented manner.

That was the explanation given by Dist. Atty. Evelle J. Younger following the arraignment of Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, who identified himself as "John Doe" both to investigators, who interrogated him for many hours, and to Municipal Judge Joan Dempsey Klein, who arraigned him.

The handling of Sirhan, from the time of his arrest until his appearance in court, was marked by as much security as was provided President Johnson in recent appearances here.

Suspect Removed

After his arrest at the Ambassador, within minutes of his alleged shooting spree, which also wounded five others, the suspect was whisked away. He was taken to the Los Angeles Police Department's Rampart Division and then to the Central Homicide Bureau in the downtown Police Administration Building.

While he was being questioned by detectives, it was learned, Police Chief Tom Reddin and Younger jointly made a decision to charge and arraign the suspect as soon as possible, with no word to the public or press.

They reportedly felt that such a move would eliminate any possibility that Sirhan could meet the same fate which befell Lee Harvey Oswald, who was slain in Dallas after the 1963 assassination of President Kennedy.

Order Issued

Younger ordered the immediate issuance of a complaint charging Sirhan with six counts of assault with a deadly weapon with intent to commit murder.

His chief complaint deputy, Joseph L. Carr, was contacted at home and told to report downtown to draw up the formal charges.

At the same time, arrangements were made by Judge Klein to appear in court at 7:30 a.m.—more than an hour before the normal starting time—for the purpose of arraigning Sirhan.

It was 7:40 a.m.—seven hours and 20 minutes after the shooting — that the frail-looking young man, who refused to identify himself, was advised of the charges against him.

The only spectators allowed into the courtroom were about 40 police and sheriff's officers.

Judge Asks Name

After talking informally for several minutes in court with County Public Defender Richard Buckley, Sirhan twice was asked by Judge Klein: "Do you have a name?"

The first time, he answered, "Mr. Buckley is representing me."

The jurist repeated the question and the suspect replied, "John Doe."

He then was asked if he had an attorney. When he said he did not, Judge Klein then officially appointed the Public Defender's Office.

Sirhan, wearing white, hospital orderly-type pants and a blue denim shirt in place of the blue sweater and pants he was wearing when arrested, was informed of his right to a speedy and public trial, his right to either a trial by jury or by a court, his right to cross-examine witnesses against him and his right to either testify or refuse to testify.

No Questions

When she finished arraigning him, Judge Klein inquired of the suspect as to whether he had any questions.

"Not at this time," Sirhan answered.

When the matter of bail arose, Chief Dep. Dist. Atty. Lynn D. Compton, one of several of Younger's top aides who worked throughout the night, suggested that the defendant be held without bail.

Although such a request was unusual in a non-capital case, Compton cited several reasons for his position, including:

1—The "strong" possibility that one of the victims (presumably Kennedy) may die (which would then make it a case punishable by death).

2—The fact that the defendant refused to identify himself, making it impossible to conduct any investigation of his background to determine how his bail should be

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3—The lack of knowledge as to whether any other persons were involved in the shootings.

Summarizes Plea

Then Compton added:

"It is permissible for the court to deny bail on a proper showing, which I feel we have made, that it would be for the protection of society to keep him in jail.

"This man did attempt to assassinate a United States Senator."

Compton also said he felt that holding the defendant without bail would accomplish the purpose of protecting him.

Buckley, however, disagreed.

He said the court has no discretion but to fix bail and in a reasonable amount.

"What do you consider a reasonable amount in view of the fact he has refused to identify himself

and he attempted to take the life of a United States senator, who still is in critical condition?" the judge asked.

"I find it exceedingly difficult to consider setting a bail at this juncture, considering the facts the court has before it."

She added: "I even heard some news reports that many persons had expressed the thought that he should be killed, hung or strung up."

Buckley remained persistent and again requested that bail be set. This time the judge complied.

"I'll set bail at \$250,000 at this time," Judge Klein declared, and Sirhan, handcuffed and surrounded by officers, was led out of court to County Jail.

Before he left, Judge Klein set his preliminary hearing for Monday at 8:30 a.m.

Indictment Probable

Such a proceeding, however, probably will be unnecessary by that time because the County Grand Jury on Friday morning will hear evidence in the case and will be asked to return an indictment.

In keeping with the other swift action taken thus far, the grand jury was hurriedly briefed Wednesday morning by Dep. Dist. Atty. John E. Howard, chief of the DA's special investigation division.

When Howard made his presentation, foreman L. E. McKee said the jurors had agreed to hear the case Friday, a day of the week they normally are not in session.

Earlier, after Sirhan arrived at the Police Administration Building, the facility was closed to all but authorized personnel. Newsmen were admitted only after being searched by police.

For the first time in the history of the police building, reporters were barred from the third floor where the suspect was

being interrogated in the homicide bureau's squad room.

Among those present at police headquarters, in addition to Younger and Compton, were Howard, whose unit usually confines its activities to probing allegations of misconduct by public officials, and George Stoner, chief of the DA's Bureau of Investigation.

Much of the interrogation of the suspect was handled by George Murphy, a retired Los Angeles detective, who now is an investigator for the district attorney, and police homicide officers.

When they first attempted to talk to Sirhan—after explaining to him his constitutional rights—he chose to remain silent.

Later, it is understood, he relented, but still refused to discuss the tragic events of the evening.

In his lengthy discussions with Murphy and the others, Sirhan reportedly appeared to be preoccupied with the case of Jack Kirschke, the former deputy district attorney condemned to death for the slayings of his wife, Elaine, and her paramour, Orville (Bill) Drankhan.

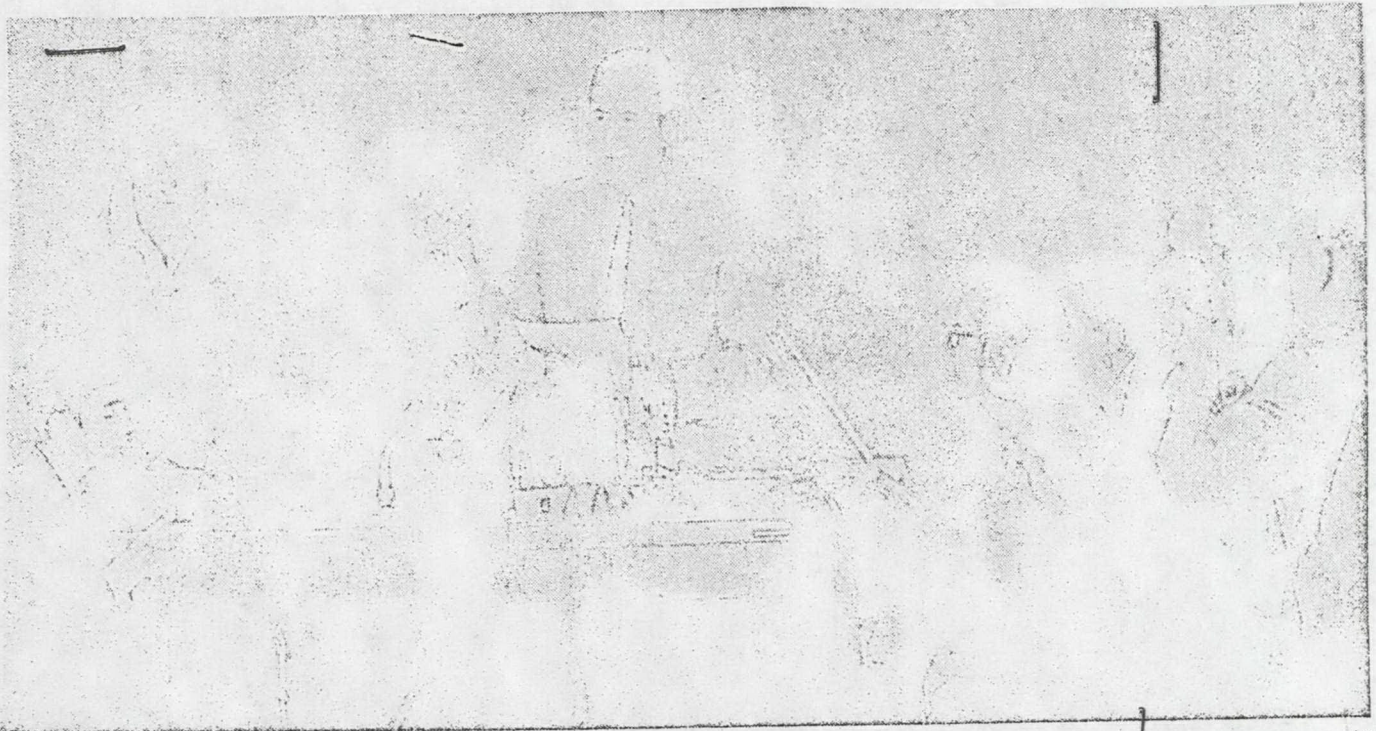
ACLU Comment

He reportedly even rebuked the officers for treating him, in his words, "like a mendicant."

He was reportedly calm and composed during his interrogation and his appearance in court.

Later, Eason Monroe, executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California, commented Reddin and Younger for "a very meticulous handling of the whole affair" so far.

A. L. Whinn, chief counsel for the ACLU here, said he had conferred with Sirhan and had agreed to the suspect's wishes that he find private counsel for him and arrange for protection for his mother and two brothers.



DISCUSSES SHOOTING—Police Chief Tom Reddin tells a packed news conference of developments in the shooting of Sen. Kennedy.
Times photo by Ben Olender

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

KEN NEDY NEAR DEATH

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Partially Paralyzed From Wound; Suspect Identified as Jordanian

BY DIAL TORGERSON

Times Staff Writer

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy—shot down in a moment of triumph—lay partly paralyzed and near death Wednesday at a Los Angeles hospital.

Police said a young Jordanian mingled with the tumultuous crowd celebrating Kennedy's Tuesday primary victory at the Ambassador, and then shot him as he sought to leave.

Hit in the shoulder, neck and brain, Kennedy was taken to Good Samaritan Hospital. Said a doctor: "He might not make it."

Police said the man who shot Kennedy—and five other persons less seriously hurt—was 24-year-old Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, a refugee from Jerusalem. He was taken into custody but would not talk.

Yorty Calls It 'Planned'

Papers on Sirhan's person indicated "this was a planned assassination," Mayor Yorty told newsmen.

Police Chief Tom Reddin said: "We'll never say only one person was involved in this shooting until we're absolutely sure."

With the senator at the hospital was his wife, Ethel, who is expecting their 11th child in January.

Sen. Eugene McCarthy, the man defeated by Kennedy in the hard-fought California Democratic pres-

idential primary, went to the hospital to express his sorrow.

James Francis Cardinal McIntyre, archbishop of Los Angeles, visited the hospital to convey a message of grief from Pope Paul VI to the Kennedy family.

Action, Reaction Follows

The reaction to the shooting brought expressions of grief from around the world—and, from Washington, immediate action:

—President Johnson ordered Secret Service guards to protect other major presidential candidates.

—Vice President Humphrey dispatched an Air Force jet to bring the six Kennedy children who were traveling with their father back to their Virginia home.

—Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark said the FBI was moving into the case under the 1968 Civil Rights Act.

The expressions of grief—from the commonplace and prominent alike—were shockingly similar to those of the November day, four and half years ago, when the senator's brother, President John F. Kennedy, was slain in Dallas.

As before, there was the moment of being told:

Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, awakened in her New York apartment, exclaimed: "No, it can't have happened."

Mrs. Rose Kennedy, the mother of the Kennedy clan, arose early to go

to church at Hyannis Port, Mass., turned on the television set, and learned that a second son had fallen from an assassin's bullet.

McCarthy was informed at his Beverly Hilton headquarters. He didn't make a statement until Wednesday morning. It was brief:

"It's not enough, in my judgment, to say that this is the act of one deranged man, if that is the case. The nation, I think, bears too great a burden of guilt. . . .

"All of us must keep vigil. We must pray and hope that Sen. Kennedy will recover. Meanwhile, I am suspending indefinitely all political activities.

McCarthy Tells Plans

"I intend to return to Washington soon—confer there with spokesmen for Sen. Kennedy, with the President, with the Vice President, with other political leaders before taking any other political action of any kind."

But for Mrs. Ethel Kennedy, the moment of knowledge came more shatteringly—with the glimpse of her husband, his head streaming blood, on the floor of a hotel kitchen in the Ambassador.

The shooting came moments after she had stood beside him on the stage of the Embassy Room, where he claimed victory in the primary

election he had said was crucial to his campaign for the Presidency. ed the candidate with a blazing revolver.

The projection of votes indicated then that he would have the surging victory he had said he needed—about 50% of the Democratic vote. Kenne-

dy's words to his supporters were humorous, filled with the elation of victory, but marked by thanks to the workers who had helped him win. His last words to the crowd were:

"I want to thank all of you, all of you who are here. Mayor Yorty has sent me a message that we've been here too long already. Now, it's on to Chicago — and let's win there!"

Roosevelt Grier, the 290-pound Los Angeles Rams lineman who had aided Kennedy's campaign, suggested he shake hands with the kitchen help.

The way through the kitchen led to a freight elevator. It was a route celebrities had used before to escape the crush in the Embassy Room during election-night celebrations. Kennedy moved from the ballroom into the kitchen area.

Suddenly there was the sharp popping noise that many said reminded them of firecrackers going off. In the four-foot walkway between a huge ice-making machine and a long stainless steel serving table, a gunman had confront-

Kennedy backed up against the refrigerator unit and threw his hands up over his face. Those behind him saw him sink to the floor, blood pouring from under his ear. Then the shots burst forth again.

Five other persons fell or staggered as screams suddenly replaced the jubilant shouting. Four men and a woman were hit as aides grappled with the gunman — a slim, short, dark-complexioned man. Then the gun was grabbed away.

Grier slammed the struggling gunman to the concrete floor and sat on him. People ran to Kennedy's aid.

One bullet had hit a shoulder and, possibly, was the same one which lodged in his neck. But the crucial wound—as in the case of his brother on another tragic day—was the one in the brain.

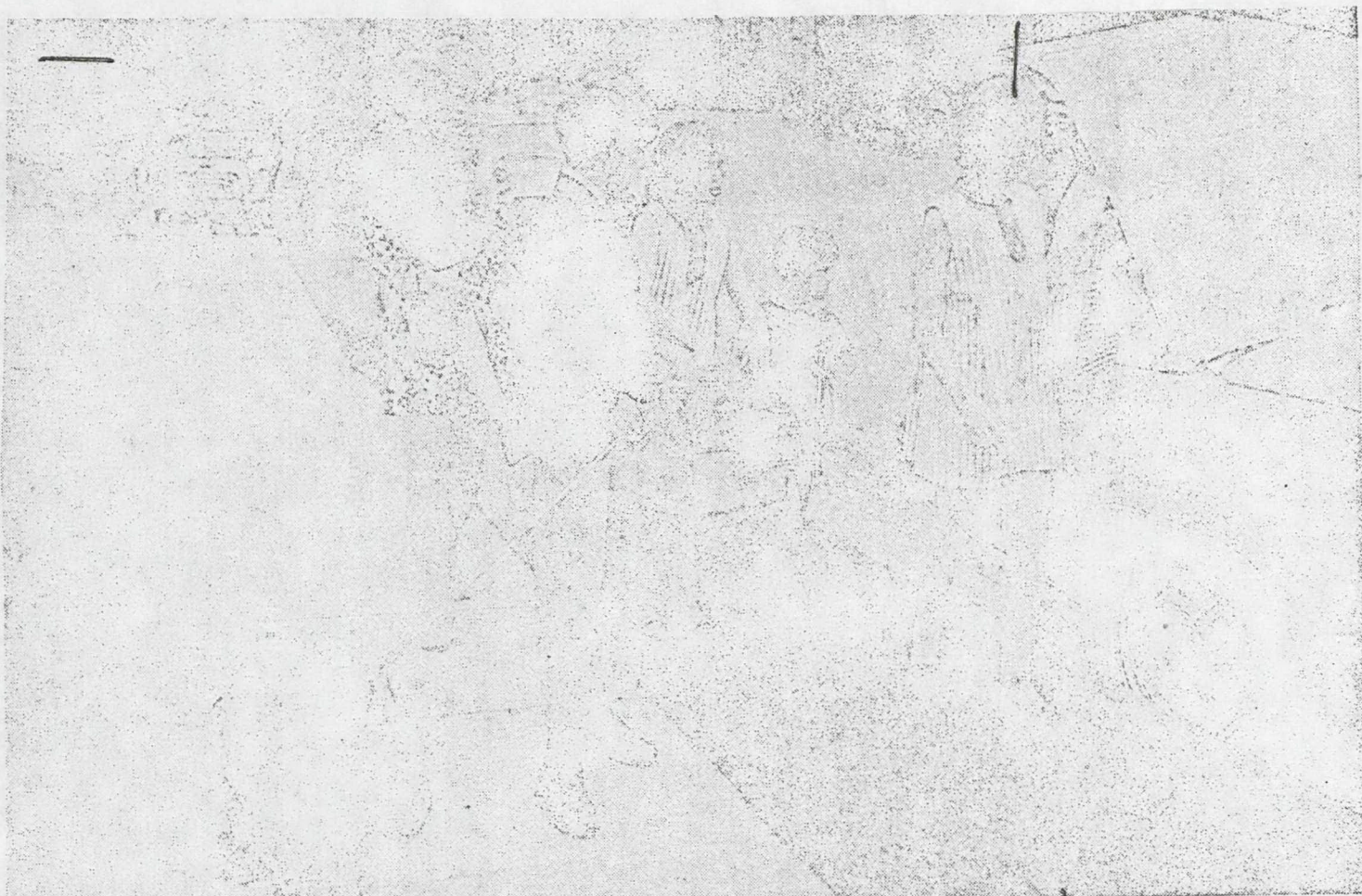
Sprawled on Back

Kennedy lay sprawled on his back, in a widening pool of his own blood, his eyes opened wide and staring.

Ethel Kennedy ran to her husband. Someone gave her an ice pack, which she placed on the senator's forehead. She was trying to make him comfortable when ambulance attendant Max Behrman, 48, got there.



HELD IN KENNEDY SHOOTING—Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, 24-year-old Jordanian refugee, in the Hall of Justice just after he was arraigned Wednesday. Sirhan was identified after revolver was traced.
Times photo by Frank Q. Brown



GOING HOME WITHOUT FATHER—Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's children, with their dog, Freckles, and carrying a pet's cage, leave Beverly

Hills Hotel on way to airport. Luggage follows in rear. Vice President Humphrey sent a jet plane to take the children back to Virginia home.
Times photo by George R. Fry



SENATOR'S SISTER—Mrs. Patricia Lawford is in tears as she leaves the Good Samaritan Hospital.
Times photo by Ray Graham



MOTHER GRIEVES — Mrs. Rose Kennedy leaves church at Hyannis, Mass., where she prayed for her son
(AP Wirephoto)

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SENATOR'S SISTER—Mrs. Patricia Lawford is es-
corted from Good Samaritan Hospital where brother

was fighting for his life. On right is Jim Whitaker,
a mountaineer and a friend of the senator's family.
Times photo by Charles O'Rear

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Los Angeles Times

5/68

Page

By B. William

SALT

HOSPITAL VIGIL — Lee Dale, 17, left, and his brother, Keith, 15, of Hawthorne, wear "Pray for Bobby" stickers on their shirts outside the Good

Samaritan Hospital where Sen. Robert F. Kennedy lies critically wounded. The stickers, made by Max Madol, a printer, appeared by hundreds at hospital. Times photo by R. L. Oliver

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SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 6 1968	
FBI—LOS ANGELES	

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'I Want to Be Dreaming ... Busboy Says

BY TED THACKREY

Times Staff Writer

The sudden burst of gunfire at the Ambassador early Wednesday morning made a big difference in the lives of a great many persons—one a 17-year-old busboy named Juan Romero.

Juan worked overtime on election night to get a close look at his hero, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, and the senator shook hands with him on his way through the kitchen. Then, in a single moment, Juan's whole world changed...

"There was this guy," Juan said. "He had a gun. I saw him and I heard the gun go off and I saw the senator fall."

"I got down on my knees and picked up his head and I told myself, 'I'm home in bed. I'm dreaming. I want to be dreaming.'"

"But I wasn't, and Mr. Kennedy was there, bleeding, and he was trying to say something to me."

Puts Ear Close

Placing an ear next to the wounded man's lips, Juan said he heard him whisper, "Is it all right? Is everyone OK?"

"I told him yes," Juan said. "I said everything would be OK."

Fumbling in his shirt pocket, Juan found the crucifix that his father, Flavio Romero, had given him when the youth was confirmed in the Roman Catholic Church. He

pulled it out and pressed it into the senator's hand, closing the fingers over it.

"Hold onto this," I told him. "Hold on, and it'll be all right."

"He was trying to say something else," he said. "He was trying to talk. His lips were moving, sort of, but you couldn't hear anything. I was crying. I haven't cried since I was a baby. But I was crying

Then an ambulance crew came to take the senator away.

Juan moved back reluctantly, making sure the crucifix was still in the senator's hand, and then started to turn away with the others who had been in the room. But a police officer stopped him.

"They took me to the station on Rampart St.," he said, "and I told what I saw over and over again, until about 7 a.m. Then they let me go, so I could get to school."

Juan's home, at 475 McDonnell Ave., was too far from Rampart Police Station for him to change clothes before school.

"My father saw," Juan said. "He told me go to school and don't think about what happened. But I thought about it anyway."

"My first class is ROTC and I always kind of liked it before, but today I told them I wasn't coming to that class anymore."

Juan shook his head.

"I don't like guns anymore," he said. "Everything is different now, but I hope they let him keep my crucifix there in the hospital. I hope they didn't take it away from him."

"I guess he needs it now, worse than I ever did."

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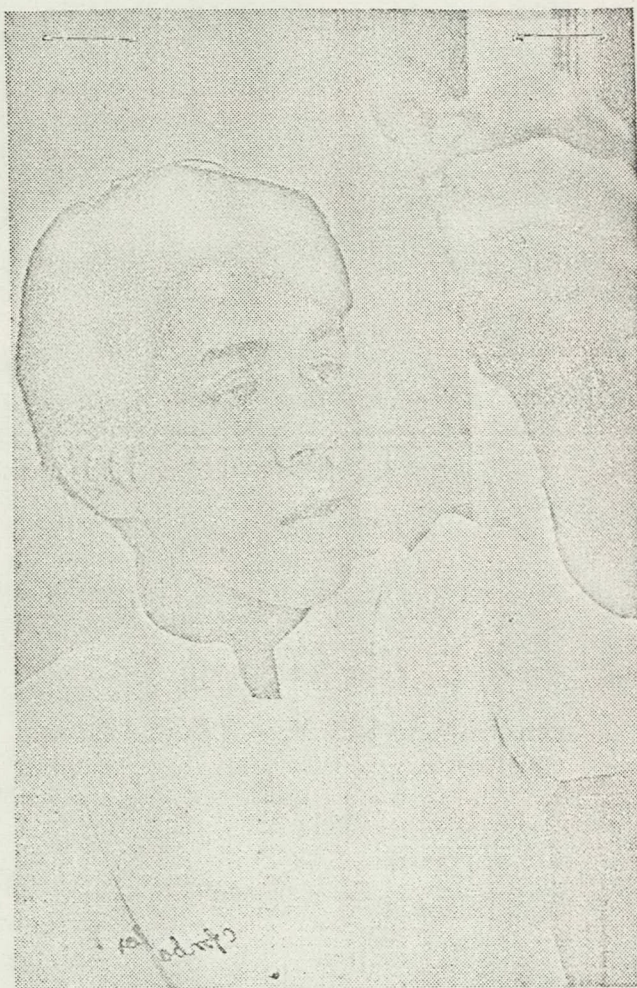
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JUN 6 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

Reckard RB



TRIED TO HELP KENNEDY—Juan Romero, hotel bus boy who kneeled beside the wounded senator and tried to help. He describes how gunman fired.
Times photo by **BRUCE COX**

Source Reports Some Paralysis on Left Side

Could Be Temporary or
Permanent, Depending
on Cause, Experts Say

BY HARRY NELSON

Times Medical Editor

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy has "some paralysis" on his left side, but it is not known whether the impairment is permanent or temporary, it was learned Wednesday.

Neurosurgeons who performed a three-hour brain operation at the Hospital of the Good Samaritan were not available to confirm or deny the report which came from an informed source.

None of the bulletins which have been issued periodically since the surgery took place early Wednesday morning have made any mention of paralysis.

However, medical sources speculated that under the circumstances some degree of paralysis is almost inevitable.

A .22-caliber slug entered by way of the mastoid bone, slightly behind the right ear. After fragmenting, the pieces of lead lodged in the middle portion of the brain.

Permanence Depends on Cause

The permanence of the paralysis depends on its cause, according to background information obtained from the department of neurosurgery at the USC School of Medicine.

If it is due either to pressure on the brain or hemorrhaging resulting from the brain wound, the chances are very good that the paralysis will be temporary and will gradually subside as treatment continues to relieve the pressure and to stop the bleeding.

But if the paralysis is due to tissue tearing caused by the passage of the bullet through parts of the brain, the paralysis may be permanent.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

It is possible that the paralysis may also be due to an impairment of the blood supply in the mid-brain.

One of the hospital medical bulletins stated that there "may have been" such an impairment. Such an impairment, if it occurred, could be due to the closing off of major blood vessels by the swelling brain tissue.

Even if the latter is true, however, rehabilitation experts say that the situation may not be as bad as it looks.

"Even if there is lasting motor or sensory impairment, the amount of potential brain function is very often much greater than anyone assumes is possible," a rehabilitation authority said.

Brain surgeons said the fact that Kennedy did not lapse into unconsciousness immediately after being wounded is a hopeful sign.

It means, they said, that the bullet did not destroy tissue which is necessary to maintain consciousness.

One of the earliest medical bulletins stated that Kennedy's "thinking process" was unaffected. The thinking part of the brain, the cortex or grey matter, is the outer layer at the front and top of the brain. Apparently the bullet particles did not penetrate that far up in to the brain tissue.

Unconsciousness Bad Sign

Another good sign is that Kennedy was said to be breathing on his own and without any kind of mechanical assistance after the operation. This is in contrast with his breathing condition prior to surgery when he required the help of a respirator.

A bad sign, however, is his unconscious state following the operation. Since he was conscious immediately following the gunshot sound, it may indicate a progressively worsening condition.

Again, if the unconsciousness, like the paralysis, is due to swelling or bleeding, consciousness could be expected to return as his treatment begins to take hold.

Brain surgeons said he could go as long as one week before recovering consciousness and still be in fairly good condition.

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"I wouldn't write him off as far as (brain) capability is concerned," one neurosurgeon who has had extensive experience with head gunshot wounds said.

He said that patients with serious injuries to the brain have been known to recover after as long as four months on the very critical list.

He said it may take 36 to 73 hours before the swelling goes down.

"If he shows no signs of improvement within 36 hours, it would be a bad indication," the surgeon said.

Examples of subtle signs of improvement would include glimmerings that he was beginning to regain consciousness — such as showing some muscle movement response when his name is spoken.

The area of the brain in which many of the bullet fragments were recovered is called the brain stem, a mushroom-shaped structure at the top of the spinal cord. It controls several vital functions including heart beat and respiration.

Cerebellum Above

Situated immediately above the brain stem is the cerebellum, the part of the brain that controls muscle movements. This is the part of the brain most apt to be involved if Kennedy is paralyzed.

Two approaches are traditionally used to reduce brain swelling, the possible cause of the paralysis. The most common is a cortisone-like drug called dexamethasone, which reduces inflammation. The other method is to cool the patient by packing him in ice. It is now known if either method is being used.

The hospital released the names of three of the neurosurgeons who performed the surgery on Kennedy.

They are Dr. Maxwell Andler, associate clinical professor at the UCLA Medical School; Dr. Nat Downs Reid, instructor in neurosurgery at the USC School of Medicine, and Dr. Henry Cuneo, associate clinical professor at USC.

A Kennedy press aide said that Dr. James Poppen of the Leaky Clinic in Boston was being flown here to consult on the case. Dr. Poppen, who is over 65, is recognized as one of the nation's leading neurosurgeons.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

LAST RITES AND MASS ADMINISTERED

Priests Call Wife Calm and Extremely Brave

BY JOHN DART

Times Religion Writer

Mrs. Ethel Kennedy, seated beside her unconscious husband in a hospital emergency room 30 minutes after he was shot, was "very, very calm," said a priest who administered last rites of the Catholic Church.

"The seriousness of the wounds didn't seem to have reached her yet," said the Rev. Thomas Peacha, assistant pastor of St. Basil's Church.

In a calm voice and without tears, she asked Father Peacha "to say a prayer for him."

Later at Good Samaritan Hospital, the hospital chaplain, the Rev. Laurence Joy, also said last rites for Sen. Robert Kennedy. Msgr. Joseph J. Truxaw, pastor of Immaculate Conception Church, said Mass in the hospital shortly after 4 a.m. for Mrs. Kennedy and several other adults, all of whom took communion.

Msgr. Truxaw said Mrs. Kennedy was "extremely brave."

"I could see she was grief-stricken and shocked, but in no way did she show signs of weakening," he said.

The monsignor said the Mass in the hospital's board room for Mrs. Kennedy and about six other adults "who looked like members of the Kennedy family."

Father Joy, who is also assistant pastor at Immaculate Conception, administered last rites at the hospital to Sen. Kennedy, apparently unaware that Father Peacha had said the rites earlier at the emergency hospital.

"That doesn't matter; the more prayers the better," said Msgr. Truxaw.

Father Peacha, 36, said he was driving his car when he heard on his radio that Sen. Kennedy had been shot at the Ambassador Hotel, which is in St. Basil's Parish.

Thinking that a call might have gone to his church for a priest, Father Peacha drove to Central Receiving Hospital where he made his way to the emergency room 10 to 15 minutes before 1 a.m.

"Sen. Kennedy was lying on the main table in the emergency room with a sheet covering all but his

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head. They had an oxygen mask over his mouth and he had a bandage on his forehead," said Father Peacha.

"I'm sure he wasn't conscious," he said.

While Mrs. Kennedy was seated on a high stool by the table Father Peacha

said a shortened form of the church's last rites used in emergency situations.

The Catholic Church's last rites, explained Father Peacha, include the sacraments of absolution, anointing of the sick and a special blessing of the Pope. The rites are derived from the Epistle of St. James in which it was

advised to call a person to pray for a sick person and anoint him with oil.

Father Peacha used a tiny piece of oil-soaked cotton, which he carried in a vial in his car, to anoint the senator.

After he finished the rites, the soft-spoken, red-haired priest turned to Mrs. Kennedy and said: "'Don't worry, he'll be all right.'"

The priest said as he

recalled, she replied quickly and calmly, "Father, say a prayer for him."

Father Peacha said the doctors were "very calm and confident. They wanted to transfer him right away to Good Samaritan Hospital."

He said he did not see any Kennedy children in the emergency room during the brief time he was there.



The Rev. Thomas Peacha

Times photo

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

LISTENS THROUGH STETHOSCOPE

A Distraught Ethel Kennedy
Reassured by Sound of Heart

BY PAUL HOUSTON

Times Staff Writer

The doctor who revived a dying Sen. Robert R. Kennedy early Wednesday said he gave Ethel Kennedy hope for her husband's survival by dramatically placing a stethoscope in her ears.

"This woman was as distraught as any wife could be," said Dr. Victor Bazilauskas, 53, of Central Receiving Hospital.

"Her husband was brought in from the Ambassador breathless, pulseless and lifeless. He was comatose.

"We gave closed cardiac massage and then placed him in a heart-lung machine. We administered oxygen, inserted a tube in his mouth to facilitate breathing and gave adrenalin to the muscles.

"We were ready to give adrenalin to the heart, but we found we didn't need to.

Pleads From Mrs. Kennedy

"Mrs. Kennedy pleaded with us to do something—something gentle, not real rough or violent.

"But at a time like that we had to act quickly, and some violence was required.

"So I kind of roughed him up a little like this, you know," the weary physician related, slapping his own cheeks as he lay resting in a darkened room at the hospital.

"I didn't slug him—but patted his face, trying to get a response.

"'Bob! Bob! Wake up!' I said. 'There was no response at all.'"

"But finally, after 10 or 12 minutes, his heart picked up, his pulse was better and you could hear his heart. He had been dying there on the table, and then I saw we had a chance.

"Mrs. Kennedy was so distraught, and all of a sudden I looked at her and thought maybe what a nice thing I could do.

Stethoscope Given Wife

"So I handed her the ear part of the stethoscope. She heard his heart and her face just lit up, she was elated, because she knew we weren't handing her any false hope.

"I told her, 'I think he's all right.' 'She asked, 'Will he live? Will he live?'"

"I said, 'Yes, right now he's doing all right. Let's hope, let's hope.'"

"Giving her the stethoscope was the only thing we could do to assure her because he had made no motion, no movement, no anything. To her, literally he was dead. When she heard that heart, she was elated."

Dr. Bazilauskas praised his assistant, Dr. Albert C. Holt, the nurses and other hospital staff for arranging for the smooth transfer of

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Kennedy to Good Samaritan Hospital, where he underwent brain surgery.

"I said right at first, 'Let's get a neurosurgeon and a chest surgeon lined up at Good Sam,'" Dr. Bazilauskas related.

Blood Sample Taken

"Dr. Holt knew the surgeons and got them alerted, and he took an intravenous sample of blood that was sent over to Good Sam so they would be ready with plasma to match it.

"When Sen. Kennedy got there, I hear things went very smoothly because of what we did on this end."

Meanwhile, a city ambulance attendant said Wednesday he was prevented by the distraught Mrs. Kennedy from giving first aid to her husband on the way to the hospital.

Max Behrman, 48, said that in the emotional turmoil of the moment, Mrs. Kennedy and Kennedy's press secretary, Frank Mankiewicz, both tugged on the stretcher as it was borne to the ambulance in an effort to slow it up for the senator's well-being.

In the ambulance, Behrman said, Mrs. Kennedy threw his call book onto the Ambassador parking lot when he asked her for information.

Bandage Put on Wound

He said that as he placed a bandage on Kennedy's head wound, Mrs. Kennedy removed it, told Behrman to "keep your dirty, filthy hands off my husband" and then slapped his right cheek sharply.

Behrman said Mrs. Kennedy screamed to Mankiewicz, seated in the front of the ambulance, to come through a small window inside the vehicle and "throw me (Behrman) out the back door."

As Mankiewicz was climbing through the window, Behrman said, the ambulance driver, Robert Hulsman, steered the vehicle with one hand as it speeded 75 m.p.h. up Wilshire Blvd., and pulled Mankiewicz back onto the seat with the other hand.

Behrman said the hectic, minutes-long trip to the hospital at 1401 W. 6th St. was made with seven persons in the tan ambulance, code name G-18: Sen. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mankiewicz, Kennedy's sister, Mrs. Steve Smith; Behrman, Hulsman and an unidentified man.

Behrman said of the trip, "I realize that after all that had happened, Mrs. Kennedy was upset and confused and didn't know about anything. I understand very well how she felt and I can't really blame her for some of the things she did."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

LIFE WAS 'RUSSIAN ROULETTE'**For Kennedy, It Had
All Happened Before****BY JIMMY BRESLIN**

Exclusive to The Times

Recalls Premonitions

He was shaking hands with the kitchen workers who leaned across trays of cups and saucers and bins of ice cubes. Shaking hands with them and looking at them with those deep-set blue eyes and his teeth showed in a smile and photographers pushed around the work tables in the kitchen and skidded on the wet floor to make pictures of him and I guess he never saw the guy with the gun.

The gun did not make a very loud noise. Four or five quick, flat sounds in the low-ceilinged room and Kennedy disappears and a guy behind him disappears in the people screaming and running and here is the guy with the gun.

People run from him through the kitchen. Run screaming, and Bill Barry grabs the guy and Roosevelt Grier pounds on him and Rafer Johnson grabs him, and they are struggling with him and the guy still has the gun in his hand and they lurch against the table and now you see what is on the floor behind them.

Sadness in His Face

Robert Kennedy is on his back. He has this sad look on his face. His lips are open in pain and disgust. His right eye rolls up in his head and his left eye closes but still there is this sadness in his face. You see, he knows so much about this thing.

"Doctor!"

"Get a doctor!"

"He still has the gun!"

"Get away, get away, get away, get away!"

"Please, please, please, please, oh please, please, please!"

"Don't kill him, we want him alive. Rosie, don't kill him, we want him alive!"

And he is on the floor with his legs kind of curled a little bit and there is blood coming from his right ear and he lays there on the floor and his throat moves just this little bit. He is trying to swallow and the right eye comes down just a little bit and he seems to look. He looks with this hollow sadness, because he knows so much about this kind of thing. He knows about it for so long now. "Russian roulette," he always said. "Living every day is Russian roulette."

They have his shirt open and his flat stomach shows. Did he get hit in the stomach, too? The blood is coming out of the ear.

They have the guy who did it and the guy who did it still has the gun in his hand and they push the hand holding the gun down onto a metal-topped table and people get up on the table and jump on the guy's hand and stamp on it and he still won't let go.

And now somebody says Roosevelt Grier is going to kill the man with the gun and people again scream please don't kill him. And they flip the guy over onto the table and Grier has the gun. It is not a very big gun. It is a gun with a short black barrel. And here, down through the arms over his face and around his neck, here are these two eyes rolling around.

Screams of 'Kill Him'

"Why did you have to do it, why did you have to do it?" the rolling eyes are asked.

The eyes stop rolling. They stare. Then the eyes begin rolling again and somewhere in the pile the legs start thrashing and now they pound on him and a cook is standing in the

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6/6/68

aisle screaming, "Kill him right there, go ahead and kill him right there! Kill him, kill him, kill him!"

"A doctor. Where is the doctor?" People are pushing and screaming, people are falling down on the floor and lurching into walls and they have their hands over their faces and they are shouting and the women are screaming.

And a priest of the Roman Catholic Church kneels over Robert Francis Kennedy.

Reassurance from Wife

Now bare arms are pushing against a special policeman and white shirts are pushing and Ethel Kennedy slips across her husband's legs and kneels on his right side, the side where the bullet caught him in the ear and went back into the head, and she is very composed and her body is not shaking and she is cooing to him, this pregnant girl on the wet floor with her husband who has been shot.

Still there is no doctor. Still no doctor.

Finally, there is a commotion and here comes a cop holding a rifle breaking through and refusing to move and everybody pointing to the table where they sit on the man with the rolling eyes. More cops come and Jesse Unruh is up on the table,

screaming at the cops, "I want him alive! I hold you responsible for him being alive! I want him alive!"

Jean Smith sways. Steve Smith, Pierre Salinger, Chuck Daly, Walter Sheridan, all looking, looking, looking and this little woman is over her husband who has been shot and now tables are being thrown out of the way and a stretcher is wheeled up and they begin to pick up Robert Kennedy and he says, very softly,

"Oh, no, no."

It hurts him and it must be the stomach, but it is not the stomach. It is the head, just like it was with his brother.

They roll the stretcher, roll the stretcher through the kitchen, roll it onto a freight elevator and there are hands reaching for the top of the door to pull it down and camera lights glare and screams go into the lights.

"Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy coming on!" they scream.

Everyone Runs

Light hair bobs into the crowded elevator. The doors slam and everybody is on the stairs running, running out into the driveway in front of the hotel and red lights flash and sirens wail in the night and the ambulance pulls out. Police cars are everywhere. Wilshire Blvd. is blocked off. The police have red flares in the street.

Red flares and helmeted police and people racing through the red lights and cars rushing down the

streets and here is the hospital where they took him, the Receiving Hospital, and people crash against the glass doors and Steve Smith stands in the hall in front of Emergency Room No. 2. In Dallas, they put the brother in Room No. 1.

"Open the door, get out of the way, the nurse has to get out," a cop yells.

Television cameras held on shoulders lurch and feet shuffle and this chubby black woman comes out and hustles into the switchboard room.

Need Blood

"Call the police so I can give them the blood type and they'll bring it down. They need a lot of blood," she says.

"How is he?" I ask her quietly.

"Well, he's still alive," she said.

"Is that all?" she was asked.

Her eyes opened very wide and she said nothing.

Pushing Cameramen

Now there is a rushing in the hall and out on the platform where they load and unload ambulances, Bill Barry helps Jean Smith into the ambulance and the cameramen crowd around. Cameramen pushing and packing around and people who see this throw up and the police are screaming at the cameramen to get out of the way so they can roll this stretcher out.

They had a towel over his face and a bottle of plasma glinted in the light and he was on the ambu-

lance and he was gone and now people raced through the red flares on the street again. He was at another hospital now, the Good Samaritan Hospital, and the people stood in the street in the darkness in front of the hospital and they waited.

And all the guy had done all night was to keep looking up from the television where they were showing the results and remembering somebody else he wanted to invite to this party he was having at a place called The Factory.

"Dick, could I speak to you please? Dick Harwood."

Family Affairs

And Dick Harwood, a reporter, came over and Kennedy, going to a television interview in this packed hallway, whispered to Harwood that he wanted him to come to The Factory. And he asked me where Loudon Wainwright was, because he wanted Loudon, to come, too, and then he was standing in the middle of the room of his suite, hold- and one of his daughters was crying on the bed because she had had an argument, I guess, and another of Robert Kennedy's daughters was sitting on the bed, too. Then he sat down on the bed. Steve Smith was coming on television. Robert Kennedy got up and stepped into the next room of the suite and said, "Here, hurry up, I want you to see this." And one of his sons came into the room and kissed

him on the cheek and Robert Kennedy and this son of his sat on the edge of the bed and watched Steve Smith talk on television.

Dick Goodwin came in and sat on the bed and puffed a cigar. "If it's 50, or over 50 tonight, it means the nomination," he said. "People don't know. Hubert Humphrey would be a glass statue against him."

Kennedy came back and sat down. Fred Dutton had Kenny O'Donnell on the phone. O'Donnell was in Washington. Kennedy took the phone.

"Yes, Kenny, thank you. Now what about . . ."

His Problems

His voice trailed off and he talked about the four states where he had to hold delegations to the convention, New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois and Michigan. He hung up and he sat on the floor and began talking about his problems.

"You see, the Ohio delegates are meeting on Saturday," he said. "We got them to hold off a month ago and said they'd do it for us and meet this week. Now he's been all over Ohio." He meant Humphrey. "I've only been there once. I'd go right in there, but you see I've got to be in New York. That's the trouble with McCarthy staying in. He's sending a planeload of staff people to New York. At least that was the plan earlier tonight. And I have to win New York. So I can't be in two places at once."

"Can't you postpone New York?" he was asked.

"I can't, I've got trouble

there, you know that," he said. "Now I know I can turn things around with the people who dislike me. I proved that here. Once people see me and hear me, they don't dislike me so much anymore. But this takes time. And I can't go to Ohio because of it. You see the bind McCarthy has me in? And let's look at it. It's starting to get suspicious how he just decides to hang in against me. There has to be something between him and the Humphrey people."

It had been such a big, important night. When the first votes came in, Kennedy was in this bedroom in Suite 511 of the Ambassador Hotel. Across the hallway, there was a big party. All of his friends were drinking and watching the returns. But here in the bedroom he was with Dick Goodwin and Milt Gwinzman and Fred Dutton and Bill Barry and Steve Smith and Ray O'Connell and they all were coming in and out and shutting the door after them and some of them sat on the bed and others stood against the wall. They watched the returns. In the bathroom, there was an electric typewriter on the sink. The cord was plugged into the tsocket for electric shavers. Adam Walinsky, the speech writer, had his secretary typing out a victory statement.

Robert Kennedy stood in the middle of the room and watched. The ash on his cigar grew long and he walked over to the windows looking for an ash-tray.

"Do you have any results that the television doesn't have?" he was asked.

'It's a Bore'

"Nothing," he said. "Zero. I used to know all these things ahead of everybody. Now I have to wait for the television. It's a bore."

He got up and slipped into the next room. Fred Dutton had these pages in his hand and he started to follow and then he stopped and sat down on the bed.

"I have to talk to him, but I don't want to follow him," he said. "After all these weeks of people tearing at him, it's a relief for him just to be able to walk into another room without somebody bumping into him from behind."

The television said the figures were going to be very good. I mean real good. He had won the South Dakota primary earlier. It was one hell of a night for Robert Kennedy.

Ethel Kennedy came in and sat down on the edge of the bed.

"You know," somebody said to her, "maybe people don't dislike this husband of yours as much as you think."

She reached out and jabbed at the one talking. "I never thought people disliked my husband," she said.

Kennedy glared.

"What's this?" his wife Ethel said.

"Do you have anybody looking after your house?"

she was asked. "I mean, somebody who can handle something?"

"Oh, that," she said. She looked away.

Robert Kennedy glared. He had a look in his eyes. No, he was snarling. No, he was not going to give in and be frightened. He walked away and that was the end of it.

And everybody, through all the days of all the trips, kept closing their eyes and saying, don't even mention it. And on Monday in San Francisco, on a street in Chinatown, they set off Chinese firecrackers and Robert Kennedy shook and everybody in the cars behind him, everybody to a man, shook, too.

And now Tuesday night, he is in the elevator and out of it into the lobby and he comes into the crowded ballroom and he stands on this rickety wooden stage. The doors behind the stage lead into the kitchen. The kitchen leads into the room where the newspaper writers worked at typewriters.

After he spoke, Kennedy came off the stage and they wanted to take him out the front way but the crowds looked so bad they decided to come through the kitchen. He was going to come in where the newspaper people were writing and he was going to go up to each person typing, as he always does, and say to them, "hello," and "do you have enough to write about," and "when you're finished I'd like to have a drink with you." And maybe some people hated him when they were against him, or when they didn't know him. But if you had to work for a living and you wound up around Robert Kennedy to do this work,

you wound up with one of your own. And everybody knew he was going to be shot somewhere along the line and Tuesday night he was shot in the kitchen while he was coming to see these people who were working and who liked him so very much.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Sirhan Family Tries Church After Church

Religious Interests Evidenced Without Settling Upon Satisfactory Denomination

BY JOHN DART
Times Religion Writer

The Sirhan family brought its Christian faith to America 11 years ago but seemed unable to find a satisfying church here.

Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, accused assassin of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, while in his early teens attended Sunday school and youth group meetings at the First Baptist Church in Pasadena.

But his mother, Mary, told Dr. Ben T. Cowles, director of the Westminster Presbyterian Counseling Service, that her son complained about the frivolity of American children in his youth group—other teen-agers holding hands and giggling.

"He felt you go to church to pray and read the Bible," said Dr. Cowles, who was one of two ministers who broke the news of the 24-year-old's arrest to his mother.

Minister's Comment

The Rev. Harry Eberts, 41, minister of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, where Mrs. Sirhan is employed in the nursery school and sometimes attends services, said of Mrs. Sirhan:

"This lady is a woman to whom her Christian faith is part of the center core of her being. She knows her

Bible well enough that Biblical words and phrases seem to come naturally in her conversation. She is perfectly appalled at this act and unable to understand its genesis."

The family, which had attended a Greek Orthodox Church in Jerusalem, sometimes went to St. Nicholas Antiochan Orthodox Church in Los Angeles but transportation was a problem.

The mother and father and four youngest children, including Sirhan, came to Pasadena 11 years ago under the sponsorship of two members of First Nazarene Church of Pasadena, Dr. and Mrs. Hal-dor Dillenas. Members of that church recall that the

family attended the church for only about one month.

The former pastor, J. W. Ellis, now in the publishing business, said he and his wife still have a Bible with "Jerusalem" printed on the cover which was presented to them by the father early in 1957 before the father left to return to Jordan.

The two oldest boys in the family, Saidallah and Shareff, were brought to Pasadena several months later by the First Baptist Church. Dr. Charles B. Bell Jr., pastor then and now, recalled that Mrs. Sirhan and other members of the family attended for several years.

Mrs. Annie Belle Presley, who had young Sirhan in her Sunday school class for 13-year-olds at First Baptist, said the boy was quiet and did not give any trouble. "Some Sundays he came with his mother to classes, but he would wait outside the classrooms until it was time to join his mother for the church services," she said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Gun Cache Smuggle at Jail Foiled

An attempt to smuggle three small hand guns into Men's County Jail where Sirhan Sirhan, alleged assassin of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy is held, has been discovered and the woman who attempted it has been jailed.

The smuggling attempt had no apparent connection with the Kennedy assassination, according to sheriff's deputies.

The alleged smuggler, Edyth Grant, 55, N. 1800 La Brea Ave., Los Angeles, was arrested yesterday and charged

with bringing a fire arm into a penal institution or jail.

She was arrested when a cache of small arms was found concealed in a typewriter she attempted to deliver to an inmate. The typewriter had been ordered for the inmate, who is defending himself on an appeal, by Superior Court. Deputies refused to identify him.

Officials had been tipped off. Upon examination the typewriter was found to contain a .22 caliber Derringer, a

.32 caliber revolver, and a 6.35 millimeter automatic pistol. All were loaded.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

'Polka Dot' Girl Puzzle Here

Three women — one a belly dancer — have turned themselves in to police, each claiming to be the "girl in the polka dot dress" sought for questioning in the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

All three were released without being charged. Miss Serrano said she asked the woman who had been shot, and the girl replied, "Kennedy."

The hunt for the dark-haired girl seen running from the Ambassador Hotel shouting, "We shot him!" continued today.

Kathy Fulmer, a 19-year-old Los Angeles belly dancer, called the sheriff's department yesterday afternoon and asked to be picked up.

Los Angeles police revealed that two other women claiming to be the girl in the white voile dress were questioned. They would give no information about the two because of the court-ordered news blackout.

The all-points bulletin for the girl who was involved in the murder.

Police estimate there may have been 20 girls wearing polka dot dresses in the crowd listening to the senator's victory speech at the Ambassador.

The sheriff's department had no information as to Miss Fulmer's occupation, but other authorities said she had worked recently as a belly dancer.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

TUMULTUOUS SCENE

Newsman Clamor to Interview Witness

BY PAUL HOUSTON

Times Staff Writer

It was just the kind of tumultuous scene made commonplace by Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Only this time the pushing, shouting pack of television and newspaper photographers, sound men and reporters was clamoring to talk with a tiny, brown-jacketed man in dark sunglasses.

"Did you see Kennedy get shot?" a man with a microphone asked in the fifth floor corridor of the Hall of Justice.

Answered Jesus (Jesse) Perez, an Ambassador dishwasher subpoenaed to testify before the grand jury Friday:

"I was shaking hands with him, and then he let to and fell to the floor.

"I thought he (the suspected assassin) was making noise to get people out of the way, but when Sen. Kennedy went down I knew there was a shooting.

"He (the suspect) said something when he was shooting but I couldn't hear because the noise of the people was so loud."

Perez said that the man he saw shooting at Kennedy had been waiting in the kitchen passageway of the hotel for about 30 minutes.

"He asked me three or four times if Sen. Kennedy was coming from there (the podium of the adjacent Embassy Room). I said, 'I don't know.'"

Perez said no one was with the suspect.

"He was alone. The first time I saw him he was taking pieces of paper and ripping them up."

Was the suspect nervous, a reported asked.

"No, no, I think he was worried but not nervous."

Perez then turned and entered the waiting room for witnesses and signed in with an attractive, blonde bailiff.

For much of the day the marble-lined corridor leading from the elevators to the Grand Jury hearing room was jammed with about 60 newsmen and two dozen plainclothes policemen, sheriff's deputies and district attorney's investigators.

Each newsman, when he arrived, was asked by security officers whom he represented.

Every time a witness either headed for or away from the witness waiting room, even to visit the restroom, he was swarmed over for interviews.

In the case of witness Irwin Stoll, 17, who was wounded in the left calf during the shooting and arrived in a wheelchair, there was no comment.

Photographers created a rare spectacle in the subdued jury room when Dist. Atty. Evelle J. Younger allowed them to record the scene before the 22 jurors began hearing the first of 27 scheduled witnesses.

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16-1 Los Angeles Times
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PICKARD
WAS HE INTERVIEWED
(PBRZ)

cc:
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6/14/68

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Burial To Be in Arlington Saturday

Funeral arrangements for Sen. Robert F. Kennedy as announced early today by Pierre Salinger call for burial in Arlington National Cemetery on Saturday.

The body will leave a terminal on the south side of Los Angeles International Airport this morning between 10 and 11 a.m. on a jet plane supplied by the White House.

The plane will fly to New York City, and the body will lie in state at St. Patrick's Cathedral from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. tomorrow.

Saturday at 10 a.m. a requiem mass will be offered at St. Patrick's.

At 12:30 Saturday the body will leave New York by train for Washington, D.C., arriving there about 4:30 p.m. The body will then be taken to Arlington National Cemetery where he will be buried.

The catafalque will be taken along a route from Washington D.C., Union Station past the Senate Office Building where Senator Kennedy served as Senator from the State of New York, past the Justice Department Building where he served as Attorney General and then to Arlington.

Aboard the plane out of Los Angeles are to be members of the family, friends, including Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr., and certain members of the staff.

Salinger said that before the body was taken out of Los Angeles or California all local legal requirements would be met.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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--Associated Press Photo

MRS. PAT LAWFORD VISITS HOSPITAL

Candidate's sister is aided by friend Jim Whitaker

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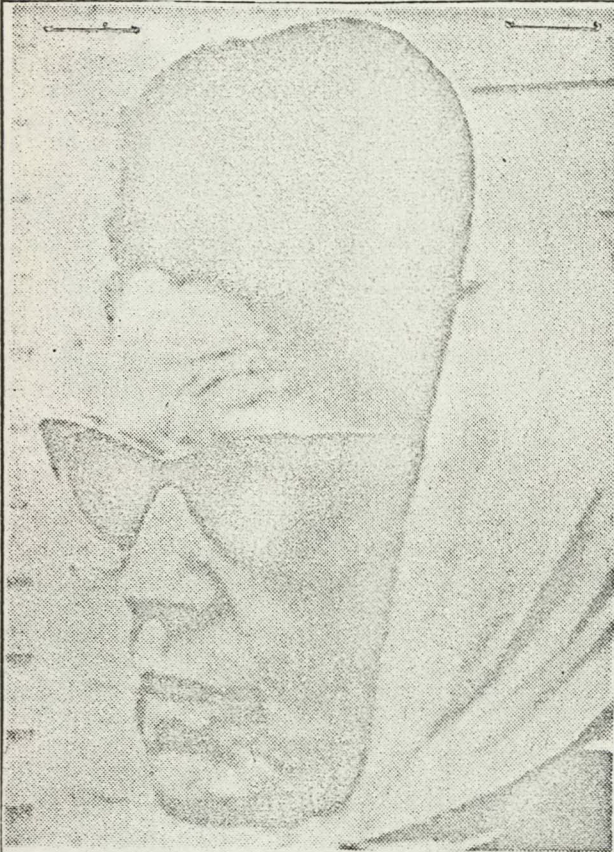
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—Associated Press Wirephoto

THE WORRY SHOWS ON ROSE KENNEDY

Mother was notified before going to early Mass

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Suspects Father: Study in Contrast

(C) 1968 New York Times News Service

ET TAIYIBA, Israel-Occupied Jordan, Thursday, June 6—Bishara Sirhan's hands trembled as he talked about his son, Sirhan Sirhan, the accused assailant of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

"He was an excellent student," Sirhan said. "We have five boys and he was the best of all of them at school. He was such an intelligent boy I had no worries about him. I was sure he would do well."

Sirhan's memories of his sons are memories of 10 years ago, when he last saw them and their mother. After years of fierce family quarrels, Bishara and Mary Sirhan separated in 1957 and have not seen each other since. Mrs. Sirhan moved to the United States and remained there with the boys.

Sirhan, who lives alone in a two-story stone house in this hillside village on the occupied West bank of the Jordan River, heard the news of the shooting over the radio yesterday. But it was not until a reporter came to his house at 1:30 a.m. (Israel time) this morning that he learned that his son had been arrested for the shooting.

At first, he just shook his head at the news. Then he said in a soft voice: "I'm deeply sorry for both of them, for my son and for Mr. Kennedy. I admire the Kennedy family very much. I prayed that Robert Kennedy would be elected president so he could do many of the good things for the world that his brother did."

As he talked on, Sirhan dwelled on the tragedy of the shooting rather than on the situation of his son. He became angry as he talked and finally said: "This news made me sick when I heard it today . . ."

Sirhan Sirhan was the fourth of five boys born of the Sirhans in Jerusalem, where the father was for 28 years the senior Arab officer in charge of the city water supply under the British mandate rule. When their fourth son was born, the Sirhans were living in a small house in the Armenian quarter of the old, walled city. Though they were Greek Orthodox Christians, they rented their house from the neighboring Armenian convent.

Sirhan, along with his brothers, studied in a small school run by the Lutheran Church of the Savior inside the walled city. Like everyone else in Jerusalem, their lives were interrupted by the Arab-Israeli war of 1948, and they moved repeatedly after that though always within the Arab sector of Jerusalem.

After the British left Palestine, Sirhan took a job as a plumber for the Jordanian authorities who assumed control of Jerusalem on the West bank. He held this job until 1957, when, in his words, "there was trouble between me and my wife."

"She took the children and went to America," he said. "I haven't seen them since, and for years she would not let them write to me. Only two or three months ago I got some letters from my second son, Sandallah, asking me how I was after the war."

"He asked about me in the letters," Sirhan said, "but when I asked about him and his brothers and what their situation was, he stopped writing. I know nothing about them. I don't even know if they have gone to college or served in the army or have gotten married or what."

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

RFK Knew That Life Threatened

PARIS (UPI)—French author Romain Gary said Thursday that Sen. Robert F. Kennedy told him two weeks ago he knew there would be an attempt on his life "sooner or later."

Gary, in a front-page article in the newspaper Le Figaro, said Kennedy made the comment in the Los Angeles home of film director John Frankenheimer.

"I know there will be an attempt sooner or later. Not so much for political reasons but by contagion and rivalry," Gary quoted Kennedy as saying.

Gary said Kennedy also spoke in the presence of aides Dick Goodwin and Pierre Salinger, former astronaut John Glenn, actor Warren Beatty, actress Angie Dickinson, playwright Allan Jay Berman and Jean Seberg, Gary's actress wife.

Gary said Kennedy told him he was admirer of the late Ernest Hemingway who, Kennedy said, was the founder of a "ridiculous and dangerous myth—that of the gun and the virile beauty of killing." Hemingway died of a gunshot wound.

"It has been absolutely impossible to get from Congress a law banning the free sale of guns," Gary quoted Kennedy as saying.

Gary, now associated with the French Information Ministry, is the author of several best-sellers and was French consul general in Los Angeles from 1953 to 1960.

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SIRHAN ORIGIN: THE HOLY LAND

JERUSALEM (AP) — Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, identified in California as a man of Jordanian origin who shot Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, came from a small village of war-ravaged Palestine near Jerusalem, Arab sources said last night.

Records in Washington showed that Sirhan, with his father, mother, a number of brothers and a sister, arrived in New York Jan. 12, 1957 — not long after one of the three Israeli-Arab wars began. Sirhan was then 12 years old.

Arab sources said other members of the Sirhan family, known in Jerusalem as ~~Sarhan~~ — pronounced Sak-han — still live at Silwan on the outskirts of Old Jerusalem in the West Bank sector seized by Israel from Jordan last June.

There are about 250 persons named Sirhan in the village, all members of branches of the same family, the sources said.

Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Washington showed that Sirhan was born March 19, 1944. At that time, the area was ruled by Britain under the League of Nations Palestine mandate. With Britain's blessing, Jordan became an independent kingdom in 1946.

There was no known police record of Sirhan in the Jerusalem area.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

—Bobby Always— Sensed Tragedy

Robert F. Kennedy always sensed it would come some day. "I play Russian roulette every time I get up in the morning," he would tell friends. "But I just don't care," he said. "There's nothing I could do about it anyway."

Kennedy has been described as a fatalist, one who never looked beyond the next moment and who was prepared for tragedy any day.

As he lay critically wounded and unconscious in a Los Angeles hospital today, the memory of a long, introspective, and rare conversation surfaced in the minds of the few who had heard it.

Kennedy was relaxing in the rear of the four-engine Lockheed Electra winging through the night sky, taking him home to Hickory Hill after a rigorous week of midwestern campaigning.

Wasn't he concerned, he was asked, about the perils of such wild crowds as he had attracted that day and nearly every day of his presidential campaign?

"No," the candidate said, "I just don't worry about that. There's no sense in worrying about those things. If they want you, they can get you."

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

And Now 2 Widows

loaned by International Business Machines.

Mrs. Ethel Kennedy, expecting her 11th child, was praised by doctors for her composure after the assassination attempt which cut short the senator's victory party after his triumph in California's Democratic presidential primary.

She accompanied Kennedy first to Central Receiving Hospital, where one doctor said "she didn't believe he was alive" until he let her hear her husband's heartbeat via a stethoscope. — last night were at the bedside of critically wounded Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Mrs. Kennedy remained with her husband during his transfer to Good Samaritan Hospital and during his 3 hours and 13 minutes of brain surgery.

"She was very distraught," Dr. Victor Bax said of the candidate's wife, "but superb. She was very edgy, but my own wife couldn't have done as well."

Jacqueline Kennedy, more composed after she witnessed the slaying of her own husband in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963, burst into tears a number of times during her flight from New York to Los Angeles yesterday.

Wearing a brown suit and dark glasses, the former first lady hurried through a throng of newsmen and into the rear entrance of Good Samaritan Hospital late yesterday to comfort her sister-in-law.

The widow of the senator's late brother first learned of the shooting about 4 a.m. New York time yesterday via a trans-Atlantic phone call from her sister, Princess Lee Radziwill, in London.

The princess said her famous sister, who had attended a victory rally in New York for Kennedy as the California primary returns came in Tuesday night, "was terribly stunned."

"She kept repeating that he had won in California," the princess said, "and she kept saying, 'No! It can't have happened. Tell me more.'"

Mrs. Kennedy, in tears, waited at John F. Kennedy International Airport yesterday for her brother-in-law, Prince Stanislas Radziwill, who accompanied her to Los Angeles in a private jet

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JUN 7 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Political Enigma: What Happens to Delegates?

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's death puts 393½ delegate votes up for contention between Vice President Hubert Humphrey and Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy in the fight for Democratic presidential nomination.

The 172-member California delegation will remain pledged to Kennedy in Chicago despite the tragic death of their candidate.

The delegation, headed by Assembly Speaker Jesse M. Unruh, could throw its support to Humphrey, McCarthy or some other candidate.

California Assistant Secretary of State H. C. "Pat" Sullivan explained that under California law the voters selected a slate of delegates to party conventions instead of individual presidential candidates.

Just how they will be distributed is subject to a variety of factors. Some, for instance, will, under state rules, go to the national convention uncommitted.

But it appeared that, on balance, such a development would work in the favor of Humphrey, who had been gathering delegate support at state caucuses while Kennedy and McCarthy fought their primary battles.

One thing appeared certain: McCarthy intends to carry his campaign all the way to the August convention. His top strategists make these supporting points:

—The Minnesota senator was committed from the outset to stay in the race to the end as a candidate opposing the Administration's conduct of the Vietnam war.

The strategists had not believed the convention would necessarily go for Kennedy even if he won in California, provided the margin was close.

—McCarthy appeared to them to have a better chance than Humphrey of falling heir to the Kennedy delegates come convention time, in view of the New Yorker's opposition to Administration policies.

—Now that the primaries are over, events such as the course of the war and possible summer violence in the cities could be the deciding nomination factor.

With the California and South Dakota primary returns in, this was how the Democratic candidates stood, with 1,312 delegate votes needed to nominate: Humphrey —561 1-2

Kennedy —393 1-2
McCarthy —255
George C. Wallace —2
Selected but uncommitted —99

Favorite Sons —310
On the Republican side, with 667 required for nomination, the scorecard read:
Richard M. Nixon —392
Gov. Ronald Reagan —110
Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller —77

Harold E. Stassen —1
Selected but uncommitted —22

Favorite Sons —319

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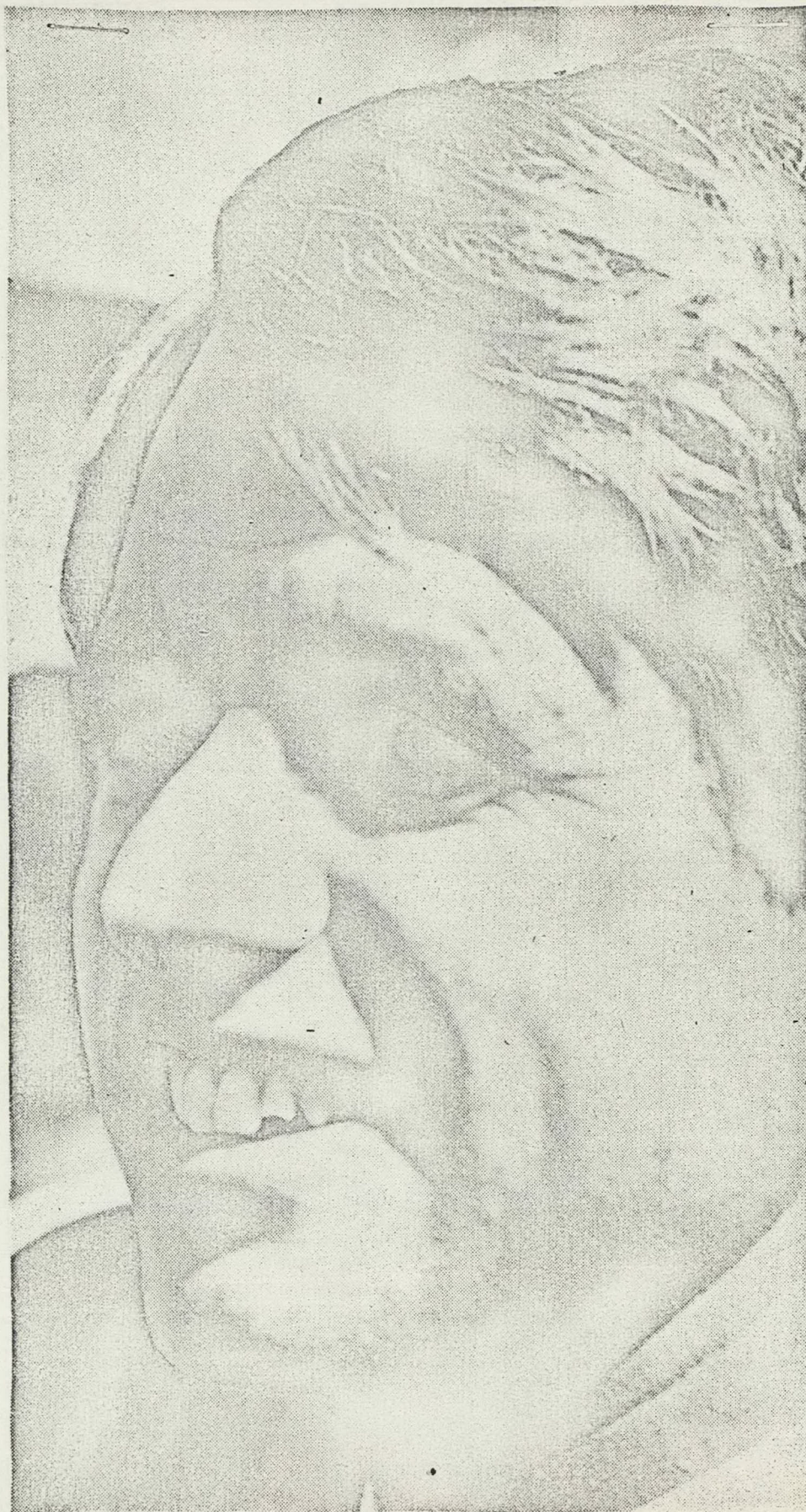
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56-156H-61
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JUN 7 1968
FBI — LOS ANGELES



SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY DIES IN LOS ANGELES HOSPITAL
The nation will mourn his death Sunday by Presidential proclamation

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SHOOTING STIRS ECHO OF DALLAS

By United Press International
Shock waves from Los Angeles Wednesday stirred poignant echoes of Dallas.

Horror, grief and anger spread across the nation after the attempt on the life of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy as they did when his brother, President John F. Kennedy, was assassinated.

Richard Cardinal Cushing, archbishop of Boston and personal friend of the Kennedys who said Mass at the late president's funeral, dedicated a day of prayer that the New York senator's life might be saved.

"I pray that it will never happen again," he said. Then he added, "We did that before, too."

Jacqueline Kennedy, who sat next to her husband when he was killed in Dallas in 1963, voiced stunned disbelief at the news that her brother-in-law had been shot by a would-be assassin in Los Angeles.

"No! It can't have happened! No, it can't have happened. Tell me more," she said in New York when her sister, Princess Lee Radziwill, called from London to give her the word.

Gov. John Connally of Texas, who was wounded in the barrage which killed John Kennedy, called the shooting of Robert Kennedy "a shocking act of violence" and said:

"In these agonizing hours, Nellie (his wife) and I suffer with Mrs. Ethel Kennedy, their children and the entire Kennedy family."

U.S. District Court Judge Sarah Hughes, who gave Lyndon Johnson the presidential oath of office on Nov. 22, 1963, said: "It is shocking. It is terrible. It is unbelievable that it would happen again."

Patrick Henry, a junior at the State University of New York in Buffalo, voiced a similar cry.

"God! What's going on?" he asked. "It's happening all over again."

Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey sent his "hope and prayers" to Kennedy's wife and children, canceled a speech at the Air Force Academy and flew back to Washington.

"May God forgive us and help us all," he said in a statement read by Air Force Secretary Harold Brown to the graduating cadets.

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, who with Humphrey opposed Kennedy for the Democratic presidential nomination, suspended all political activity indefinitely. He said there were no words to express his feeling.

Former Vice President Richard M. Nixon said he was "shocked and appalled." Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York expressed "shock and sorrow." California Gov. Ronald Reagan called the shooting "terrible" and offered whatever state assistance was needed in the investigation.

Former President Harry S. Truman said in a statement he was "shocked and horrified by this tragedy."

Harry Goldwater, 1964 GOP presidential candidate called it "an ugly, mindless act." Gov. George Romney of Michigan called for "an end to the hatred, lawlessness and violence that breeds such dastardly deeds, or otherwise we will be destroyed."

Mrs. Coretta King, widow of the recently assassinated Dr.

Martin Luther King, wired Mrs. Kennedy: "I am praying for your husband, who I so much respect, and I am praying for our country in this period of great national tragedy and peril."

Evangelist Billy Graham said the shooting of Kennedy was "symbolic of what is happening throughout the country and most of the world."

"I don't weep often," he said at Montreat, N.C., "but today, in this beautiful sunshine, I wept for my country which has declined so much in its morality and spirituality."

Throughout the nation, there were expressions of deep concern for the country and attempts to pinpoint blame for the shooting.

Mayor Jerome P. Cavanagh of Detroit said the shooting "reveals just how deeply sick America is." Florida Gov. Claude Kirk said the nation "is in the throes of anarchy." Mississippi Gov. John Bell Williams said "such deplorable and incredible crimes as this will destroy our country if allowed to continue."

Sen. James O. Eastland of Mississippi said the breakdown of law and order "can be traced to decisions by high federal courts which coddle lawbreakers, hamper police and make it almost impossible to convict criminals."

Civil rights leader Charles Evers, whose brother Medgar was assassinated several years

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ago, blamed racial hatred for the shooting of Kennedy. Mayor Carl B. Stokes of Cleveland said, "Our prayers are with America that our society will somehow be able to free itself of hate and violence."

Roy Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told Mrs. Kennedy in a message: "Our prayers for Senator Kennedy's full and speedy recovery are inevitably bound up with horror at still another senseless act of violence and with fear lest there be no end of such acts."

Atty. Gen. Frank J. Kelley of Michigan, president of the National Association of Attorneys General, expressed "concern for our country and whether we are going to continue to follow this path of violence or finally at long last accept the rule of law."

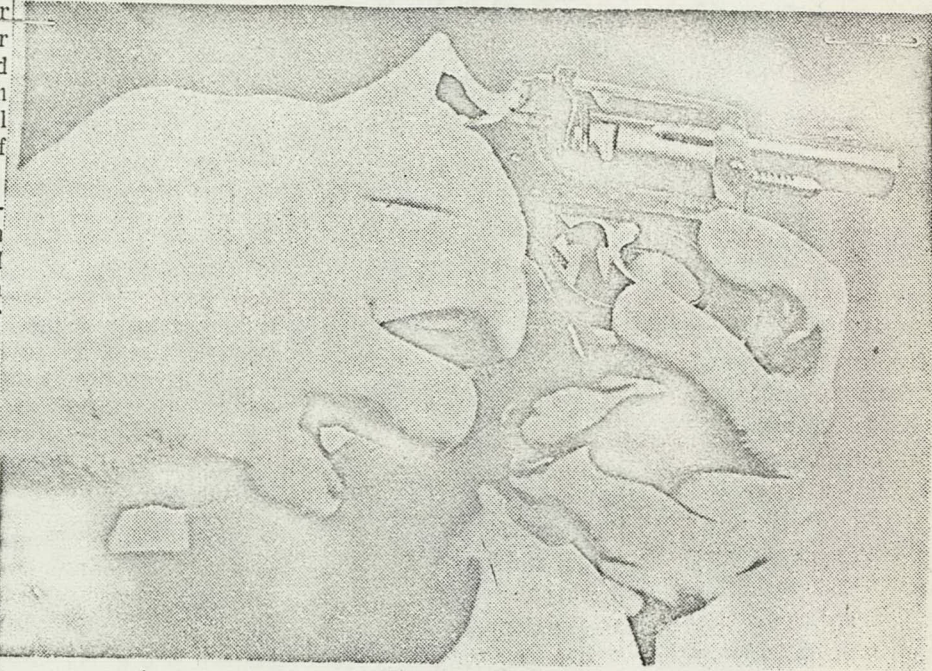
Henry Ford II, board chairman of the Ford Motor Co., called the attack on Kennedy "an appalling reflection of the violence that marks our times."

Gov. Philip H. Hoff of Vermont said the shooting indicated the nation "must face the harsh realities of hatred and violence in our society." New Jersey Gov. Richard J. Hughes urged prayers "that the evil and senseless violence in America will end with this tragedy."

Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty said, "This could have happened anywhere." Former Gov. Leroy Collins of Florida said "All Americans stand desecrated when something like this happens."

Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago urged Congress to pass a federal gun law "because there are too many people with guns that should not have them."

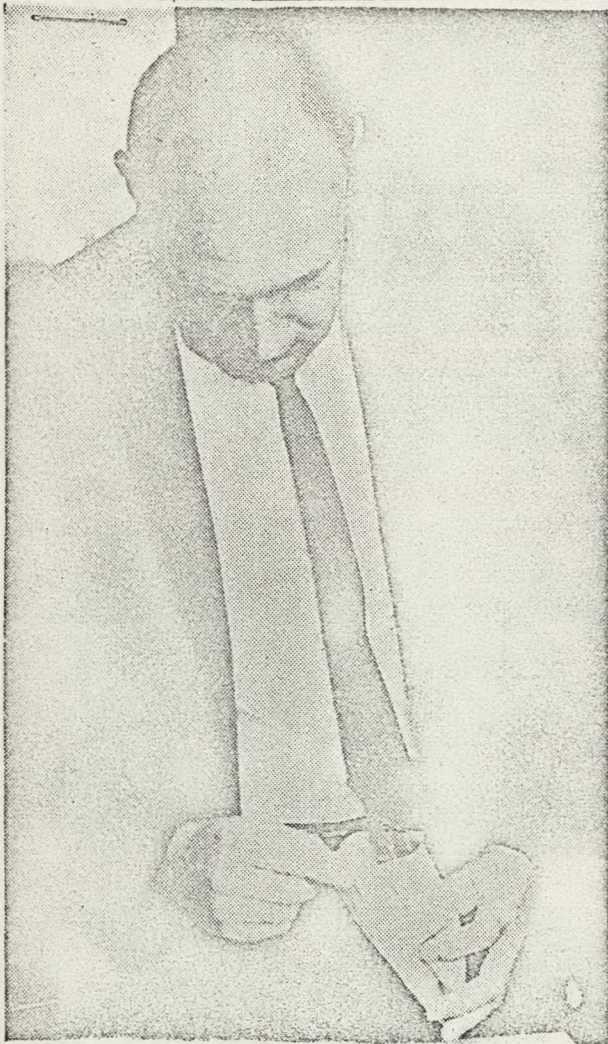
Gov. Dan K. Moore of North Carolina observed, "It is a tragic turn of events for a democracy when public figures must literally put their lives on the line when they enter the political arena."



—Herald-Examiner Photo

POLICE LAB TECHNICIAN HOLDS WEAPON USED BY SUSPECT
It was identified as an Iver Johnson, .22 caliber, eight-bullet revolver

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)



—Herald-Examiner Photo

BULLETS FOUND IN SIRHAN'S GARAGE
 Detective catalogs the small-caliber slugs

Gun Firm Checking For Sale

FITCHBURG, Mass. (AP)—Iver Johnson's Arm & Cycle Works appears to be the firm that manufactured the revolver used to shoot Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

"I heard on the radio that the revolver was an eight-shot model and I knew it must be one of ours," said Luther M. Otto 3rd, president of the firm.

Otto said his company is the only known manufacturer of eight-shot .22-caliber revolvers, the type which police said a gunman used to fire a bullet into Kennedy's head.

Otto said he was waiting for a call from the Federal Bureau of Investigation or police.

"If they can give us the serial number, we can tell them the name of the wholesaler who bought the gun," said A. H. Meyer, company assistant treasurer.

Wholesalers also are required to keep records of the names of persons to whom they sell guns.

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FBI — LOS ANGELES

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

By Tracing Weapon, Police Established Suspect's Identity

The .22 caliber pistol used to shoot Sen. Robert F. Kennedy in 1965 at the time of the Watts racial rioting.

was traced back and forth across California and finally led to identification of the man held for the shooting.

Police confirmed this sequence of investigation:

Police confirmed this sequence of investigation:

A man named Albert L. Hurt, of Alhambra, obtained the snub-nosed 8-shot Iver Johnson

He gave it to his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Robert F. Westlake of Woodacre (349 Redwood Rd.) in Marin County, just north of San Francisco after the racial tension eased.

The daughter told the Marin County sheriff's office that late in 1967 she gave the gun to a family friend, George (Chick) Erhard, 18, of 1978 Olive Way, Pasadena.

The youth told Los Angeles investigators he had sold the pistol to "a bushy haired guy named Joe" who worked for a Pasadena department store.

With this slender lead, police found Joe Sirhan, who identified the prisoner as his brother, Sirhan Sirhan.

Sirhan Sirhan himself was not giving out anything. A police spokesman said he had a "flip" attitude, bantered with questioners in good but slightly accented English.

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How the Kennedy Clan Around Globe Got News

By HENRIETTA LEITH

Associated Press Writer

NEW YORK (AP) — In the big old white house on Cape Cod, a sick old man was allowed to sleep through the night. He could be told in the morning, when there was more definite news.

In London, it was 8:30 in the morning, and a princess and her prince were just getting up when a telephone call from America told them the news.

They at once put in a call to the beautiful young widow in New York. She was asleep. When they asked her for news, she thought they were talking about the election returns.

In Paris, a new ambassador was on his way to his office, and only learned the news when he reached the embassy. He immediately telephoned his wife, and they began trying to get a call through to the United States.

Thus the numerous and widely scattered Kennedy clan began to learn of the horrible and shocking few minutes in Los Angeles when a victorious Robert F. Kennedy was shot and critically wounded by an assassin.

It was like a nightmare, reliving something they had all been through before.

The first to know, because they were there, were Kennedy's wife, Ethyl, his sister, Jean, and her husband Stephen Smith, and another sister, Patricia Lawford.

At Hyannis Port, Mass., Miss Anne Gargan, niece and companion to former Ambassador

Joseph P. Kennedy, learned of the shooting in the middle of the night.

She let the elder Kennedy, long paralyzed by a stroke, and his wife, Rose, who had been an active campaigner for Robert, sleep through the night. She told Mrs. Kennedy when she awoke, preparing to go to an early Mass.

The old man was told by telephone later by Edward.

Edward had wound up his campaign work for his brother in San Francisco. As soon as he heard the news, he flew to Los Angeles and rushed to the hospital to stand by Ethel — as Bobby had stood by Jacqueline during those awful days in 1963.

As the word was flashed around the world, the telephone rang in the home of Prince Stanislaus Radziwill near Buckingham Palace in London.

Radziwill told his wife, Lee, then immediately telephoned New York, getting Lee's sister, Jacqueline Kennedy, out of bed. Jacqueline said yes, she was very happy, too, to hear the California returns.

"But how is he?" asked Lee, and then had to tell Jacqueline what had happened.

Radziwill was soon on a plane to New York, to join Jacqueline and fly with her to Los Angeles.

In Paris three persons learned bits of news through special communications channels set up by Secretary of State Dean Rusk. They were Ambassador Sargent Shriver, his wife, Eunice, the senator's sister, and Joan Kennedy, the wife of Sen. Edward. Joan had been visiting the Shriver's after going to Dublin to dedicate a park in honor of the late President Kennedy.

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LBJ Sends FBI Agents to Protect Major Candidates

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Johnson, acting without legal authority, dispatched federal security agents Wednesday to protect all major candidates for presidential nomination and their families.

While Congress hastened to approve authorizing legislation, Attorney General Ramsey Clark ordered the FBI to assist in the investigation of the attempted murder of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, but said there was no evidence of a conspiracy.

Secret Service agents were guarding all the candidates and their families by mid-day Wednesday as Congress prepared a measure to authorize and pay for the expanded protection. It was expected to be approved Wednesday.

The Defense Department meanwhile, said it was taking "certain prudent actions" in case the Kennedy shooting led to rioting as did the assassination of Martin Luther King in April.

Pentagon officials said the precautions including contingency plans in which troops are earmarked for civil disorders in various areas of the country.

Clark, who ordered the FBI into the case on the basis of the 1968 Civil Rights Acts, told a news conference a preliminary investigation had turned up no signs of a conspiracy.

It was, Clark said, "just an individual act."

Johnson telephoned key lawmakers to request emergency authority and funds to expand federal protection to major candidates—presidential and vice presidential—and their families.

It is now limited to the President, Vice President, President-elect, former Presidents

and Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, widow of the late President John F. Kennedy.

Assured of congressional cooperation, Johnson told Secret Service Director James Rowley to supply agents for Democrats Kennedy and Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy; Republicans Richard M. Nixon, Nelson A. Rockefeller and Harold D. Stassen; and George C. Wallace of the American Independent Party.

Almost simultaneously the Senate Appropriations Committee approved legislation broadening Secret Service protection to all major candidates and sent it to the Senate floor for action Wednesday. The House is expected to act the same day and sent the measure to the White House for the President's signature.

The bill would make \$400,000 available immediately for added Secret Service costs and would increase the Secret Service budget for the fiscal year starting July 1 from \$19.3 million to \$20.8 million.

Monroney said the bill provides that "major presidential and vice presidential candidates" would be determined by the Treasury Secretary after consultation with a congressional advisory committee.

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FBI - LOS ANGELES

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GUN BILL CLEARED BY HOUSE

Final Approval Expected Soon On Controversial Legislation

By FRANK ELEAZER

WASHINGTON (UPI) —Acting only 15 hours after the attempted assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, the House has cleared for final approval the Senate-passed crime control bill containing restrictions on the sale of firearms.

Passage of the bill—opposed by Kennedy on the ground its gun control provisions were too weak—was expected today.

The measure would ban all mail order sales of hand guns and limit over-the-counter sales to persons 21 or older. Rifles and shotguns are not affected.

By a vote of 317 to 60, the House beat back a motion by Rep. Emanuel Celler, the bill's House manager, to send the measure to a House-Senate conference committee for negotiations on differences between the Senate's bill and the House version of the bill approved earlier.

The House thus cleared the way for approval of a resolution accepting the Senate version and sending it to the White House.

Celler objected to the measure as a "cruel hoax" because of its sections seeking to upset recent Supreme Court rulings by broadening the admissibility of confessions in trials and of eyewitness testimony.

So controversial were those sections that a presidential veto was a possibility despite the gun control section and the section providing \$400 million in federal aid to local police departments to improve methods of fighting crime.

Also making the bill subject to a possible veto was the section authorizing court-approved wiretapping in major crime cases—far beyond what President Johnson sought from Congress.

The move by Celler, D-N.Y., chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, to send the bill to a conference committee was rejected by both Republicans and Democrats who feared Celler would weaken the Senate-imposed provision overriding the Supreme Court's decisions. The decisions in question enlarged the rights of defendants.

Celler said the bill was a product of fear and was "bursting at the seams with unconstitutional provisions" that boded ill for individual rights, privacy and due process of law. Rep. John B. Anderson, R-Ill., said the bill was urgently needed even though it would not have prevented the attack on Kennedy nor would it guarantee prevention of such attacks in the future.

But, he said, "if there is one matter on which the country is waiting for action, it's the crime control bill."

Franklin L. Orth, executive vice president of the National Rifle Association (NRA), which has been lobbying against President Johnson's proposed gun controls, said the bill would not have prevented the shooting of Kennedy.

"I honestly believe it would not have prevented this crime," Orth said in a statement. "I know of no law now or proposed that could have prevented it."

Sen. Thomas A. Dodd, D-Conn., did not agree with the NRA. Dodd, who led attempts to impose restrictions on mail order sales of shotguns and rifles as well as handguns, said "the time has come when we shall have to follow the examples of other civilized countries and make registration of all guns compulsory."

Failure to require registration, he said, could mean "more assassinations and attempted assassinations."

Orth, however, said that California has "a number of very restrictive laws in existence to control the possession and use of guns, and none of these deterred the assailant."

"It is illegal to carry a concealable firearm in California without a license. The assailant used a pistol and he had no license."

"I think there is growing sentiment among Democrats as well as Republicans to have the House recede and concur and accept the Senate bill intact," said House GOP leader Gerald Ford shortly before Wednesday's action.

Ford said the shooting of Kennedy was "shocking and terrible" and added: "Surely there can be no further quibbling about the urgent need for tougher law enforcement."

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Our Responsibility

The hearts of shocked and grieved Southland citizens ache for Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, gunned down Wednesday after his victory speech. It was an unbelievable tragedy.

Some people point to the assassination attempt in Los Angeles as a horrible example of a decadent, sick, strife-torn America.

America is none of these. The country overwhelmingly deplores lawlessness in every form — burnings, looting, riots, wanton shootings. Americans are decent, industrious, law-abiding people who have developed the greatest civilization the world has ever known.

What is sick is the way we have permitted our laws to stray from pro-

tecting the majority to the advantage of the few. In attempting to achieve full justice for all, we have leaned over backwards. Our many concessions to lawbreakers almost amount to an open invitation to crime. When you lean backwards too far, you fall flat on your back.

Many national leaders actually have encouraged open defiance of law and order. In espousing evolution for the less fortunate, their remarks often carry an urgency that cries revolution.

Senator Kennedy's tragedy should get Americans off their backs and on their feet. It should stir the courts, law enforcement agencies and citizens everywhere to stop coddling the lawless.

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Shooting Cancels Mideast U.N. Talk

The special guard was arranged—city police outside and U.N. forces inside this world diplomatic headquarters—for three ambassadors at the council meeting: Tewfik Bouattoura of Algeria, Mohammed H. El Farra of Jordan and George J. Tomeh of Syria.

El-Farra declined comment on the identification of the assassin as an Arab, but other Arab delegates showed concern lest that create resentment among Americans toward Arabs generally.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP)—Special New York city police and United Nations security forces were posted Wednesday night to protect Arab ambassadors against possible harm following the Kennedy assassination attempt in Los Angeles. Police acted after telephoned threats against Arab envoys were reported in the afternoon.

The man identified as the assassin, Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, 24, is of Jordanian Arab origin, but an Arab source here pointed out he has lived in the United States since he was 13, and that. But one of them described added: "He's not a Jordanian. He's an American."

Nevertheless, special precautions were taken to protect three Arab ambassadors at a Security Council meeting called urgently for Wednesday evening at the request of both Jordan and Israel on armed attacks, and counter-attacks across their borders Tuesday.

The urgencies of that conflict were quickly sidetracked and the 15-nation council adjourned at Arab request after unanimously agreeing to send a message of sympathy to Mrs. Robert F. Kennedy, wife of the senator and presidential aspirant shot earlier in the day.

No date was set for the next council session.

"On behalf of the United Nations Security Council, and as its president during the month of June, I wish to convey to you the sense of shock and deep sorrow which all members feel at the grievous news of the attempt to assassinate your husband.

"Senator Kennedy's support for the United Nations and its purposes of peace is known and respected throughout the world.

"All members of the council join in hoping and praying for him and in profound sympathy for you and the entire Kennedy family."

Bouattoura, representing the only Arab nation presently on the council, told U.S. Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg, the June president of the council, that adjournment should be taken "because of these sad circumstances" and "despite the urgency of the question" before the council.

It took most council members by surprise. But some Western diplomats advised Goldberg beforehand that he would make the suggestion.

They said the Arabs agreed privately on that strategy beforehand. Arab diplomats denied States since he was 13, and that. But one of them described added: "He's not a Jordanian. He's an American."

At the outset of the session Goldberg proposed that the message be sent to Mrs. Kennedy.

The other council members, from India, Britain, Pakistan, Denmark, Ethiopia, Paraguay, Brazil, Hungary, Canada, France, Senegal, the Soviet Union, Nationalist China and Algeria all made statements expressing shock over the attempt and concurring in Goldberg's proposal.

The message said:

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*cc to Ben
6/10/68*

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KENNEDY: HIS LIFE, CAREER

The family:
Senator Kennedy and
his wife, Ethel and
nine of their 10
children sat for this
picture last month.

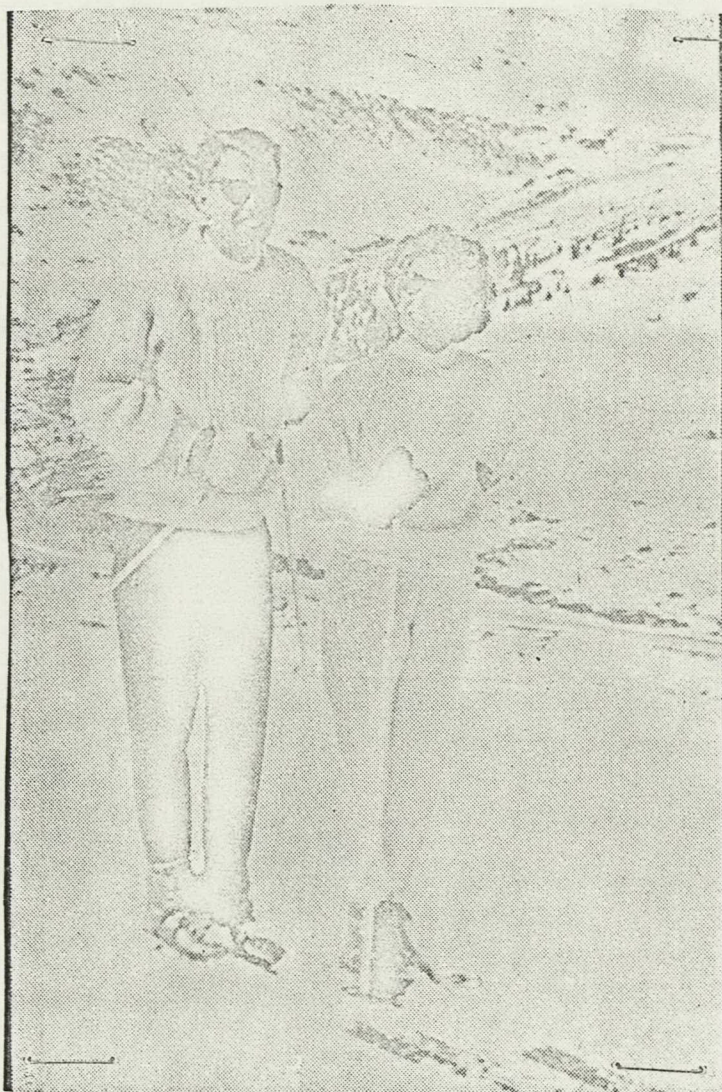


Senator Kennedy's 1968 campaign trail took him before thousands of students at colleges and universities across the land. In the above photograph he recognizes a student question before 19,000 at the University of Kansas in Lawrence.



Three Brothers

**John F. Kennedy, the
late President, with
Robert and Edward
at the White House
in 1962. John was
assassinated
Nov. 22, 1963.**



Sen. Kennedy
loved the rigorous
life, the active
life whether
skiing, boating or
ice skating.



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An Active Life Lived Near the Center of America's Government



—United Press Telephoto

IN 1963 Atty.-Gen. Kennedy was leadoff witness at hearings on the President's Civil Rights Bill.



—Associated Press Wirephoto

WITH LBJ: President Johnson whispers into Kennedy's ear.



—United Press Telephoto

IN 1962 Bobby Kennedy, center, confers with President Kennedy, Vice President Lyndon Johnson.



SENATOR Kennedy in 1965 urged passage of a gun control bill.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)



—UPI Cablephoto

MRS. SARGENT SHRIVER, RIGHT, AND EDWARD'S WIFE

Senator's sister and Mrs. Edward M. Kennedy heard of shooting in Paris

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 6/9/68

56-1564-71

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 7 1968	
FBI — LOS ANGELES	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

PUBLIC SERVICE ALL THE WAY

Regular Programming On Network, Local Radio-TV Dropped For News Reports

All other events were thrust into the background yesterday as the enormous facilities of local and network radio and television were thrown into reporting the shooting of Senator Robert F. Kennedy. Several local stations went all news all day; networks did the same or broke repeatedly into regular or hastily-scheduled substitute programs to provide whatever late and breaking news was available on the event and on Senator Kennedy.

ABC

ABC Radio Networks, which had gone off the air prior to the shooting, resumed broadcasting minutes after the shooting and remained with the story throughout the morning of June 5.

ABC Radio News went back on the air at 12:24 a.m., PDT, with radio news special events executive producer Joseph F. Keating acting as anchorman and calling on Howard K. Smith and William H. Lawrence in New York, Steve Bell, Tom Schell, Dave Jayne, Carl George, Pat McGinnis, Marlene Sanders, Bob Clark and John Casserly in LA, and Joe Templeton, Dan Hackel and Duff Thomas from Washington.

Bell and TV producer Jayne were eyewitnesses to the assassination attempt and gave radio listeners vivid descriptions of the shooting.

Regular programming was preempted and commercials dropped as coverage of the Kennedy shooting continued into Wednesday.

At 12:15 a.m. PDT as ABC News was completing its TV coverage of the primary, Paul Altmeyer, field producer at the Ambassador Hotel, informed the control room in NY by telephone, "There have been shots, there have been shots . . ."

The program's closing theme music continued playing and the closing video slide remained on the screen as ABC newsmen at the hotel confirmed that Senator Kennedy had been shot.

Two minutes after first word reached New York (3:17 a.m., EDT), ABC News correspondent Howard K. Smith, who had been anchoring TV coverage of the primary from NY, took the air to report the shooting.

As coverage of the shooting con-

tinued, regular programming and commercials were preempted as the ABC Television Network stayed with the story.

ABC News anchorman Frank Reynolds and WABC-TV anchorman Roger Grimsby joined the staff in the New York studio, adding their reports.

ABC News' live television coverage of the tragedy in Los Angeles continued throughout the night, until 8 a.m., PDT. A few minutes later it was resumed and programming was interrupted throughout the day with bulletins and special commentary.

CBS

CBS News coverage began at 12:38 a.m., PDT.

A live report of the scene at the Ambassador was broadcast by CBS News immediately after the shooting, with CBS News correspondent Terry Drinkwater conducting the first of several interviews with eyewitnesses to the attempted assassination.

CBS News correspondents Walter Cronkite, John Hart, Roger Mudd, George Herman and Dan Rather reported from LA and Washington.

Also included in the coverage were live interviews with Police Sgt. MacArthur in LA, with Speaker of the House John McCormack by CBS News correspondent Martin Agronsky; with the Rev. Ralph Abernathy; and with Senate majority leader Mike Mans-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1

The Hollywood Reporter
Hollywood, Calif.

Date: 6/6/68
Edition:
Author:
Editor: James Powers
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or

Classification: LA 56-156
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56-1564-72

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JUN 10 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

*cc to Buw
6/10/68*

field by CBS News correspondent Maryo McLaughlin.

NBC

NBC News had the report at 12:36 a.m. PDT on the NBC-TV Network.

The report broke into NBC coverage of the primaries. NBC News continued to stay on the NBC television network throughout the morning. NBC Radio network, which had signed off at 3 a.m. EDT, returned to the air with continuous coverage at 3:34 a.m. EDT—12:45 PDT.

NBC News correspondent Frank McGee was anchorman until 4 a.m. PDT; 6 a.m. CDT. NBC News correspondents Chet Huntley and David Brinkley also stayed with the story.

NBC said 12:27 a.m. PDT scenes of the pandemonium that had broken out in the hotel ballroom were telecast.

NBC News correspondents Sander Vanocur and Lew Allison interviewed witnesses during the morning.

KRLA All-News

Rock music radio station KRLA went all news at 12:30 a.m. Wednesday upon learning of the shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. Some of the 14-member news staff had been awake since 6 a.m. Tuesday and worked all through the night with live and direct coverage. Commercials were suspended until 10 a.m. Wednesday and those aired after that time were adjudged to be "in good taste," according to a KRLA spokesman.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

RFK TRAGEDY HIGH TV DRAMA

Radio Also Gives Vivid Spot Coverage Of Shooting After Cal Primary Victory

By Dave Kaufman

Not since the assassination of President Kennedy in 1963 has television and radio given such extensive coverage as it did yesterday, from early morning through last night, to the attempted assassination of Sen. Robert Kennedy (D, N.Y.). He was shot in a kitchen of the Ambassador just after a victory speech following his win in the California presidential primary election.

The shooting was covered by a maximum of tv and radio newsmen who were at the hotel to cover the wrap-up of the primary, in which Kennedy edged out Sen. Eugene McCarthy (D, Minn.). The networks and local tv and radio redeployed newsmen from the election coverage to the violence in which four persons besides Kennedy were wounded by a young Jordanian named Sirhan Sirhan, who lives in Pasadena.

A number of radio stations claimed to be first with the news, while in the network-tv field, ABC-TV broadcast the news first, two minutes after the incident, at 12:17 a.m. Wednesday.

Several radio stations dropped all commercials during the predawn hours, considering it in question-

able taste to carry blurbs while covering the tragedy. KHJ-TV yesterday also cancelled all blurbs for the same reason.

It was a night of pandemonium, chaos and frenzy not experienced in Los Angeles since the Watts rioting, and it was all on view for the tv audience — at least for those still following the primary results. Kennedy finished his victory speech, covered by all the media, and most viewers turned their sets off after that, concluding it was the windup.

It was just the start. The election turned out to be the least momentous event of the night. Less than a minute after his speech, Kennedy was shot, and the unbelievable sequence of events, all too reminiscent of Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963, began.

Most of the media were wrapping up their coverage. The networks had just about called it a night.

West On Top Of Scene

ABC News, for example, was finishing its election coverage when word of the shooting came, and the web aired the bulletin at 12:17 a.m. NBC News began its shooting coverage at 12:36 a.m., CBS-TV at 12:39 a.m.

Undoubtedly the most dramatic story came from KRKD-Mutual newsman Andrew West, who was interviewing Kennedy when shooting occurred. West's account, laced with the emotion of that tragic moment, was so dramatic that other stations, including networks, obtained permission to use it.

West, conducting a routine interview on how Kennedy planned to wrest delegates from Vice President Humphrey, suddenly was thrown into the midst of one of the more earth-shaking stories of our times.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 Daily Variety
Hollywood, Calif.

Date: 6/6/68

Edition:

Author: Dave Kaufman

Editor: Thomas M. Pryor

Title:

KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-156

Submitting Office: LOS Angeles

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*cc to Buw
6/10/68*

Networks last night aired specials on the tragedy: ABC-TV at 8:30-9, NBC-TV 8:30-10, and CBS-TV 10-11.

Program skeds were drastically affected in some instances. At ABC-TV last night they yanked off their sked the seg originally slated for "The Avengers," because the story line was about the attempted assassination of a millionaire. Same network last night was to repeat "Laura," spec starring Princess Lee Radziwill, sister of Mrs. John Kennedy. "Laura" involves a murder, and inasmuch as the star of the show is a member of the Kennedy family, the network felt it would not be in good taste to air the show. Instead, a rerun of "It Takes A Thief" was shown.

Network coverage was comprehensive, and for that matter, so was the handling by the local tv and radio stations. ABC-TV had newsman Howard K. Smith anchor coverage of the assassination attempt and made use of all news-

men covering the election — Bob Clark, Bill Lawrence, Marlene Sanders, Frank Reynolds and Carl George, among others.

ABC Drops Blurbs

ABC-TV's coverage continued until 8 a.m. and resumed soon after for a press conference with L.A. Police Chief Reddin.

ABC Radio network, which had gone off the air after covering the election, returned minutes after the tragedy and remained with the story all night, airing reports to almost 900 radio affils, plus the Armed Forces Network throughout the world, WBNB in the Virgin Islands, and ZUE in Sidney, Australia. Coverage continued into the daytime, commercials being dropped and programming pre-empted.

NBC-TV was reporting results

of the California election when it got word of the shooting. Web, which seemed about ready to wind up the election coverage, instead remained on all night, with on-the-spot reporting. Frank McGee was anchorman, and aiding in the coverage were the Huntley-Brinkley team, Charles Quinn, Sander Vanocur and Lew Allison, among others.

Network newsmen usually composed, were perceptibly jarred when the news broke, and some even said "President Kennedy" as they referred to the senator. Miscues were understandable.

Revamp Bishop Show

NBC-TV continued coverage yesterday, extending two-hour "Today" by an hour and breaking in with spot news on the story.

Joey Bishop's ABC-TV show last night was live, instead of one that had been taped. That was because of the shooting, and part of the program consisted of Bishop interviewing Gov. Reagan in Sacramento on a split screen.

CBS-TV had wound up the primary when word of the shooting came, and Walter Cronkite and other web newsmen returned to the air. Terry Drinkwater aired

several interviews with witnesses from the Ambassador, and others taking part included Mike Wallace, Roger Mudd, Joseph Benti and John Hart.

KTLA was one of the first tv stations to send a remote unit to Good Samaritan Hospital, where Kennedy was rushed from Central Receiving. It fed its coverage to ABC and CBS. CBS-TV was on all night and continued into the daytime, breaking in for spot developments.

KTLA Feeds Webs

KNXT, CBS-TV o&o here, aired the news seconds after the shooting and deployed its news staff from the election. Those covering included anchorman Jerry Dunphy, Bill Ames, Clete Roberts, Maury Green, Howard Gingold, Saul Hal-

bert and Paul Udell. Station covered until 3:30 a.m., when the web took over, then returned yesterday for spot developments.

KTLA was among stations claiming to be first breaking news of the shooting — a claim that seemed inconsequential, considering events. KTLA said CBS and ABC didn't have its permission to lift the remote footage from Good Samaritan, but that was okay, since there is a tacit understanding that this can be done, based on KTLA's precedential coverage of the Watts riot, when all the networks used its footage. CBS News prexy Dick Salant wired the station his thanks yesterday. KTLA also fed coverage to KRCA in Sacramento.

KTTV had its regular Les Crane show until midnight, but came on with coverage of the shooting and was with it until 4 a.m. Last night, the station had a microwave link with two other Metromedia channels, WNEW-TV in N.Y. and WTTG in Washington, first time this has been done by Metromedia, and fed 40 minutes of its coverage live to those stations.

Radio generally did a fine and comprehensive job that in some

way was better than that of tv. KNX tossed out the music it usually plays at night and assigned the 65-70 newsmen at the election to the shooting. At one time, the station used a Mutual feed from the Ambassador, but otherwise it was all from its own staff. Station dropped blurbs, although one got on inadvertently. KNX, on all night, aired its first bulletin seconds after the shooting.

KHJ-TV, which dropped blurbs yesterday, also revised its sked to eliminate shows possibly in questionable taste in view of the shooting. Director of live programming Milt Hoffman said decision was made by station manager Wally Sherwin. KHJ-TV used a feed from ABC and its own coverage during the night and used a feed from NBC during the day. KHJ Radio was on all night with coverage.

KFI and KRKD-Mutual tossed out regular programming to air developments on the shooting. KABC Radio kept its regular Ray Breen talk show on, but there was little dialog, most of every hour occupied with live coverage of the drama.

KRLA Mutes Rock-Roll

KRLA in Pasadena tossed out the rock-roll music it plays during the night, also erased its blurbs, to concentrate on the shooting, using 14 newsmen. They were at it all night until 10 a.m. yesterday. Station just instituted singing newscasts, and one of the first was about Kennedy tragedy. Station is near the home of the suspect in the case and consequently was the first to interview members of the suspect's family and his neighbors.

KPOL had all its newsmen on the scene for the election, and, like most other stations, switched personnel to shooting, with remotes from the hospitals, police station where the suspect had been taken, the Grove, and so on. The station also had commentary and analysis interspersing the news stories. Ray Owen of KPOL was near the scene at the time, and the shots were heard over the station.

It was a night to remember — for the world and for Los Angeles in particular.

... RAFER, GET THE GUN'

(Following is part of emotional and dramatic account of the tragedy at the Ambassador, broadcast by KRKD-Mutual newsmen Andrew West, who was interviewing Sen. Kennedy when the candidate was shot.)

"Sen Kennedy has been shot. Is that possible? It is possible. He has been shot. My God! Kennedy's campaign manager has possibly been shot in the head! [This was erroneous.—Ed.]

"Rafer Johnson has the man and his gun is in his hand, and they are pointing it at me. Be careful. Get his gun, get his gun, break his thumb if you have to, get his gun. Look out for the gun. That's it, Rafer, get the gun. Hold onto the guy. They have the gun away from the man; they've got the gun. I can't see the man.

"Sen. Kennedy is on the ground, he has been shot. What is this? Wait a minute. Hold him. We don't want another Oswald. Hold him, Rafer — keep the people away from him. Make room. The Senator is on the ground, bleeding profusely. He apparently has been shot. I can't tell exactly where. This is a terrible thing. It's reminiscent of the [San Fernando] Valley the other day when somebody hit him on the head with a rock. People couldn't believe it.

"Ethel Kennedy is standing by. She's calm. She has a tremendous amount of presence. It's impossible to believe . . . Clear the area, clear the area. I can't see if Kennedy is conscious or not. It's an unbelievable situation. They're clearing the hall. The shock is so great, my mouth is dry. Here in the kitchen, Kennedy heard a balloon go off and a shot. He didn't realize the shot was a shot. Two men are on the ground bleeding profusely. We're stunned, and shaken, like everybody else. I do not know if Sen. Kennedy is dead or alive."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-2 Herald-Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/6/68
Edition: Night Final
Author:
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title: KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-156

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

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6/10/68

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

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(and state.)

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LA 56-156
ce: Los Angeles
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56-156-74

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FILED
MAY 10 1968
LOS ANGELES

[Signature]

"MOVE BACK," BOBBY'S WIFE, ETHEL, PLEADS MOMENTS AFTER THE SHOOTING

She was near her husband throughout the night, beginning with the gala and on through the long

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Young Jordanian suspect was fanatically pro-Arab

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — A notebook apparently belonging to the man accused of shooting Sen. Robert Kennedy mentions "the necessity to assassinate the senator," Mayor Samuel Yorty said yesterday.

The mayor said notes apparently written by Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, 24, declare the assassination must be done before June 5, 1968, the anniversary of last year's Arab-Israeli war.

Sirhan is described by officials and acquaintances as a Jordanian who hates Jews, writes in a pro-Communist way, and fell from a horse recently while trying to become a jockey.

"He does a lot of writing, pro-Communist and anticapitalist," Yorty said in a copyrighted interview with Radio News International.

"Evidently he was quite pro-Arab in the Arab-Israeli matter. He has 'Long-Live Nasser' written in there."

He "may have been inflamed" by a statement from Sen. Robert Kennedy during a television campaign debate Saturday night, said a New York committee on American-Arab relations.

During the debate with McCarthy, Kennedy said the United States should supply jets to Israel.

"It is this disrespect for the human Arab persons which brings about this kind of violence," said Dr. Mohammad T. Mehdi secretary-general of the Action Committee on American-Arab Relations.

Under maximum security guard in a hospital ward at the Los Angeles County Central Jail, Sirhan kept mum about the shooting. Police said he is the only suspect.

He was hospitalized with a broken



THE SUSPECT
Sirhan Bishara Sirhan

index finger and sprained left ankle suffered in the melee of his capture, said an official source at the jail.

"No. No," sobbed Sirhan's mother, Mary, when she learned one of her five sons was arrested.

A neighbor in suburban Pasadena, Marguerite Daugherty, said Mrs. Sirhan told her that her son fell from a horse recently on a ranch and "since then I can't talk to him."

"Isn't it terrible?" Mrs. Daugherty remarked.

"Yes," she said Mrs. Sirhan replied. "It's too awful to think about."

"All I know is he is a nice kid," said Said Sirhan in New York.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-1 The Daily Enterprise
Riverside, Calif.

Date: 6/6/68
Edition: City Edition
Author:
Editor: Art Nauman (City Ed.)
Title: KENSALT

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cc to Bu 6/11/68

He identified himself as a brother of the accused man.

"I mean this is really something that shook me up that my brother would do such things. I don't think so. I don't think that he would pay attention to such things even."

"When there was trouble between Jordan and Israel, he would become inflamed," said John Shear, who worked with the prisoner at Hollywood Park race track.

"Since I wasn't interested in politics I would not discuss it," said Shear, an assistant trainer. "But he was violently pro-Jordan and anti-Israeli."

"He wanted to be a jockey and the people around the track advised him to get a job on a farm where he could exercise horses and learn to ride," said Shear.

He was a hot walker, who walked sweaty horses to cool them off.

"During a number of lengthy conversations, Sirhan talked freely and with interest — until asked who he was and anything about Kennedy," said Los Angeles Police Chief Thomas Reddin.

He was "very cool, very calm, very stable and quite lucid," Reddin said, but anytime the questions got around to Kennedy he would say, "I prefer to remain incommunicado."

Police said they found a total of two notebooks apparently belonging to Sirhan. They contained 18-20 pages of handwritten notes and some doodling.

MOST OF THE NOTES were in English. Some were in Arabic. The notebooks were much like those with spiral binding used by school children.

"I feel a release of the notebooks might be damaging to a trial," Reddin told a news conference.

He said police have "a well-rounded case" against Sirhan. He won't be interviewed much more, Reddin said, because it might "damage the case more than help."

Sirhan will appear for a preliminary hearing Monday in Division 40 of Los Angeles Municipal Court before Judge Joan Klein. She will determine whether to turn him over to Superior Court.

Reddin and Mayor Samuel Yorty, who identified Sirhan at a news conference, said they found out who he is by

tracing the .22 caliber pistol used in the shooting.

They said Sirhan lived with a brother, Munir (Joe) Sirhan, who works in a Pasadena department store.

Detectives whisked Joe away from the Sirhan home, where the brothers' mother, Mary, also lives.

When he was taken prisoner, Sirhan Sirhan had with him a schedule of Kennedy's June speaking engagements, four \$100 bills and a clipping.

THE MAYOR said the clipping was a column by David Lawrence on what Yorty's press secretary called "Kennedy's dove position on Vietnam and his hawk position on the Middle East."

"The purpose of Lawrence writing the column was to show Kennedy's inconsistencies in trying to win votes of all types of people," said Press Secretary Tom Jordine.

In Sirhan's pocket was the key to a 1959 car parked near the Ambassador Hotel where Kennedy was shot after thanking supporters for his California primary victory over Sen. Eugene McCarthy.

The police chief said the car belonged to a hotel employe who worked in the kitchen where Kennedy was gunned down. The employe said he didn't know Sirhan and didn't know how he got the key.

Reddin said the gun, a snub-nosed, 8-shot Iver Johnson .22 caliber revolver, was the only evidence.

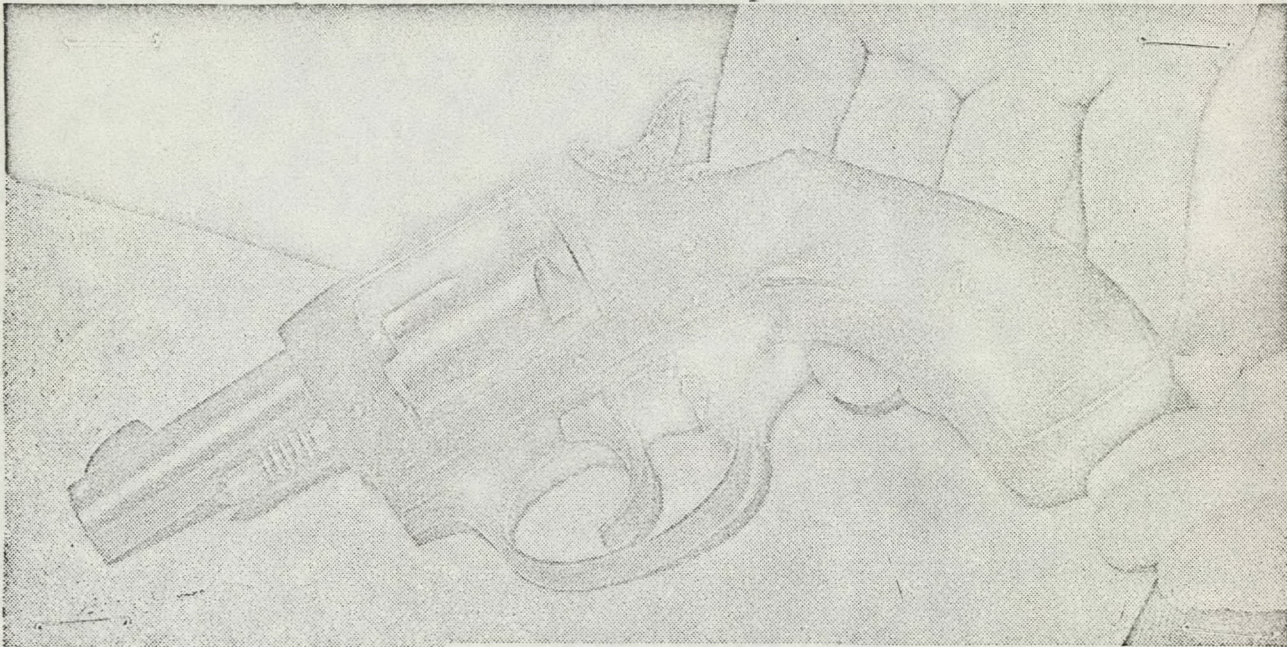
"We are now reasonably sure there's only one" suspect, he said.

SIRHAN is 5-feet-5 weighs about 120 pounds and has a swarthy complexion. His hair is wiry or bushy. One neighbor, Brandon Lamont, said he was a handyman around the house.

"He mowed the lawn," said Lamont, 21, an acoustical tile installer who has lived in the area 1½ years.

"He worked on the shed in back of the house."

He described Sirhan as "quiet and conservative." The Sirhan family rarely had noisy get-togethers, he said, but visitors were frequent.



THE WEAPON

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

RFK IS DEAD Assassin Bullet Fatal

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-1 Herald-Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/6/68
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Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title: KENSALT

Character:
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FBI - LOS ANGELES	

Death Came At 1:44 a.m.

By Conrad Casler
Herald-Examiner Staff Writer

Senator Robert F. Kennedy is dead.

The New York senator died early today 25½ hours after a suspected Jordanian-American terrorist's bullet struck him down at an Ambassador Hotel election victory party.

His wife, Ethel Kennedy, his brother, Sen. Edward Kennedy; sisters Mrs. Stephen Smith and Mrs. Patricia Lawford; his brother-in-law Stephen Smith; his sister-in-law Mrs. John F. Kennedy, wife of the assassinated President, and the senator's three oldest children were at his side when the end came.

He had not regained consciousness after he left surgery shortly after dawn yesterday.

Earlier doctors had given him less than a 10 per cent chance to survive the terrible brain damage caused by the single .22-caliber bullet which crashed through his skull behind his right ear, fragmented and wound up near the center of the brain.

Frank Mankiewicz, Kennedy press aide, said exact time of death was 1:44 a.m. News was withheld from the press for about 20 minutes.

The body along with relatives and close family friends will be flown to New York today where funeral mass will be said at 10 a.m. Saturday in St. Patrick's Cathedral. President Lyndon Johnson provided an Air Force plane for the trip.

An autopsy was begun an hour and 15 minutes after Kennedy was pronounced dead. It lasted 35 minutes. There was no immediate official report on death cause but after many press releases on the extent and nature of the brain injury, there was no doubt as to cause of death.

Death was laid to the massive brain damage. "He had insufficient life force to sustain life after the massive trauma," Mankiewicz said. "We never were hopeful after surgery was performed," he said.

The 42-year-old Senator, who moments before he was shot had won victory in the California Democratic presidential preferential primary, became the second member of the famed Kennedy family to die by an assassin's bullet within 4½ years.

injury was not as critical as it could be. But post operative reaction all but wiped out earlier optimism.

A phalanx of Kennedy relatives, friends, confidants and security personnel poured into Good Samaritan Hospital day and night.

The three eldest Kennedy children arrived at Good Samaritan Hospital at midnight. They were rushed past guards and into the tightly guarded building quickly but quietly.

Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, expressing "profound personal loss" at Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's death, called on Americans to recommit themselves to the principles of humanity and individual justice.

"May our nation find the strength, the faith, and the wisdom to dispel the forces of irrational hate among us and to replace them with love of man and God."

"I am deeply saddened by the death of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy who met such an untimely death in our city. All right thinking people will deplore and be horrified by this terrible tragedy. Sen. Kennedy was approaching the height of his political career, and his victory in the California primary was an indication that he had many, many followers in our state as well as in Los Angeles. In tribute to Sen. Kennedy, I have ordered all Los Angeles flags lowered to half mast in his honor and request all of our citizens to join with me in offering their prayers for this internationally known and dedicated public servant."

Gov. Ronald Reagan today ordered an official state of mourning for California to last through the funeral of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

He ordered that all flags in the state be kept at half staff through the mourning period.

Two widows of prominent Americans, both of whom died at the hands of assassins, were among those at Good Samaritan Hospital.

Mrs. Martin Luther King arrived first at mid-afternoon. Mrs. John F. Kennedy arrived three hours later. The wife of the former President and Mrs. King talked for extended periods before Mrs. King left the hospital at 9:30 p.m. Mrs. Kennedy stayed at the hospital.

A ranking Los Angeles police officer said early today that the U.S. Army has 1000 combat-ready troops from the 5th Mechanized Infantry Division at Camp Carson, Colo. poised for action here in case violence erupts in the wake of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's death.

Two high National Guard officers were in Los Angeles early today coordinating liaison work with police and sheriff's departments.

Unprecedented security measures were taken city-wide as well as in the nation's capital where President Lyndon Johnson ordered the Secret Service to supply guards for all Presidential candidates.

In Los Angeles, super precautions were taken at Good Samaritan Hospital and only relatives and close friends of Kennedy were admitted. Police cordoned off the hospital. Newsmen—some 200 strong—waited in a press room set up hurriedly across the street in a nurses' home auditorium.

The only communications with the hospital or Kennedy's condition were through terse press releases read by Kennedy's press secretary Frank Mankiewicz.

At police headquarters, even though Sirhan Sirhan no longer was there, those entering were required to show identification.

In County Jail, no one was allowed near the cell where the diminutive Jordanian was held. Round-the-clock shifts of deputies sat in the cell with Sirhan as others observed everything inside from outside the bars.

Fearful of another Jack Ruby getting to Sirhan, one policeman remarked:

"There isn't anyone going to get within 1000 feet of this guy."

One high police official indicated yesterday's secret arraignment of Sirhan in Municipal Court would be repeated immediately on murder charges upon Kennedy's death.

Investigative work by Los Angeles police and cooperating law enforcement agencies was lauded by civic leaders as thorough and speedy.

At almost the same time, an incredible tracing of the 22-caliber weapon was completed and a set of Sirhan's fingerprints were traced in Sacramento to an application he made when he was 17 for a job as an exercise boy at Hollywood Park Race Track.

Mayor Sam Yorty, at a press conference revealed contents of a notebook belonging to Sirhan which espoused United Arab Republic causes, Communist philosophy and the need to eliminate Sen. Kennedy before June 5—the anniversary of last year's Arab-Israeli six-day war.

Shortly afterward, the Los Angeles chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union blasted Mayor Yorty for revealing the evidence. An ACLU spokesman said such revelations could prejudice the case against Sirhan.

Another ACLU spokesman said the ACLU will aid Sirhan in obtaining a good attorney but will not help in Sirhan's defense because "there is no Constitutional right to assassinate."



—Associated Press Wirephoto

JOSEPH KENNEDY
RFK's 16-year-old Son



—United Press Telephoto

ALONE IN CHURCH, A MOTHER PRAYS
Mrs. Rose Kennedy at Hyannisport

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

LOS ANGELES BIDS KENNEDY FAREWELL

Thousands Pay Their Respects as Fallen Senator Goes Home

BY DIAL TORGERTSON

Times Staff Writer

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy went home Thursday from his last campaign as Los Angeles—scene of both his greatest victory and his death—said a brief but poignant farewell to the assassinated senator.

At 12:37 p.m. his hearse left the hospital where he died early Thursday.

Less than an hour later, in a presidential jet, the senator's remains were lifted into a misty sky for a five-hour flight to the scene of a state funeral planned in New York Saturday.

Tears streamed down the faces of many of the thousands who pressed against the chain link airport fence for a last glimpse of the silver, blue and white airplane.

At 1:28 p.m. it cleared the ground.

Only eight days ago Kennedy, anxious to make up for his defeat in the Oregon primary, had arrived in Los Angeles to fight for the "California"

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/7/68

Edition: Home

Author: Dial Torgerson

Editor: Nick B. Williams

Title:

KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-

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6/10/68

nia victory, he said he needed to stay in his drive for the Presidency.

He had arrived at the airport's West Imperial Terminal.

And it was there, on Thursday, that his body was placed aboard the Air Force plane for the funeral flight to New York.

What happened in the intervening eight days is now a page in history: his campaigning, his debate with Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, his smashing win, his last speech to a victory rally, his detour through a hotel kitchen early Wednesday—and the gunfire which felled him there.

The end came 25½ hours later in the intensive care unit at Good Samaritan Hospital.

In a partitioned-off cubicle in a three-bed ward, surrounded by his wife, three of his 10 children, two sisters, friends and the widow of his assassinated brother, President John F. Kennedy, the young senator died at 1:44 a.m. of a bullet wound in the brain.

Reports of Words to Aide

The departure of the senator's body from Los Angeles was followed by television reports that Ethel Kennedy had told an aide in forcible terms that she wanted no participation by Mayor Sam Yorty in any of the farewell ceremonies for her dead husband, a political opponent of the mayor.

A Kennedy spokesman said that Yorty had suggested that he might ride in a procession with the body from the hospital to the plane. The mayor's proposal was turned down by the Kennedy camp, the spokesman said.

Tom Jardine, Yorty's press secretary, later told The Times that the mayor had indeed offered to ride in the procession, but the Kennedy people told him, as they had told Gov. Reagan, that it would be "more expedient" if Yorty met the procession at the airport at 12:30 p.m. This Yorty did.

Jardine said further that reports that Mrs. Kennedy prevented Yorty's boarding the plane to pay his respects were unfounded, because the mayor neither intended to nor tried to board the Air Force jet.

As word of the senator's death

spread around the world, the reaction set in with deeds and words:

—Authorities announced the Los Angeles County Grand Jury would consider a murder indictment against Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, the 24-year-old Jordanian now being held in Los Angeles County jail on assault charges for the shooting of Kennedy and five others hit in the fusillade of shots.

—Observances of mourning for the senator's death were scheduled as expressions of sorrow poured in from near and far.

For Los Angeles, however, Thursday was a day of both mourning and farewell.

At Good Samaritan Hospital, 200 persons were waiting for word of Kennedy's condition early Thursday—hoping for a chance of survival.

The watchers had learned that the lighted windows on the fifth floor were those of the intensive care unit. But they didn't know that, in the ward, doctors had given up hope of saving Kennedy's life.

Family, Friends Gather

As he began to sink deeper into the final coma, his family and friends gathered about him. Present were:

His wife, Ethel; Jacqueline Kennedy; sisters Jean Kennedy Smith and Pat Kennedy Lawford; brother Sen. Edward (Ted) Kennedy; children Kathleen, 16, Joseph, 15, and Robert Jr., 14; brother-in-law Stephen Smith; Louella Hennessey, who had been his nurse as a child; bodyguard Bill Barry; longtime friends David Hackett and Jim Whittaker and his wife, and Msgr. William J. McCormack of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York.

An obstetrician was nearby in case Mrs. Kennedy, who is expecting her eleventh child in January, should need help. She didn't. Said a friend: "She was bearing up very well."

Shortly after the end came, press aide Frank Mankiewicz told newsmen:

"Sen. Robert Francis Kennedy died at 1:44 a.m. today, June 6, 1968. He was 42 years old."

He said Kennedy had never gained

strength after surgery for the brain injury.

"It was not a question of his sinking," he said, "but a question of not rising."

Later in the morning a big crowd gathered, waiting for the closest thing Los Angeles would have to a funeral procession: the departure of the cortege for the airport.

It was delayed because an autopsy had to be performed here, as required by local law, to establish medical details of his death.

The roar of motorcycle engines being kicked alive warned the throng at 12:32 p.m. that departure was near.

Twenty police motorcycles streamed out the entrance of the employes' parking lot and down Wilshire Blvd. to halt traffic between the hospital and the Harbor Freeway three blocks away.

Hush Falls on Crowd

A hush fell on the crowd, estimated by Police Capt. Joe Stephens at 4,500. In the silence irrelevant sounds assumed sudden importance: the hum of four helicopters hovering overhead, the brief blare of a police radio. And, at places in the vast, solemn crowd, the sounds of someone crying.

At 12:38 p.m. the blue hearse rolled from the parking lot on Lucas St. Bystanders, held at street's width by police, could see the African mahogany casket in the back. In front were Ethel Kennedy and the sole surviving brother, Edward.

Most of the crowd stood in silent homage. The word of the departure had spread through the 10-story hospital, and the windows turned white with the uniforms of nurses and attendants who stood there to watch.

The hearse rolled slowly, accompanied by sobs and tears torn from each group by its passage. Flowers were tossed into the street as the vehicle passed. There were cries, some soft, some loud: "Goodby Bobby," and just, "Goodby."

Eight sedans followed the hearse out of the parking lot, past the crowd, and down Wilshire Blvd., where officers had halted traffic. It took less than a minute for them to all depart.

An officer watched the motorcade depart, out of sight down Wilshire Blvd., then blew his whistle and waved. Traffic resumed. Wilshire Blvd. hummed with traffic once again. The crowd began to dissolve.

At Los Angeles International Airport an estimated 2,000 persons were gathered at the West Imperial Terminal, watching the presidential jet which would take the senator home from Los Angeles.

West Imperial Highway was jammed bumper-to-bumper with cars of those who couldn't find places to park.

Some of the 70 persons who would fly with the family and the casket had been waiting for almost an hour. Others were in the motorcade—the last Los Angeles motorcade of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy—that was rolling down the Santa Monica and San Diego freeways.

Casket Carried to Lift

The presidential candidate had never had a police motorcade in his campaigning here. But Thursday he did. White-helmeted police led the way down the freeways. At 1:12 p.m. they reached the airport.

The cortege pulled onto the field.

The hearse backed up to a platform lift truck used for raising cargo to plane doors. The hearse door was opened, and the men in the party—including the slain senator's brother and the two teen-age Kennedy sons, Joseph and Robert—carried the casket onto the lift.

Then the members of the family, including Ethel Kennedy, stood on the lift, joined hands and bowed heads, and it was slowly raised to the level of the plane's front door. The men carried the casket inside.

Ted Kennedy paused, picked up a

floral bouquet which had fallen to the floor of the lift, and took it into the plane with him.

Then the plane's big door closed on Robert F. Kennedy's last campaign.

Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, who was not on the lift with the others, led the other waiting passengers up a ramp into a rear cabin. There were 70 persons aboard the plane.

Many were friends who had known Robert Kennedy during his eight years of government service—and had worked for him in the months he fought for the Presidency won and held a thousand days by his older brother, John.

Another of the travelers, Mrs. Martin Luther King, like Ethel and Jacqueline Kennedy, lost her husband to an assassin.

Another who boarded was former White House press aide Pierre Salinger, who had been on this same plane in November, 1963, headed for Tokyo for a cabinet members' meeting, when word of President Kennedy's assassination had reached it.

The plane returned to the United States, where Salinger had then been the one to announce John Kennedy's funeral services. In New York he was to do the same later Thursday for the second Kennedy he had served.

As was the case of the aftermath to John F. Kennedy's death, there were the almost predictable responses from the public and officialdom. Some

were't so predictable. The second Kennedy murder touched the world's conscience as few crimes in history.

The loss was observed on many levels: personal, civic, statewide, nationwide, around the globe.

—On Los Angeles freeways car headlights burned in the daylight, the tribute a city on wheels pays in time of bereavement.

—In many Catholic churches special Masses were announced.

—President Johnson proclaimed Sunday a national day of mourning.

—In Sacramento, at Gov. Reagan's orders, the Department of General Services ordered all flags flown at half-mast at state facilities until the Kennedy funeral.

—University of California President Charles J. Hitch asked all campuses to hold "appropriate memorial services."

—Jacki Kirchoff, 16, of 3277 Knoll Way, Riverside, who worked in Kennedy headquarters there, got her parents' permission and came to Los Angeles International Airport because, she said, "in my heart I felt I just had to come—and pay my last respects."

At Elysian Heights School in the Echo Park district of Los Angeles, sixth graders were asked to write their impressions of the tragedy. Wrote Maedon Lau, 11:

"Mr. Kennedy was a

good man. He encouraged people to vote for him. He made light in everybody. Now he is dead and all is dark."

Expressions of sympathy and bereavement showed how the city of Los Angeles — and the world beyond which watched it — responded to the death here of the young senator. Among the comments:

—President Johnson: "Robert Kennedy affirmed this country, affirmed the essential decency of its people, their longing for peace, their desire to improve conditions of life for all."

—Mrs. Alva Johnson, 30, of 637 E. Colden Ave., wearing still a red, white and blue striped blouse and a blue Kennedy button from the days of campaigning, told a newsman at International Airport: "I feel like somebody in the family is gone." Mrs. Johnson is a Negro.

—Assembly Speaker Jesse Unruh: "There are no adequate words for a moment such as this. Robert Kennedy was my friend. But far more than that, he would have made a great President."



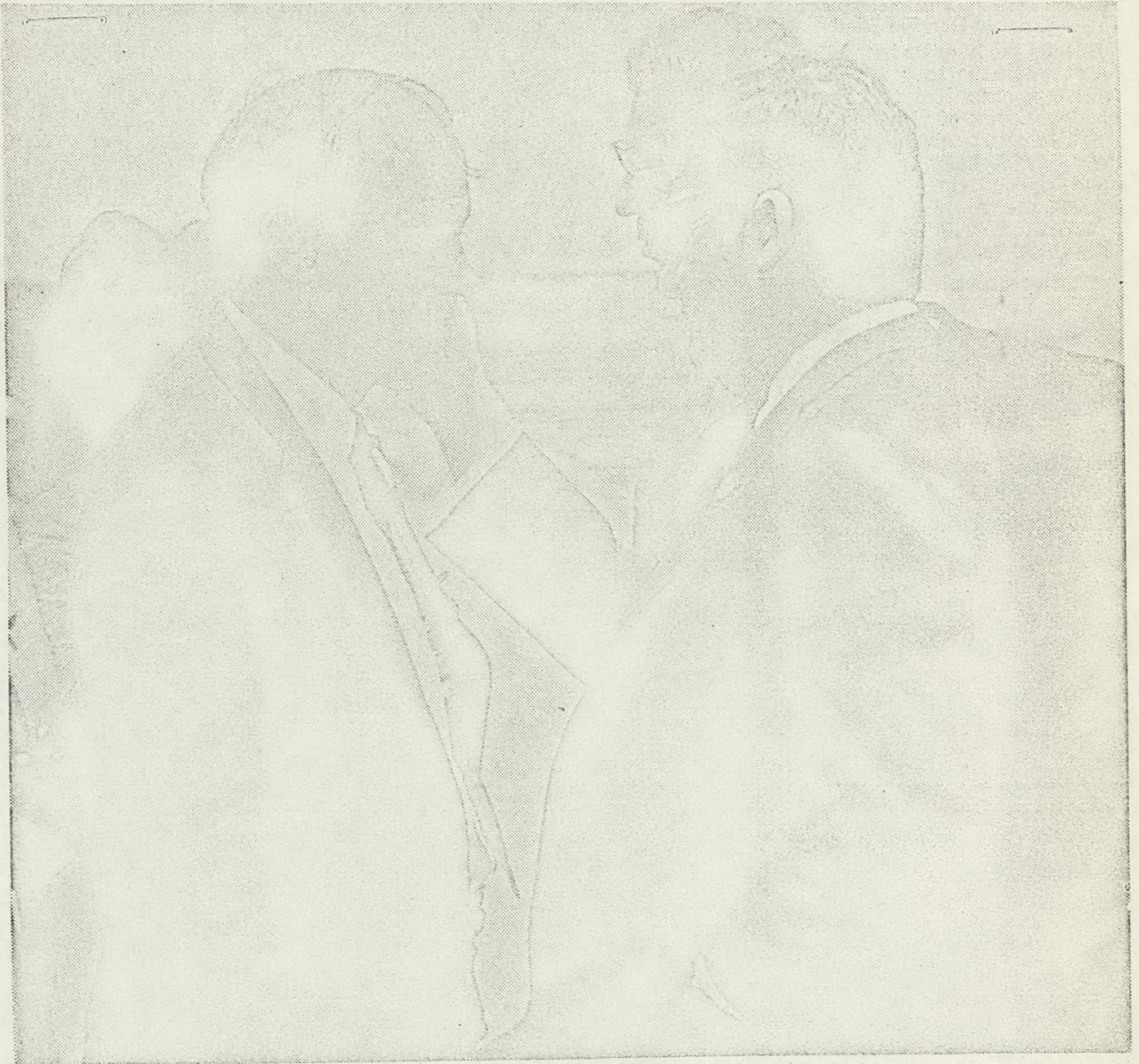
FAMILY MEMBERS — At International Airport before departure for New York are, from left, Joseph Kennedy, son of slain senator; Ethel

Kennedy, wife; Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, brother, and with backs to camera, Kathleen Kennedy, daughter, and Mrs. Peter Lawford, sister.
Times photo by Larry Sharkey



CASKET PLACED ABOARD PLANE—Sen. Edward Kennedy, center, facing camera, helps move the casket of his brother, Sen. Robert F.

Kennedy, aboard presidential jet for flight to New York. Robert's son Joseph, is on Edward's right. A second son, Robert Jr., is in doorway
Times photo by Steve Fontanini



A WORD OF COMFORT—Pierre Salinger gives a regssuring pat to Frank Mankiewicz, who was Sen.

Kennedy's press secretary, at the airport. Salinger was once the news secretary to late John F. Kennedy.
Times photo by Ben Olender

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FINAL TRIBUTES TO SENATOR

L.A. Memorial Rites

Scheduled

BY DAN L. THRAPP
Times Religion Editor

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The service will be conducted at St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral, 615 S. Figueroa St. The Very Rev. Lloyd R. Gillmet, dean, will preside.

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A wreath will be placed at the bust of Lincoln inside the building.

Rabbis and churchmen of several faiths will take part. The public is invited to bring flowers "if they so desire," said a spokesman.

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The Cardinal's statement said: "With his brave, devoted and sacrificing family, we sorrow. We share their grief, and we bespeak for them the comfort of Our Lady, Queen of the Angels, the Mother of Sorrows.

"We lament with our fellow Americans that such a tragedy has befallen us. It is not representative

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"I call upon the people of this diocese in their private intercessions and at the regular services in our churches to pray for the repose of the soul of Robert Francis Kennedy, for the restoration of sanity, calmness and unity throughout the land, and for peace in the world."

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Memorial services also were set for noon, Saturday and Sunday, at Temple Israel, 7300 Hollywood Blvd.



BEGINNING LAST JOURNEY—Hearse bearing the body of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy follows police car as procession leaves for the airport.
Times photo by Bruce Cox

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THEIR HEADS BOWED IN VIGIL

Six mourners stand by casket of Sen. R. F. Kennedy in Cathedral.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

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Times photo by Bruce Cox

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Kennedy Made Each of His 42 Years Count

Attained Many Goals During Full Life; Only Death Ended Pursuit of Presidency

BY JOHN KENDALL

Times Staff Writer

Robert F. Kennedy savored the heights of achievement—physical, personal and political—and at age 42, when he was assassinated, he had climbed high.

Only death ended his pursuit of the supreme position won by his brother, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, the nation's assassinated 35th President.

Since Nov. 22, 1963—when his brother died in Dallas—Robert Kennedy had pursued a seemingly inexorable course toward the White House with fatalistic disregard for his own safety.

It had brought him to California and the Ambassador Wednesday morning when he was shot in a hotel kitchen during an hour of triumph.

He died little more than 24 hours later.

While a shocked nation contemplates the assassination of still another American leader, those who loved and those who hated Robert Francis Kennedy remember.

What kind of a man was he?

Supported by Minorities

For the thousands and thousands who turned out in pushing, shouting throngs at Kennedy's campaign appearances, he appeared to be an open, friendly, smiling candidate.

He was a rich man, but the poor and members of minority groups supported him with their vote as someone who understood their plight.

To writers in public print, he was variously described as reserved, essentially shy, charming, brilliant, calm, polite, understanding, considerate, inspiring, tenacious, ruthless, opportunistic and overly ambitious.

His political enemies thought he was tough, wily, ruthless, arrogant, a dangerous man who somehow felt the Kennedys had a "divine right" to the Presidency.

But, as most men, Kennedy was many things: a father of 10, a son, a brother, a friend, a leader and an enemy. What he wasn't was placid, content, inept, inert, self-satisfied.

He liked politicians and politics, and shortly before he was shot quoted John Buchan, Lord Tweedsmuir, Scottish author and statesman, who described politics as an "honorable adventure."

Sat in Seats of Mighty

During 16 years of that adventuring, he sat in the seats of the mighty.

At 26, Kennedy directed his brother's successful drive for the U.S. Senate in Massachusetts. At 34, he managed John F. Kennedy's campaign for the Presidency. At 35, he was U.S. attorney general, at 39 a U.S. senator from New York and at 42 a candidate for the presidential nomination.

His father, Joseph P. Kennedy, multi-millionaire and former U.S. ambassador, once said of his son Robert:

"Jack (the President) works as hard as any mortal man can. Bobby goes a little further."

Robert Kennedy was born in Brookline, Mass., on Nov. 20, 1925, the seventh of Joseph and Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy's nine children. He was surrounded by five sisters—four older and one younger—a situation which his mother said

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caused some persons to fear he would be a "sissy."

But "Bobby" developed in the competitive atmosphere of the Kennedy clan to be a competitor who won by trying harder to achieve.

When his oldest brother, Joseph Jr., was killed in a World War II plane crash, Robert went to Washington and asked the secretary of the Navy to release him from officers training at Harvard so he could serve as a seaman on a destroyer named after his brother. His request was granted.

He returned to Harvard after the war and displayed on the football field—despite a 5-foot, 10-inch, 160-pound physique—the driving energy and tenacity friends had come to expect.

Kennedy went to the University of Virginia Law School after Harvard, wed Ethel Skakel of Greenwich, Conn., in 1950, and was graduated in 1951. He went to Washington to join the Justice Department.

Teamster Union Investigation

When the Senate Permanent Committee on Investigation was organized in January, 1953, the young attorney was one of the group's 15 assistant counsels. He became chief counsel of the committee in 1955.

Two years later, at 31, he was appointed chief counsel and head of an investigative staff of 65 for the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the labor and management field and began an investigation of the Teamsters Union under Dave Beck.

When Beck was sentenced to five years in prison for filing false income tax returns, James R. Hoffa became president of the Teamsters and the object of a Kennedy-directed investigation.

The burly Hoffa strongly disliked Kennedy and called him "a young, dim-witted, curly-head smart aleck."

Hoffa went to jail on jury tampering charges after Robert Kennedy became U.S. attorney general in 1961, 10 years after graduation from law school.

Many were critical of President John F. Kennedy's decision to name his brother attorney general, but the President joked:

"I can't see that it's wrong to give him a little legal experience before he goes out to practice law."

Until his brother was assassinated Nov. 22, 1963, in Dallas, Robert Kennedy was known as the second most powerful man in Washington. He participated in advising President Kennedy on the Bay of Pigs invasion and the Cuban missile crisis that brought the world to the edge of nuclear war.

Worked With McNamara

He was credited with working with former Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara and other civilian and military advisers to develop the theory of counter-insurgency to contain wars of national liberation.

In 1962, President Kennedy sent the attorney general on a round-the-world trip as his representative.

Robert Kennedy's grim and melancholy presence became a familiar figure to the nation as he escorted his brother's wife, Jacqueline, in public ceremonies after the President's death.

Observers thought the sadness which descended on Robert Kennedy after his brother's assassination clung to him. Years after that murderous day in Dallas, they said that in quiet moments he appeared to be profoundly unhappy.

Sent to Far East Talks

Shortly after President Kennedy was killed, President Johnson sent the grieving brother to the Far East to confer with leaders of Indonesia and Malaysia. That June he also went to West Berlin on the anniversary of John Kennedy's famous speech in West Berlin.

Speculation grew as 1964 progressed toward the general election that President Johnson might name Robert Kennedy as his running mate in November.

Kennedy seemed to encourage consideration as President Johnson's Vice President with the announcement that he would not be a candidate for the U.S. Senate from New York as rumored.

But six weeks later, Mr. Johnson ruled out Cabinet members as vice presidential possibilities and

Robert Kennedy changed his mind.

He leased a home at Glen Cove, Long Island, announced his candidacy for the U.S. Senate from New York, won his party's nomination against token opposition and defeated Republican Sen. Kenneth B. Keating in his bid for a second term. He won by more than 800,000 votes.

It was the first time in U.S. history that three brothers had been elected to the U.S. Senate.

And, it was the beginning of the road back to supreme political power, where the Kennedys had

briefly dwelled in what supporters described as "Camelot."

Not Friendly

Again, Robert Kennedy was in a hurry. He did not wait the customary time before making his maiden speech in the tradition-conscious Senate but plunged almost immediately with speeches about poverty and the problems of the cities.

It was no secret to the nation that President Johnson and Robert Kennedy were not on friendly terms. But relations were not helped when R.F.K. began to publicly move away from the Administration on Far East policy.

He favored suspension of bombing of North Vietnam in a 1967 Senate speech. He wrote a book entitled "To Seek a Newer World" in which he declared the United States had missed its "last best chance" to negotiate an end to the Vietnam War early in 1967.

But despite rumors that he might not be content to wait until 1972 to seek the Presidency, Kennedy insisted last January that he did not intend to enter the primaries, even though his Vietnam views coincided with those of Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.).

He said he was prepared to support the nominee of the Democratic Party for President.

On Same Spot

Little more than two months later, however, after McCarthy had won 42% of the vote against President Johnson in the New Hampshire primary, Kennedy stood on the same spot where his brother, John, had an-

announced and said he, too, would seek the Presidency. He was 42.

"Ruthless!" "Opportunistic!" cried McCarthy supporters.

Newsmen gathered that day in the Caucus Room of the Old Senate Building asked him about the charges.

"I do not run for the presidency merely to oppose any man but to propose new policies," he said. "I run because I am convinced that this country is on a perilous course and because I have such strong feelings about what must be done that I am obliged to do all I can."

"I run to seek new policies—policies to close the gaps between black and white, rich and poor, young and old in this country and around the world... I run because it is now unmistakably clear that we can change these disastrous, divisive policies only by changing the men who make them."

Like his brother before him, Robert Kennedy plunged into winning the Democratic nomination by winning the most votes in the primaries.

Once again the nation watched as a Kennedy met the people. It was familiar—the crowds, the pulling and tugging of the candidate, the smiles, the seeming joy.

Robert Kennedy spoke in the familiar accents of President Kennedy as he pushed back his tousled hair and emphasized his points with a sharp, chopping motion of his hand.

But, the candidate knew the dangers.

Friends said he had become fatalistic about his own safety and staunchly refused to be guarded heavily. An Associated

Press newsman recalled after Kennedy's death that the senator once said:

"I play Russian roulette every time I get up in the morning. But I just don't care. There's nothing I could do about it anyway."

He won in Nebraska and Indiana, but lost the Oregon primary.

It jolted him. He had said before the balloting that he would not remain a "very viable" candidate if he lost in Oregon.

But he rallied when the political show moved on to California. He needed to win to stay in the race with Vice President Humphrey for the nomination. He did, but an assassin with a gun ended it in a crowded pantryway short of the heights he had hoped to scale.

"Existence is so fickle," Kennedy once said, "Fate is so fickle. How does anyone know if he will be around in 1972?"

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The Hatred of Excellence

BY JOSEPH ALSOP

Watching from afar the death of Robert Kennedy—feeling, how desperately feeling, the death of hope, the fall of valor, the bitter, enduring aftertaste of the ashes of burned-out anticipation—one remembers once more the antique epitaph:

"Go stranger, and in Lacedaemon tell

"That here, obedient to the laws, we fell."

Simonides wrote the epitaph for the immortal 300 Spartans who fell to the last man at Thermopylae to prevent the Persian host from passing that rocky, sea-washed gate to Greece. The epitaph was chisled on the tomb of the 300 who thus spoke after death to travelers through the narrow pass above the sea.

Thrice in a lifetime, the cold, noble words have surged up suddenly, overwhelmingly, almost cruelly, from old-fashioned school days—when first in combat in Korea, watching the young dead being carried down a mountainside; again, when President Kennedy was taken from this country and the world: and once again, now.

There is one thing anyone who reads and thinks can know: this is a nation in gravest danger of the Furies' dire pursuit.

From clammy fear, the Greeks called the Furies "the Eumenides," the "Kindly Ones," thereby feebly hoping to placate these terrible avengers who pursued the sinner until he had made fitting expiation or had died in flight.

Our sins are many, but two are now relevant: tolerance of mindless violence and hatred of excellence. The troubles in the cities, the assassinations by the Ku Kluxers, the book-burnings at Columbia, the gun clubs in the white suburbs—these are symptoms of a violence that is wholly self-defeating and, therefore, wholly mindless.

We have taken explanations for excuses too long. So dwellers in the depths of madness or unhappiness or prejudice or wretchedness have come to say: "I feel this way, and I

am justified in doing that."

Nonetheless, the hatred of excellence is almost a more terrible ill. If it did not exist, if it did not work powerfully upon some of those

among us, how else should we have lost, first, John F. Kennedy, then that rarest of truly good men, Martin Luther King, and then Robert F. Kennedy?

For all their similarities in style and speech, no brothers were more different in some ways than John the President and Robert the senator. Yet they were alike, above all, in an inner excellence.

Despite those similarities of style, in truth, the surface was where the major differences lay. President John was like a splendid, rich-ripe apple, golden and full of gifts for all to see. Sen. Robert was like one of the American desert's prickly pears, externally spiny and rebarbative enough, yet inwardly sweet and good and full of comfort for the wanderers in the lonely places of our national life.

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From old-fashioned school days, there also comes the memory of a story that seems applicable. In ancient Athens, the citizens in their assembly sometimes exercised the right to ostracize one of their number; and Aristides "the Just," hero of Marathon and Salamis, was one of those driven out of the city in this manner. Ostracism was ordered when a sufficient number of citizens scratched the victim's name on a piece of broken pot—an ostrakon.

When Aristides' time came, an unlettered Athenian approached him in the assembly and asked Aristides to scratch his own name on a proffered potsherd. Aristides quietly asked the reason, to which his fellow citizen replied that he knew nothing much about this Aristides, but he was "irritated by hearing him always called 'the Just.'"

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

5-II Los Angeles Times
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Perhaps this terrible anecdote, so human-comic at first glance and so blackly grim in its moral, may help to explain these mindless assaults on the most excellent among us. But we should now be far more interested in expiation than in explanation.

How, by what sacrifice, by which national rite, can we cause the Furies to break off their pursuit? By expelling from our midst injustice and discrimination, prejudice and hatred! That is the answer!

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Grief and Horror, Concern for U.S. Sweep World

Government Leaders and Chiefs of State Send Messages of Sympathy

LONDON (AP)—The world reacted Thursday with grief and horror at the death of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and expressed disappointment in and concern for the United States.

Chiefs of state and government leaders around the world joined in mourning.

Queen Elizabeth II, President Charles de Gaulle, Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Italian President Giuseppe Saragat were among the first to send messages of condolence.

In Dublin, Mary Ryan, a cousin of the senator, broke down and sobbed bitterly when she heard of his death. A nurse at Rodunda Hospital, she was told of his death by fellow workers.

Family Members Leave Paris

U.S. Ambassador Sargent Shriver; his wife, Eunice, the sister of slain senator, and Joan Kennedy, wife of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, (D-Mass.), left Paris for New York.

Shriver said of Sen. Kennedy in a departure statement, "We pray that his light will be remembered in the future of our nation as it has been known in the past. His courage, his devotion to his family, his dedication to the poor and oppressed all over the world have now become part of our American heritage."

The British Embassy in Washington released a copy of Queen Elizabeth's letter to Mrs. Kennedy. It said: "I am shocked and distressed by the tragic death of your husband. I send you my deepest sympathy. My thoughts are with you and your children in your great loss."

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Irish Churches Filled

In Ireland, churches were filled and flags lowered to half-staff, as they were in Bonn, capital of West Germany. Israelis clustered around every available radio in coffee houses and on the streets of Tel Aviv. Italian newspapers appeared with headlines saying only: "He's Dead."

The Arab world deplored the assassination, but the opinion was widely expressed that he died because of American policy in the Middle East, which the Arabs consider pro-Israeli.

At last the "murder of the Palestinian homeland" has been brought dramatically to the attention of the American people, one Arabic newspaper in Lebanon said.

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Speaking for both the Church of England and for himself personally, the Archbishop of Canterbury expressed grief and horror over the death of the senator.

"I am grieved beyond words at this further tragedy for the Kennedy family and for the whole American people," said the archbishop, Dr. Michael Ramsey.

"In our horror at this event, we shall renew our efforts in the cause of just and nonviolent solutions of our human problems."

Immediate tributes to the slain

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FBI - LOS ANGELES

senator came from prominent Britons.

"I appreciated his work and his progressive views," said Lord Butler, former Conservative foreign secretary. "He was easy to deal with as he was so quick and receptive to all points of view. I am deeply sympathetic with his wife and family."

Jeremy Thorpe, leader of the Liberal Party, said: "The brutal and senseless murder of Sen. Kennedy has shocked the whole of Britain. America's friends are aghast at the way violence is becoming an inseparable part of politics in the United States and hope that the threat to democracy implicit in the use of the gun in preference to the ballot will be recognized and averted in time."

McNamara's Plans

World Bank President Robert S. McNamara, a close friend of the Kennedys and a fellow Cabinet member in President John F. Kennedy's Administration, made plans to return to the United States from Germany immediately. He and his wife had just arrived in Frankfurt, en route to Indonesia.

McNamara said Kennedy was "one of the wisest, most intelligent, most energetic and most compassionate political leaders in the Western world. It is a tragedy that he should be struck down in the prime of life."

He added that the shooting "will shock our people into a realization that they must act to cure the ills that have brought the tensions to our society."

Russians in the streets of Moscow were shocked at the news. One man's eyes filled with tears. A woman listened to the news in stunned silence.

Moscow radio and television reported the death without comment during a regular news broadcast, about 25 minutes after the death was reported in the West.

After reading the report of the death, the Soviet announcer quoted a comment in Pravda, published before Kennedy died, in which the Soviet Communist Party newspaper implied that the shooting resulted from American capitalism and from right-wing opposition to Kennedy's views on the Vietnam war.

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French radio stations flashed the news, they played solemn music between news bulletins.

"This should not have happened to such a good man," said Malaysian Prime Minister Abdul Rahman.



TEARFUL, FAREWELL—People crowded against chain link fence at the airport show their grief as Sen. Kennedy's casket is placed on plane.
Times photo by Ben Olender

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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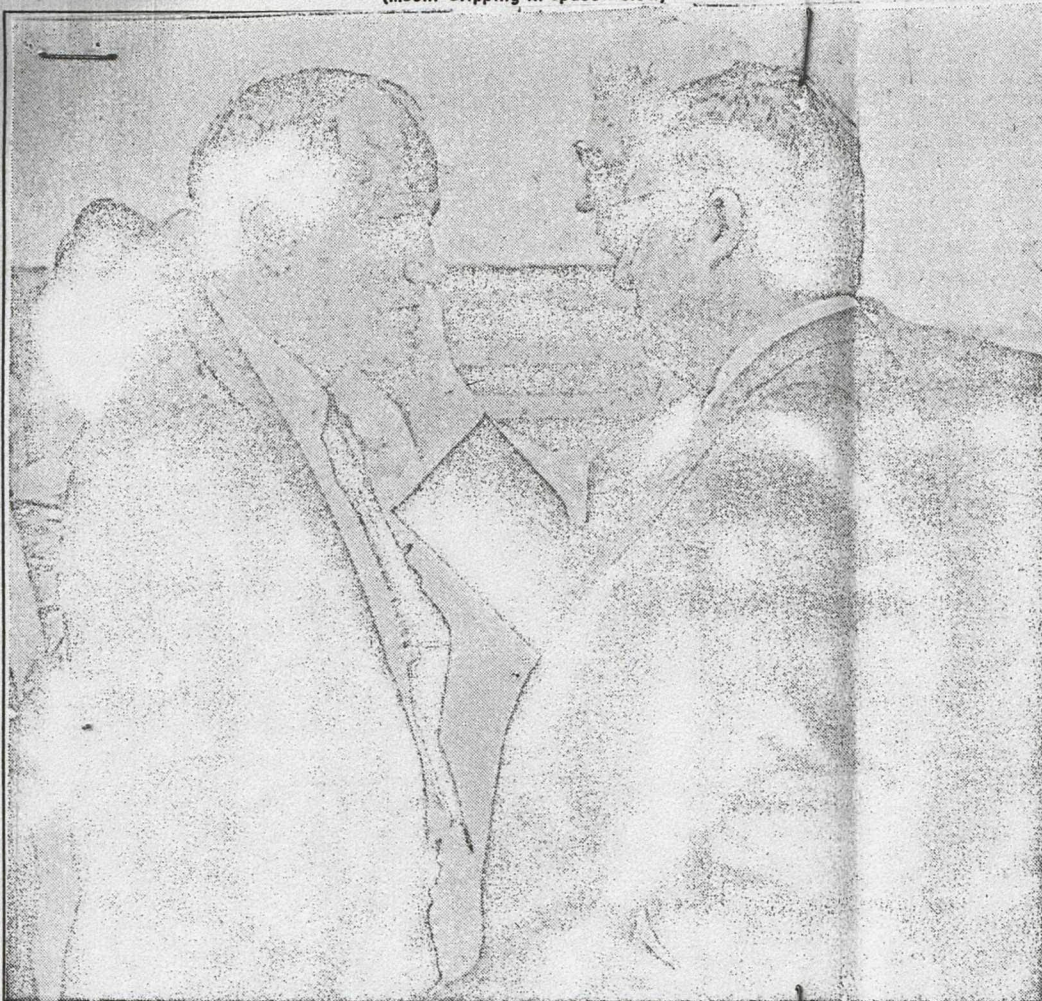
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JUN 10 1968	
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A WORD OF COMFORT—Pierre Salinger gives a reassuring pat to Frank Mankiewicz, who was Sen.

Kennedy's press secretary, at the airport. Salinger, was once the news secretary to late John F. Kennedy.
Times photo by Ben Olender

LA 56-156

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SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 10 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

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ON HIS WEDDING DAY—Kennedy and his bride, the former Ethel Skakel, as they walked down the

aisle of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church in Greenwich, Conn., in 1950 after their wedding ceremony.

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FBI—LOS ANGELES	

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DEATH ANNOUNCEMENT

Whisper Becomes World News Flash

BY PHILIP FRADKIN

Times Staff Writer

A whisper, which turned into a bulletin flashed around the world, heralded the public notification of the death of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

The press center at the Hospital of the Good Samaritan, located in the hospital's auditorium, was alerted at 1:55 a.m. Thursday that Kennedy's press secretary, Frank Mankiewicz, was on his way down.

Mankiewicz, red eyed from lack of sleep, walked slowly into the auditorium at 1:58 a.m.

He approached the large cluster of microphones and in a voice barely audible, said, "Ready? I have a short announcement to read which I will read now."

There was no longer any doubt.

Mankiewicz's manner and his earlier announcement Wednesday afternoon that there would be no more "regular bulletins" until the daylight hours of Thursday heralded what the world had half expected and half feared.

Vigil Maintained Outside

As Mankiewicz began to read his formal statement, word of Kennedy's death filtered outside to those keeping vigil under the suite of rooms on the hospital's west side.

Women wept openly. Others stood in stunned silence. A baby whimpered. A police officer looked at the pavement before his feet.

A few gazed at the lighted windows in the suite, as if to implore the senator back to life.

The crowd of 800 persons keeping the vigil around the hospital earlier in the evening had dwindled to about 150 persons at 2 a.m. But numbers did not measure the intensity of feeling.

Mankiewicz concluded his statement and walked out of the auditorium after embracing a few reporters. Outside, he elaborated.

In the 16 minutes between the senator's death at 1:44 a.m. and the public announcement at 2 a.m., he said the White House had been informed.

Asked about the senator's condition prior to his death, he replied, "It was not a question of sinking. It was a question of not rising.

"He needed a rally and a steady improvement in his condition from the wound last night and the surgery this morning, and it simply did not develop."

Kennedy, he said, had never regained consciousness. "He never rallied . . . He was not able to build up the tissue to sustain life."

The specific cause of death, Mankiewicz said, would be determined by medical experts but he added, "The bullet in the head behind the right ear was the one which caused death."

The press secretary then left, returned in a few minutes to state he had forgotten to mention that Sen. Edward Kennedy had been at his brother's bedside and then walked toward the hospital entrance supported by two friends.

Voice Falters Near End

His voice had begun to falter near the end.

Mankiewicz, who had kept the world informed of Kennedy's condition for 25 hours, left the hospital at 3:35 a.m., walking west on Shatto St. with an olive green attache case in his right hand.

He had served the senator until his death and now it was for others—such as Pierre Salinger—to carry on, at least for a while.

The number of those keeping the vigil swelled slightly after the announcement and then diminished

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JUN 10 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

as working hours approached.

Above, the lighted cross atop the hospital continued to glow.

Street cleaners swept up the litter left by the onlookers and newsmen.

Attention started shifting from the unembellished facade of the hospital which had held the world's attention for such a short time.

The mechanics of death began to dominate the minds of the living.



STUNNED BY THE NEWS—Crowd outside Good Samaritan Hospital just after hearing that Sen. Kennedy died at 1:44 a.m. of his wounds.
Times photo by Jack Gaunt

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JUN 10 1968	
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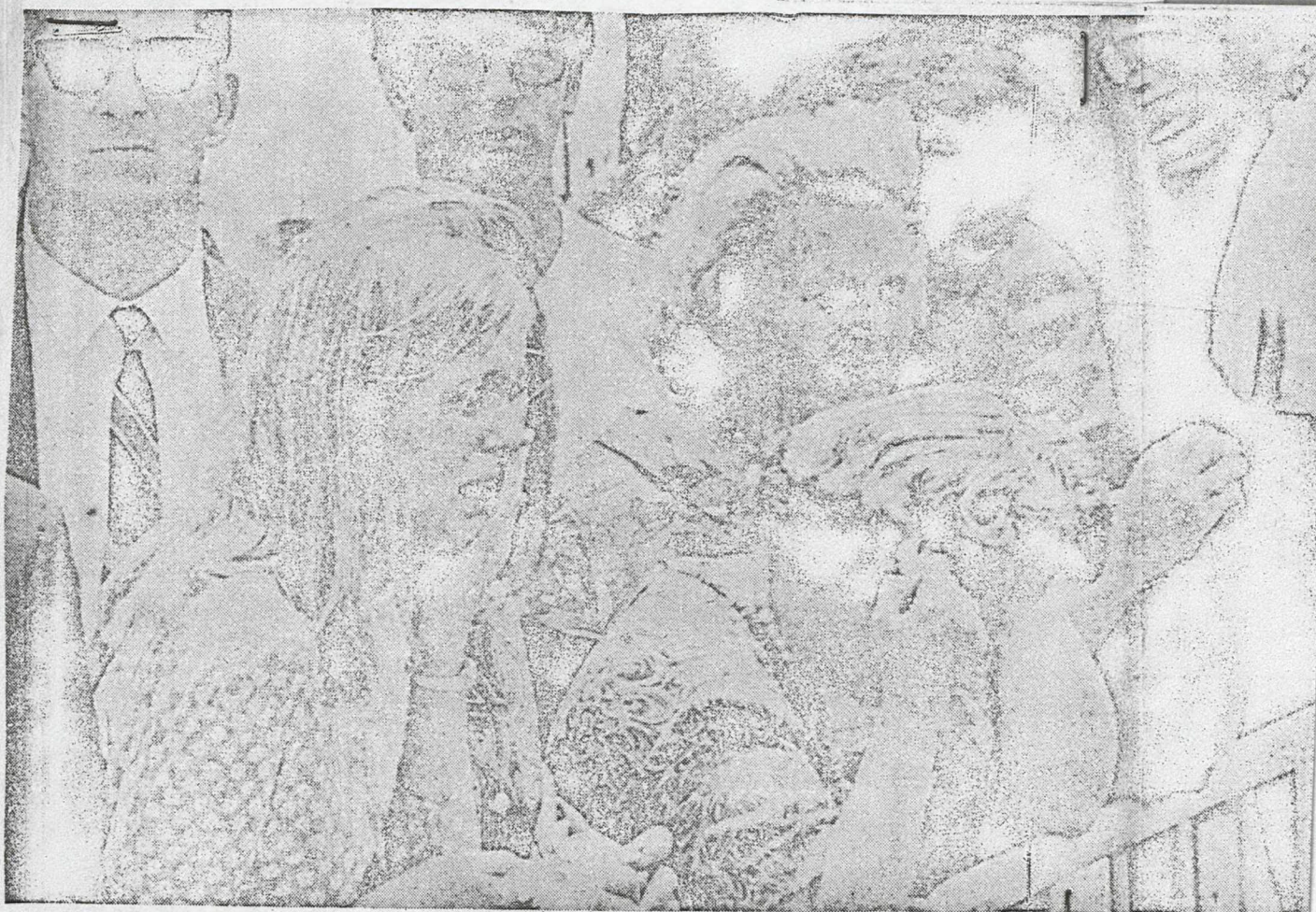
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TEARFUL FAREWELL—People crowded against chain link fence at the airport show their grief as Sen. Kennedy's casket is placed on plane
Times photo by Ben Olender

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ON A DAY IN APRIL—Sen. Kennedy and Sen.
Eugene J. McCarthy in somber moods as they at-

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JUN 10 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

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ON A DAY IN APRIL—Sen. Kennedy and Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy in somber moods as they at-

tended funeral of Dr. Martin Luther King last April 9. Two months later, Kennedy suffered King's fate.

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56-156H-88

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SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 10 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

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Strategy of McCarthy's Youth

BY MARY McGRORY

One basic decision was made in the McCarthy camp before the California returns came in. The student volunteers who put the senator in business in New Hampshire will stay together and this summer go forth to "McCarthyize" the country.

Since they never think small, the young people will, in the words of Sam Brown, McCarthy's curly-haired youth director, "attempt to change attitudes toward what is good and what is possible" in the nation.

Brown rode to Arizona with the senator while the California primary voting was under way, to work out the details of the unique summer youth program.

The present plan is to call a conference of the young volunteers in Chicago on June 26. Workshops in political organization will be held, with special emphasis on how to move, with tact as well as firmness, into local political situations.

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Brown's idea is to create a tone in communities by strategic visits to editors, churchmen, politicians, clubwomen and other local leaders.

Much stress will be put on the political consequences of possible nomination of Hubert H. Humphrey.

"We will simply tell them in a nice way," says Brown, a divinity school dropout, "that if they nominate the Vice President, they will be beaten."

Says Curtis K. Gans, one of McCarthy's principal political aides and a veteran of student politics:

"We have to start all over again what we began in New Hampshire. We have to canvass the country, bring in speakers, hand out literature and stand on doorsteps."

John O'Sullivan, a Princeton graduate who was studying law at New York University until beckoned to New Hampshire, says, "We want to let them know what it will mean on the campuses if Humphrey is nominated. I suppose you could say it's a kind of blackmail, but they have got to understand."

The creation of a summer student lobby could cost up to \$500,000. But McCarthy, who has been both heartened and shaken by the intensity of the youthful response to him, always has given them high priority in his campaign.

The fertile young minds around him already have drawn up plans for a direct assault on the delegates. Many of the students plan to stay in their home states and work on their local delegates.

At the Chicago convention, they plan to set up a system of "little brothers" to each state delegation, youthful baby-sitters who will be

kind and helpful and keep up the pressure on the people who must choose the Democratic nominee.

The day that McCarthy's name is placed in nomination in Chicago, they hope to set up a series of monster regional rallies, to provide "overwhelming evidence of the danger of supporting anybody else."

Some of his young staff thought the McCarthy workers should invade the ghettos, as aides in current federal programs. But some of the purer spirits feel a part-time participation would have an exploitive quality damaging to the integrity of the cause. McCarthy is weakest among the city poor, and the consensus is that white college students would not be the best advocates. The hunt is on for black enthusiasts.

There are now some 375 student volunteers subsidized by the campaign. They are transported and housed and given a \$5-a-day subsistence allowance. Many hardened members of the press corps have made it a regular practice to take a McCarthy worker to a hot meal on their expense accounts.

Their dedication and efficiency have been widely noted and praised. They keep prodigious hours. They care with an intensity that would unnerve the average headquarters hack.

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~~One~~ thing the young volunteers have proven is that anybody can play in politics. A high I.Q. is no deterrent. One young thing, flinging herself on a McCarthy press bus, announced she had that day received in absentia her degree from Smith.

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Says Alice Krakauer, a 23-year-old graduate student in clinical psychology at New York University: "I've never felt such a sense of power."

She and her side-kick, Nancy Pearlman, a graduate student in schizophrenia, run what they like to think is one of the jolliest press rooms in campaign history. They are prepared to go on to November and beyond for McCarthy.

John O'Sullivan says: "I think our discipline comes from the fact that all any of us want to do after this is over is to go back to school. None of us sees himself in the west wing of the White House. There's no ambition involved here."

They take their theme from the senator, who began as an idea and has become their leader.

Someone at the Westwood headquarters, where the psychedelic signs abounded, carefully lettered on a sign which hung over the "election day" desk:

"Whatever is morally necessary must be made practically possible."

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A WHITE HOUSE CHAT—Sen. Kennedy with President Johnson at a

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FBI—LOS ANGELES	

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JUN 10 1968	
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New York are, from left, Joseph Kei

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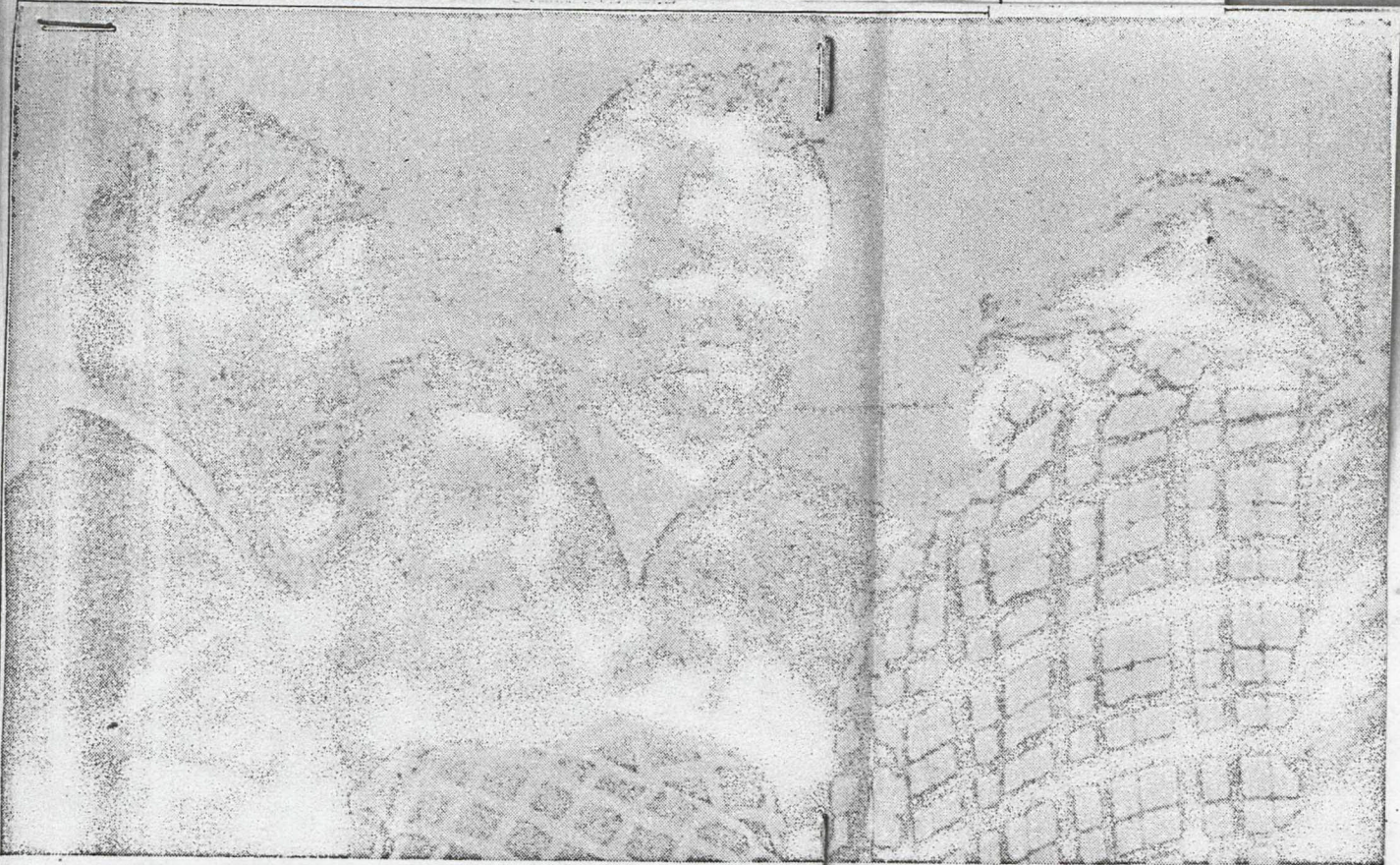
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JUN 10 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

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FAMILY MEMBERS — At International Airport before departure for New York are, from left, Joseph Kennedy, son of slain senator; Ethel

Kennedy, wife; Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, brother, and with backs to camera, Kathleen Kennedy, daughter, and Mrs. Peter Lawford, sister.
Times photo by Larry Sharkey

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Pitchess, Deputies Receive Threats on Life of Defendant

BY RICHARD WEST

Times Staff Writer

Nearly a dozen threats to kill the accused slayer of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy "at the first opportunity" have been received by Sheriff Peter J. Pitchess and his deputies, Pitchess said Thursday.

Several of the threats indicated an attempt on the life of the suspect, Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, would be made when he is being taken from the central jail to court, Pitchess told a news conference at the jail.

And one anonymous person "threatened to blow up the building."

The threats, received both by mail and telephone, also were directed against sheriff's personnel because they are protecting the suspect, the sheriff said.

Informed in General Sense

"We are conducting a complete examination of those threats," Pitchess said.

Asked if he had informed Sirhan of the threats, Pitchess said:

"Only in a general sense when I told him what our responsibility was . . . and requested his cooperation in protecting his life."

The sheriff said the suspect "hasn't complained of our over-protectiveness."

(Threats to shoot Gov. Reagan and State Atty. Gen. Thomas C. Lynch have been made by telephone to their Los Angeles offices, according to Thomas MacDonald, executive assistant to Lynch.

(The callers, however, made no mention of the assassination of Sen. Kennedy in connection with their threats.

(A state officer was ordered to guard the office of Lynch, who is in Los Angeles. Gov. Reagan is in Sacramento.)

Probably no prisoner in the history of the county has ever been held under such tight security measures as Sirhan, Pitchess indicated.

The sheriff said Sirhan is confined in a single cell on the second floor of the jail's infirmary section. The cell has no outside window.

One deputy remains in the cell with the prisoner at all times, Pitchess said, while another stands outside in the corridor and watches the cell through a small window in the door.

Four more deputies are nearby and can be summoned in seconds if needed.

All personnel who come

up to the area — doctors and all—are searched before they are allowed to go in, Pitchess said.

No other prisoners are being held in the area of Sirhan's cell, the sheriff said, although there are about 10 or 12 inmates in distant wings . . . in locked cells.

The elevator, too, has been closed off at this floor, he said.

"We also are maintaining constant surveillance of the entire building by squad car and uniformed personnel," Pitchess said.

At one time Wednesday, he added, there were 10 deputies in five squad cars patrolling the grounds around the jail.

The sheriff said Sirhan spends most of his time on his bunk because of a sprained left ankle and a fractured left index finger suffered when he was seized after he allegedly shot Kennedy at the Ambassador.

Sirhan is allowed, however, to exercise by walking up and down the 40-foot-long corridor outside his cell.

Pitchess said Sirhan asked for and was given copies of the Los Angeles Times and the Herald-Examiner on both Wednesday and Thursday mornings.

All prisoners are allowed to buy daily newspapers, Pitchess added.

Sirhan also requested and received two books on theosophy — "The Secret Doctrine," by Helena Petrovna Blavatsky, and

"Talks On 'At the Feet of the Master,'" by C. W. Leadbeater.

(Mme. Blavatsky was the Russian-born founder of the theosophical movement. She died in 1891 at the age of 60. "The Secret Doctrine" is an elaborate exposition of the basic ideas of theosophy.

(Her doctrines hold that persons can obtain a wisdom superior to that of historical religion, empirical philosophy or science by direct intuitions of supersensible reality.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/7/68

Edition: Home

Author: Richard West

Editor: Nick B. Williams

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JUN 10 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

(Leadbeater's 522-page book, published in 1923, is a critique of "At the Feet of the Master," a theosophical work by Jiddu Krishnamurti published in 1895.)

Pitchess said there are no plans to transfer Sirhan from his infirmary cell even when he recovers from his minor injuries.

The sheriff was asked if a judge might be taken to Sirhan's cell for any legal proceedings instead of the prisoner being taken to court.

Pitchess replied that would be decided after the case goes before the grand jury today.

The sheriff's department also is responsible for the security of Sirhan's mother and two brothers, Pitchess said.

"My information is that they have moved from one address to another," Pitchess said. "We are observing that home with increased patrols."

(Indicate page, name of
newspaper, city and state.)

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

BROTHERS JOHN AND ROBERT**When a Bright Future Beckoned**

DURING ANOTHER CAMPAIGN—The famed Kennedy brothers at their summer home in Hyannis

Port, Mass., in 1960. At that time Robert was managing campaign that won Presidency for his brother.

October 16/10/68

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

BROTHERS JOHN AND ROBERT

When a Bright Future Beckoned

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DURING ANOTHER CAMPAIGN—The famed Kennedy brothers at their summer home in Hyannis

Port, Mass., in 1960. At that time Robert was managing campaign that won Presidency for his brother.

in Wirephotos

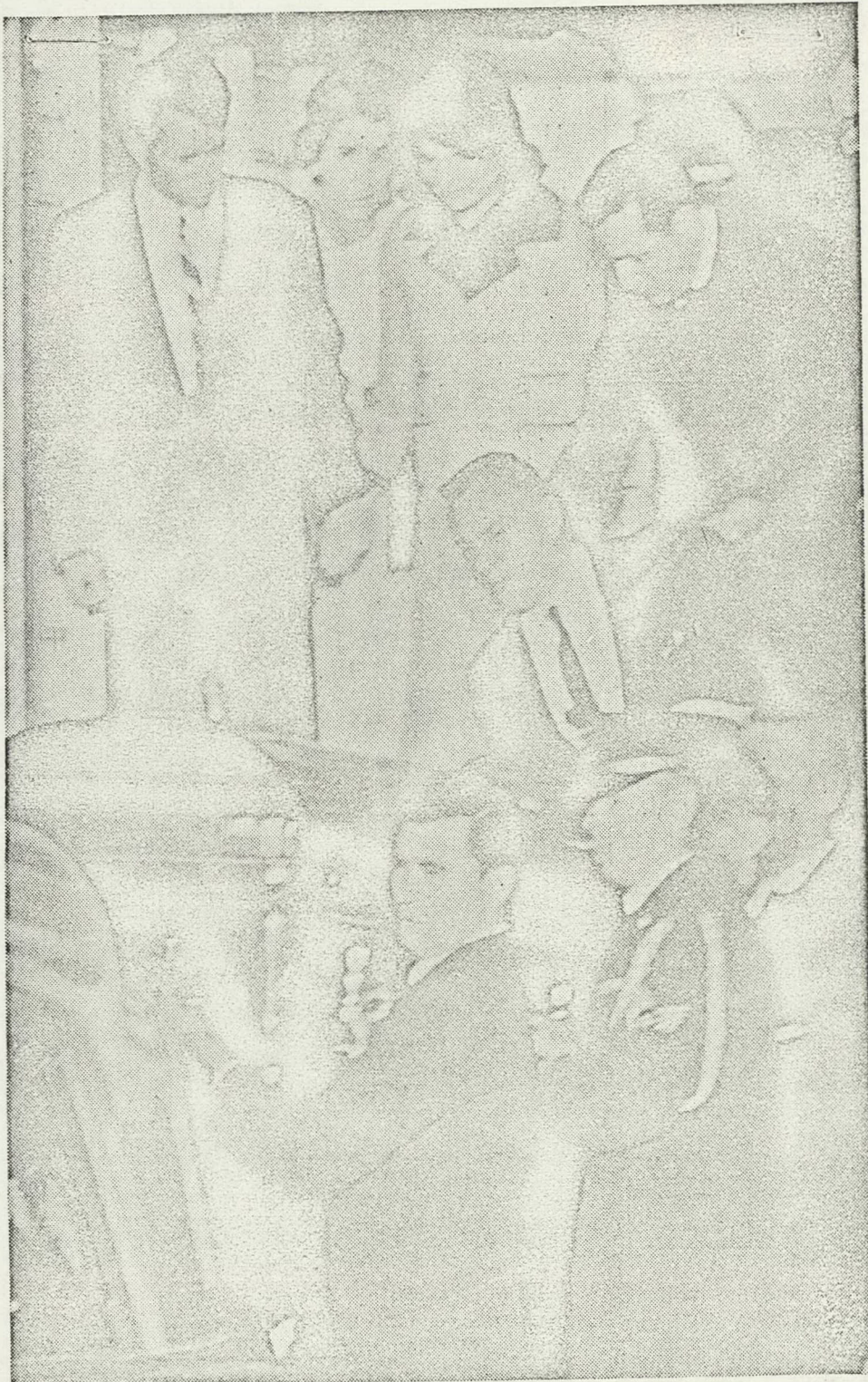


ON HIS WEDDING DAY—Kennedy and his bride, the former Ethel Skakel, as they walked down the

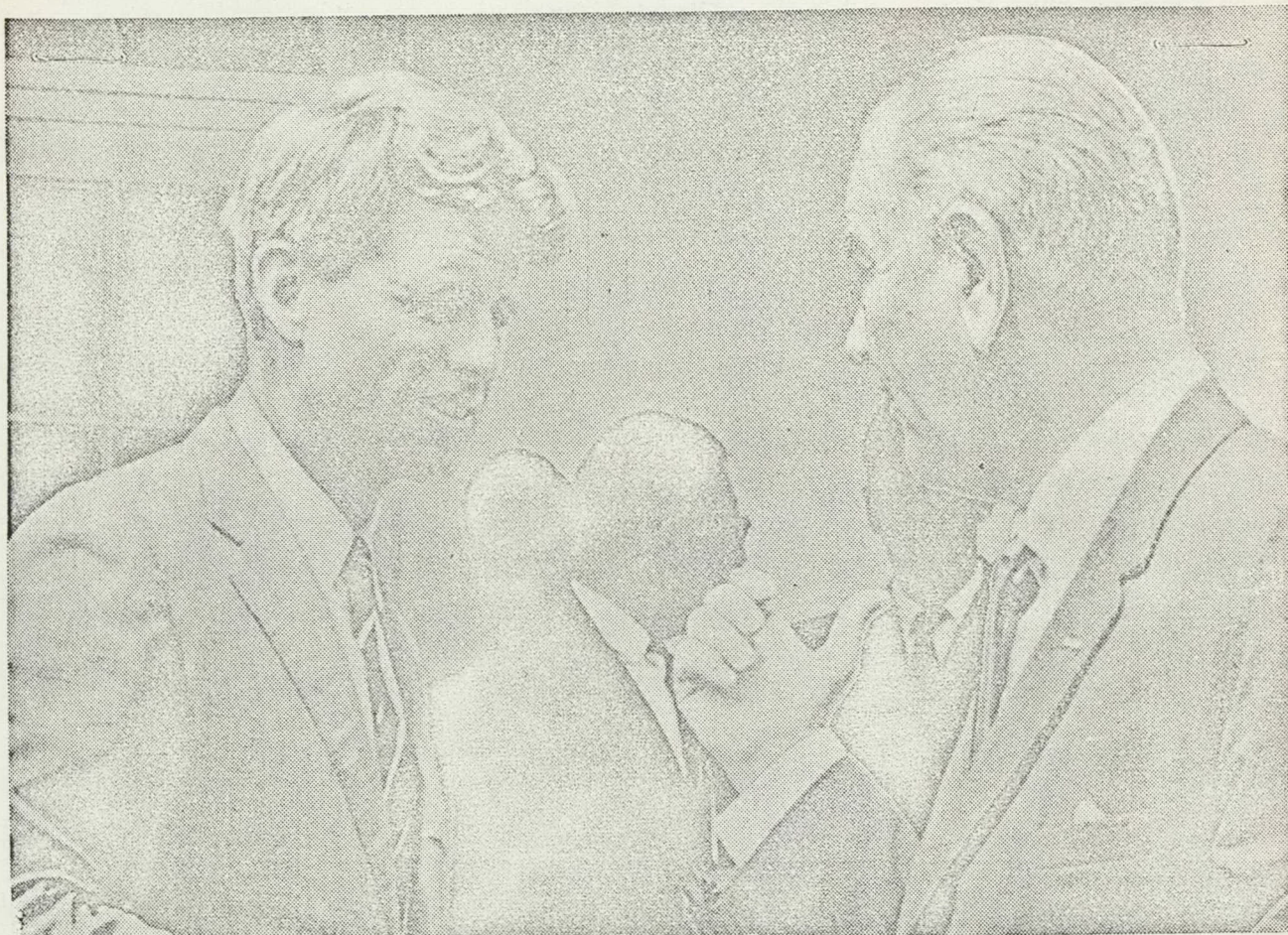
aisle of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church in Greenwich, Conn., in 1950 after their wedding ceremony.



THE ACTIVE LIFE—The physically trim Kennedy taking a 1965 kayak ride through Green River rapids.



WHEN HIS BROTHER CAME HOME—On Nov. 22, 1963, Robert Kennedy held hand of Jacqueline Kennedy as casket of President Kennedy reached Washington.



A WHITE HOUSE CHAT—Sen. Kennedy with President Johnson at a bill-signing ceremony in August, 1965.



ON A DAY IN APRIL—Sen. Kennedy and Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy in somber moods as they at-

tended funeral of Dr. Martin Luther King last April 9. Two months later, Kennedy suffered King's fate.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Press Corps at White House Stunned, Angry at Shooting

Editor's Note — Merriman Smith, dean of White House reporters, won the Pulitzer prize for his eye-witness account of the assassination in Dallas of President John F. Kennedy. Following is his personal account of what it was like to be involved, though at long distance, in the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

By MERRIMAN SMITH

UPI White House Reporter
WASHINGTON — It was about 3:30 a.m. when I became fuzzily aware of the telephone ringing beside my bed. It was the news desk at UPI — "They just shot Bobby Kennedy in California."

A few more details and I hung up. Then I telephoned White House Press Secretary George Christian. I told him about the news from Los Angeles. There was a low, almost disbelieving moan: "Oh, no, no."

Thus began a tedious, sickening 25 hours of waiting, watching, hoping and trying to stay abreast of what a deeply concerned President Johnson was doing.

Work was no antidote whatever for the dreadful surges of memory which brought back Nov. 22, 1963, in Dallas where I saw John F. Kennedy murdered from only a few car lengths away. As other men who had been on the Dallas story began reporting for work at the White House press room Wednesday, their reaction was much like mine — gray disgust and quietly voiced anger that America seemed to be surpassing her ugly records of

the past for killing off her leaders.

Many of us had been together in Dallas, then again on a White House press plane in April the night the Rev. Martin Luther King was assassinated in Memphis. Most of us on the White House assignment — reporters, photographers, broadcasters — had been at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue day and night during the rioting, looting and burning which followed the death of King.

There was compassionate speculation as the dark reports flowed from Los Angeles Wednesday about how much more sorrow the Kennedy family could stand. One member of the press corps suggested that Ethel Kennedy, the late senator's wife, must have the emotional fiber of steel for having recovered ostensibly from one tragic death after another in her own family, plus the record of tragedy in the Kennedy family.

Revulsion over the shooting

gradually turned to great concern over what is happening to the nation. Was there an awful national tide rising in which more and more Americans would cast aside their inhibitions and slay those who displeased them? Indeed, had not the killing of John F. Kennedy occurred in a period considerably freer of violence than June, 1963?

We were alerted to the possibility of the President going on nationwide radio and television between 6:30 and 7

p.m. EDT. When this period passed without further advice, we were told it would be safe to get a bite to eat, but return to the White House by 8 o'clock.

Shortly before 10 p.m., we learned that the chief executive would be going on the air momentarily. He spoke from the so-called Fish Room which derived its name from a trophy sailfish or tarpon on the walls during the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt. This was so many years ago that no one could remember the specific kind of fish.

The President strode briskly into the room a few minutes after 10 p.m. and spoke to his fellow Americans with deep gravity — "for God's sake" — in behalf of "an end to violence and to the preaching of violence."

"Let us purge the hostility from our hearts and let us practice moderation with our tongues," said the somber-faced President as he announced creation of a high level commission to begin an immediate study of "this tragic phenomenon" of violence and hatred sweeping the country.

As midnight approached, some of us who had been on duty continuously since before dawn began to notice a similarity with the horrible evening after the shooting of John Kennedy — wilting fatigue. Yet some of us stayed, as the news from Los Angeles was progressively bleak, until the word came as the first rays of dawn were appearing here that the senator was dead.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

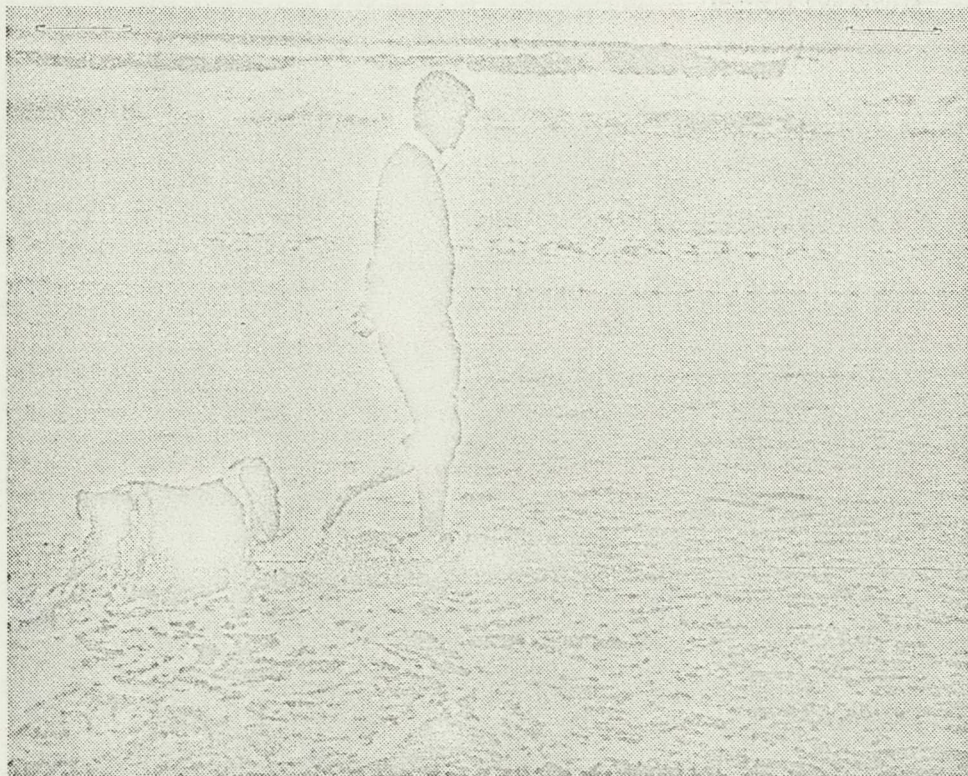
B-7 Citizen-News
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UPI Photo

LOOKING OUT INTO BEYOND

Sen. Robert Kennedy and dog, Freckles, in surf during Pacific Coast visit.

"The President had said it would be wrong to conclude from the shooting that America was sick, that it had lost its sense of balance. But he conceded "a climate of extremism, of disrespect for law, of contempt for the rights of others" was in, at least, a formative stage of warning which "may bring down the very best among us."

This sounded somewhat like an elaboration on "for whom the bell tolls." This has been, after all, that sort of year in American life; a year in which one could almost anticipate tragedy after tragedy, emotional jolt after jolt.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Grand Jury Begins Hearing Testimony in Kennedy Slaying

BY RON EINSTOSS

Times Staff Writer

The County Grand Jury began hearing testimony Friday into the death of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

During the day-long inquiry the jurors were to have heard from 25 witnesses, several of whom reportedly saw the shooting of Sen. Kennedy and five others.

Dep. Dist. Attys. John E. Howard and Morio Fukuto are seeking the indictment of Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, 24-year-old Jordanian refugee, for murder in the death of the New York senator and assault with intent to commit murder in the shooting of the others.

Two of Sirhan's alleged victims, Ira Goldstein and Irwin Stroll, were among the witnesses who testified.

Three of those wounded during the shooting spree at the Ambassador, according to Howard and Fukuto, were unable to appear because of the seriousness of their injuries.

Arraignment at Jail

If the indictment is returned, Sirhan would be arraigned at the Central County Jail—rather than in court—by Superior Court Judge Arthur Alarcon.

The extraordinary precautions for the arraignment were announced at midmorning by Sheriff Peter J. Pitchess.

He said such action is necessary both because of the injuries sus-

tained by Sirhan when he was apprehended and because of the tight security measures in effect since his arrest early Wednesday morning.

Before the opening of the hearing, a list of 28 witnesses was released but three of those scheduled to appear were excused.

Rafer Johnson, former decathlon champion, and Roosevelt Grier, tackle for the Los Angeles Rams, flew east for Sen. Kennedy's funeral, and another witness, David Esquith, was allowed to leave when Stroll made an unexpected appearance in a wheel chair.

Esquit was to have told of Stroll's injuries.

Before breaking for lunch (the jurors ate sandwiches in the jury room), 12 witnesses testified, including Dr. Henry Cuneo, a neurosurgeon who headed the team of surgeons which attempted to save Sen. Kennedy's life, and Stroll and Goldstein.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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FBI - LOS ANGELES	



WAITING TO TESTIFY—Several of the persons present at the shooting of Sen. Kennedy sit in the witness room waiting to appear before grand jury.



TELLS OF SHOOTING—Jesus Perez, right, dishwasher at the Ambassador who was shaking hands with Sen. Kennedy when he was shot, appears at the hearing with Karl Uecker, hotel assistant maitre d'. Times photos by R. L. Oliver



SHOOTING VICTIMS—Two of the witnesses going before the jury were Ira Goldstein, left photo, and Irwin Stroll, who also were wounded by Sen. Kennedy's assailant. Stroll is in a wheelchair.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Robert Francis Kennedy

He called, eloquently and repeatedly and with heart-felt fervor, for an end to violence and division within the land. Yet within minutes after his last summons to a course of decency and tolerance he had become the victim of blind hatred.

He succeeded in rallying, as have few others in our time, the energies and allegiances and creative instincts of many, particularly the young, the disaffected, the outcast. Then, with an irony which he would have understood, for personal tragedy had burned in him a deep awareness of the capriciousness of life, his crusade was brought to an end by one of life's losers.

Robert Francis Kennedy was many things to many people. But his special identification with the young of this nation, with the racial minorities, with the inarticulate poor longing for a voice and a role in their country's fate, made him beyond all else a symbol of hope for those who might otherwise have succumbed to despair or cynicism or a wandering after false prophets.

Politics is all too seldom a noble business. But it can energize in individual men talents for summoning in others a fresh or even unknown dedication to justice and humanity. There is nothing nobler than this. Robert Kennedy, in this season of discontent, possessed and used such talent to its fullest.

★

Those who answered his call bear witness not simply to the efficacy of his personal appeal but to a far more important fact: their commitment to the cause he represented serves as a ratification of the possibilities of progress through constructive action.

That commitment cannot be allowed to dissipate.

The final test of a successful leader is whether he can impart to those he leaves behind the will and the vision to carry on. Robert Kennedy knew this. Now it is up to those who marched behind his banner, particularly the young and the racial minorities, to show that they know it too.

Nothing would do his memory greater honor than if they choose this course. Perhaps nothing would do the nation greater harm than if they abandoned it.

For assuredly we are a nation in deep need of continuing self-criticism and examination of our national values.

In saying this we by no means accept the glib assertion that ours is a "sick society," one in which acts of individual violence, like the murder of Sen. Kennedy, can somehow be twisted into accusations of mass guilt and rationalizations for the destruction of the whole fabric.

It is not a sick society, after all, which can share unanimously in the collective horror caused by the assassination of its leaders, that can cry out as with one voice in an expression of tortured conscience and shame at acts of individual lunacy.

A sick society, no.

But at the same time we cannot shun the signs that we are very much a threatened society, in which values are allowed to erode through rationalized indifference, wherein moral complacency and institutionalized permissiveness work to create an environment in which mass social sickness may indeed become the rule.

★

We see ourselves as a threatened society when the vicarious violence and aggressiveness of the "entertainment" media inevitably work to encourage a gradual tolerance of actual violence.

We see ourselves as a threatened society when we behold a culture subtly immunizing itself to all but the greatest pain and suffering. We celebrate arts and fashions that too often are the subconscious reflectors as well as the overt expressions of cruelty and chaos. Our senses are dulled by constant assault and our judgments are warped by fear of exercising self-discipline and self-restraint.

We consider ourselves a threatened society when we view the emergence of an appalling double-standard of toleration in the conduct of human affairs, wherein adults of supposed maturity and reason accept the destructive nihilism of a

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FBI - LOS ANGELES

minority of the young, while professing horror at the actions of constituted authority. We see personal selfishness practiced in a thousand ways while true compassion is forgotten.

These are but a few of the early warning signs that indeed threaten to make us a sick society. They will not be answered by apathy or despair or unreasoned anger, but only by the kind of true self re-examination for which Robert Kennedy spoke and gave his life.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DEATH ANNOUNCEMENT

Whisper Becomes World News Flash

BY PHILIP FRADKIN
Times Staff Writer

A whisper, which turned into a bulletin flashed around the world, heralded the public notification of the death of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

The press center at the Hospital of the Good Samaritan, located in the hospital's auditorium, was alerted at 1:55 a.m. Thursday that Kennedy's press secretary, Frank Mankiewicz, was on his way down.

Mankiewicz, red eyed from lack of sleep, walked slowly into the auditorium at 1:58 a.m.

He approached the large cluster of microphones and in a voice barely audible, said, "Ready? I have a short announcement to read which I will read now."

There was no longer any doubt.

Mankiewicz's manner and his earlier announcement Wednesday afternoon that there would be no more "regular bulletins" until the daylight hours of Thursday heralded what the world had half expected and half feared.

Vigil Maintained Outside

As Mankiewicz began to read his formal statement, word of Kennedy's death filtered outside to those keeping vigil under the suite of rooms on the hospital's west side.

Women wept openly. Others stood in stunned silence. A baby whimpered. A police officer looked at the pavement before his feet.

A few gazed at the lighted windows in the suite, as if to implore the senator back to life.

The crowd of 800 persons keeping the vigil around the hospital earlier in the evening had dwindled to about 150 persons at 2 a.m. But numbers did not measure the intensity of feeling.

Mankiewicz concluded his statement and walked out of the auditorium after embracing a few reporters. Outside, he elaborated.

In the 16 minutes between the senator's death at 1:44 a.m. and the public announcement at 2 a.m., he said the White House had been informed.

Asked about the senator's condition prior to his death, he replied, "It was not a question of sinking. It was a question of not rising."

"He needed a rally and a steady improvement in his condition from the wound last night and the surgery this morning, and it simply did not develop."

Kennedy, he said, had never regained consciousness. "He never rallied . . . He was not able to build up the tissue to sustain life."

The specific cause of death, Mankiewicz said, would be determined by medical experts but he added, "The bullet in the head behind the right ear was the one which caused death."

The press secretary then left, returned in a few minutes to state he had forgotten to mention that Sen. Edward Kennedy had been at his brother's bedside and then walked toward the hospital entrance supported by two friends.

Voice Falters Near End

His voice had begun to falter near the end.

Mankiewicz, who had kept the world informed of Kennedy's condition for 25 hours, left the hospital at 3:35 a.m., walking west on Shatto St. with an olive green attache case in his right hand.

He had served the senator until his death and now it was for others—such as Pierre Salinger—to carry on, at least for a while.

The number of those keeping the vigil swelled slightly after the announcement and then diminished as working hours approached.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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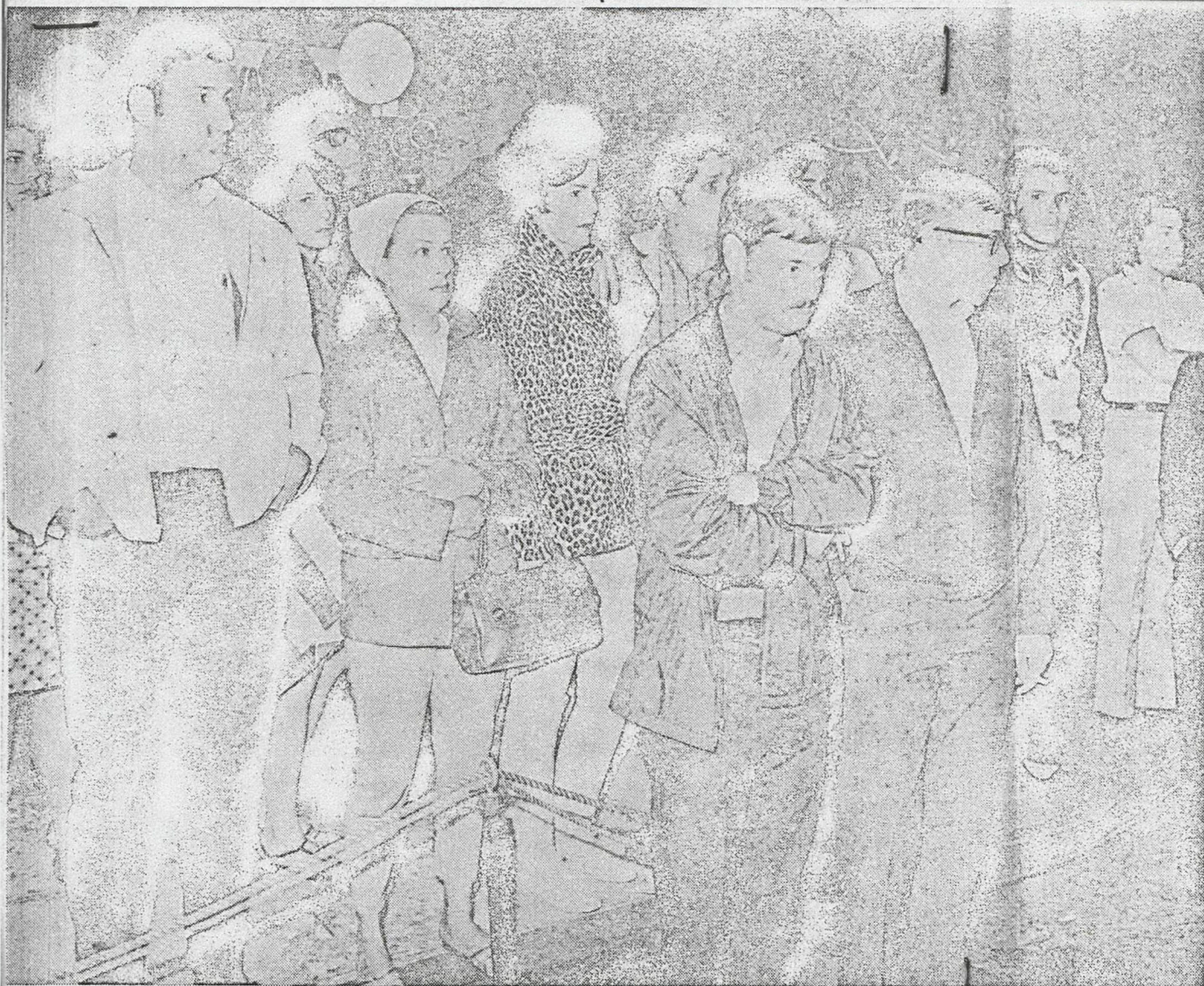
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JUN 10 1968	
FBI—LOS ANGELES	

Above, the lighted cross atop the hospital continued to glow.

Street cleaners swept up the litter left by the onlookers and newsmen.

Attention started shifting from the unembellished facade of the hospital which had held the world's attention for such a short time.

The mechanics of death began to dominate the minds of the living.



STUNNED BY THE NEWS—Crowd outside Good Samaritan Hospital just after hearing that Sen. Kennedy died at 1:44 a.m. of his wounds.
Times photo by Jack Gaunt

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

RFK: Life of Triumph and Tragedy

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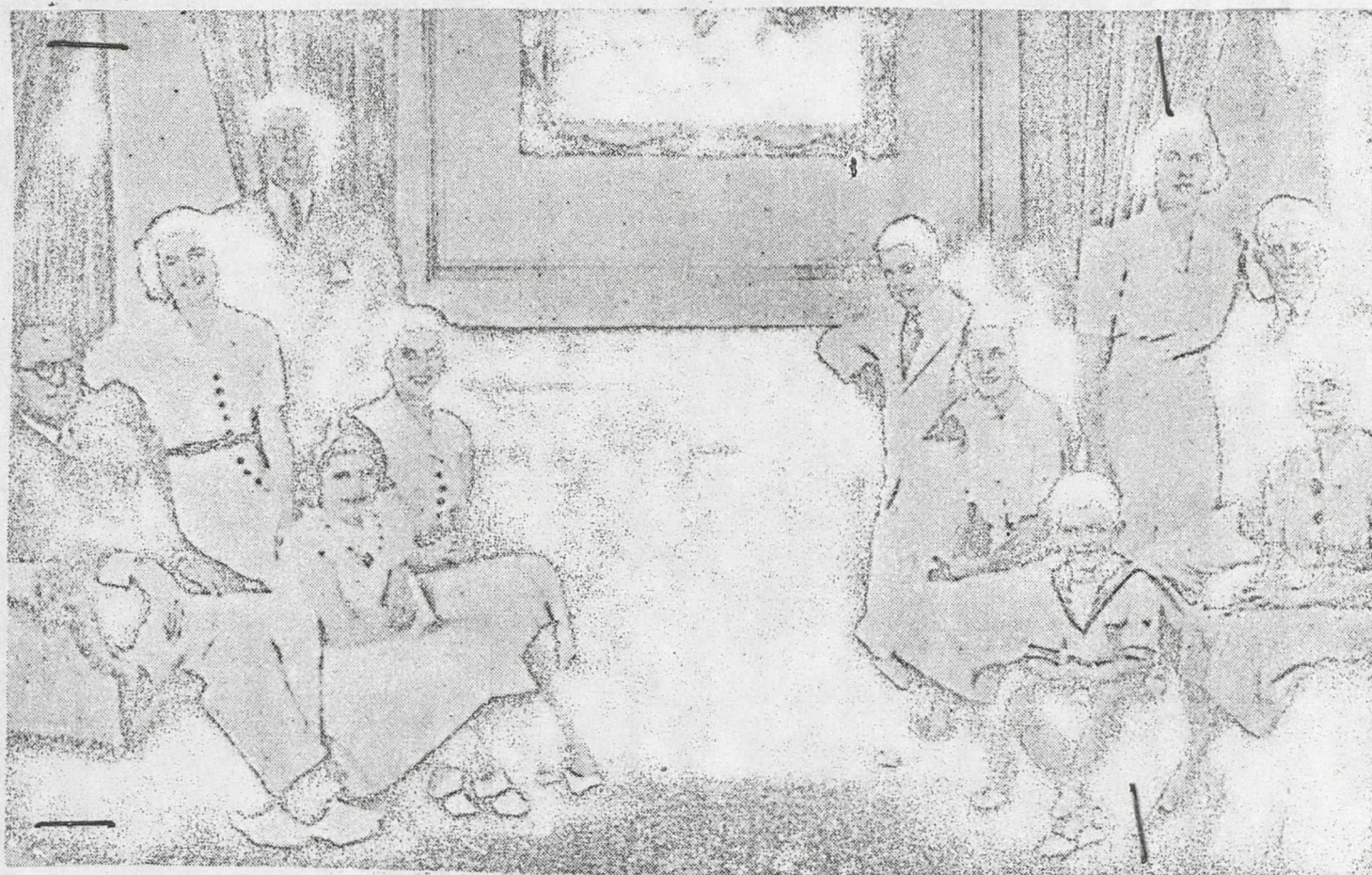
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

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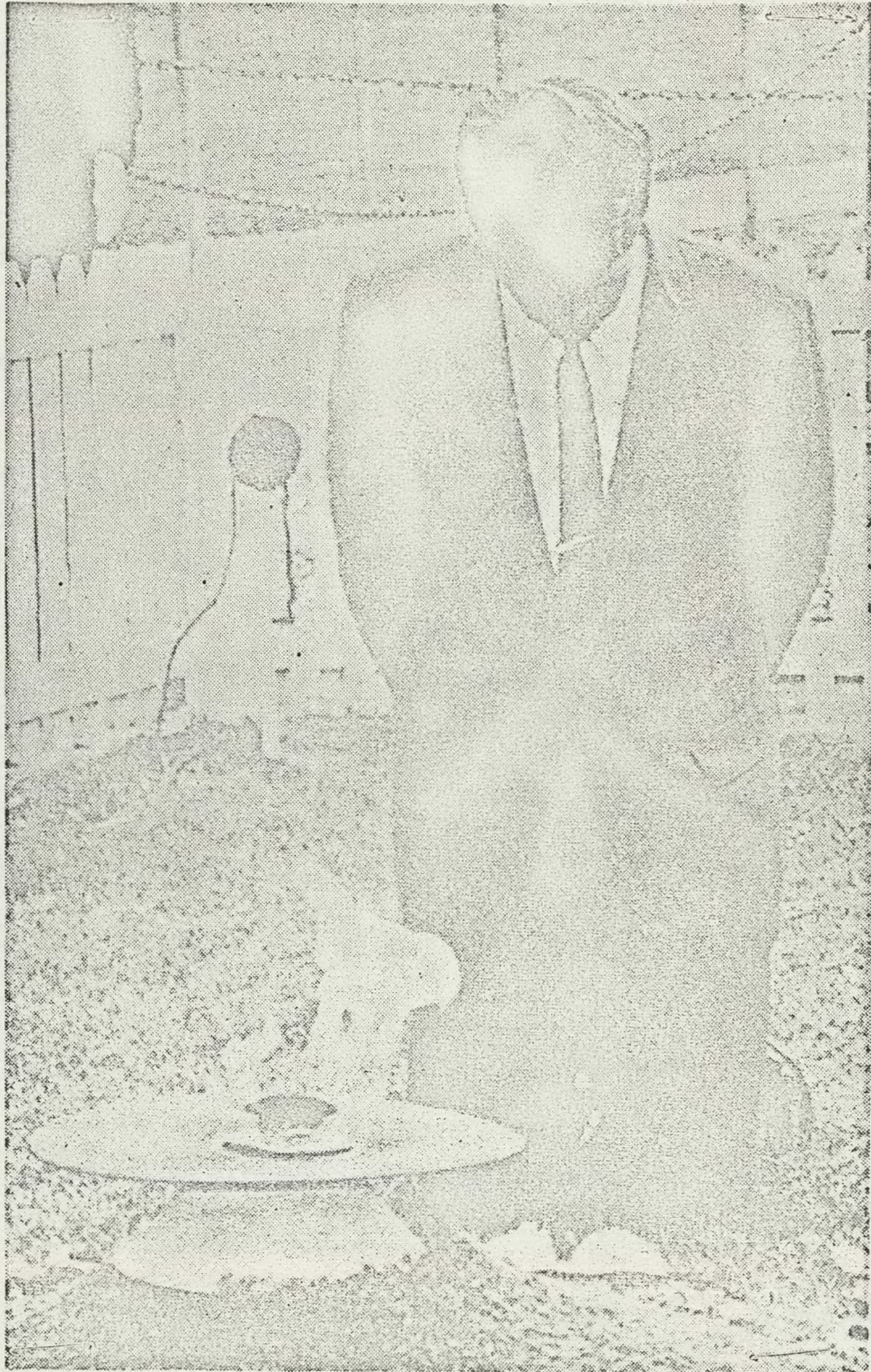
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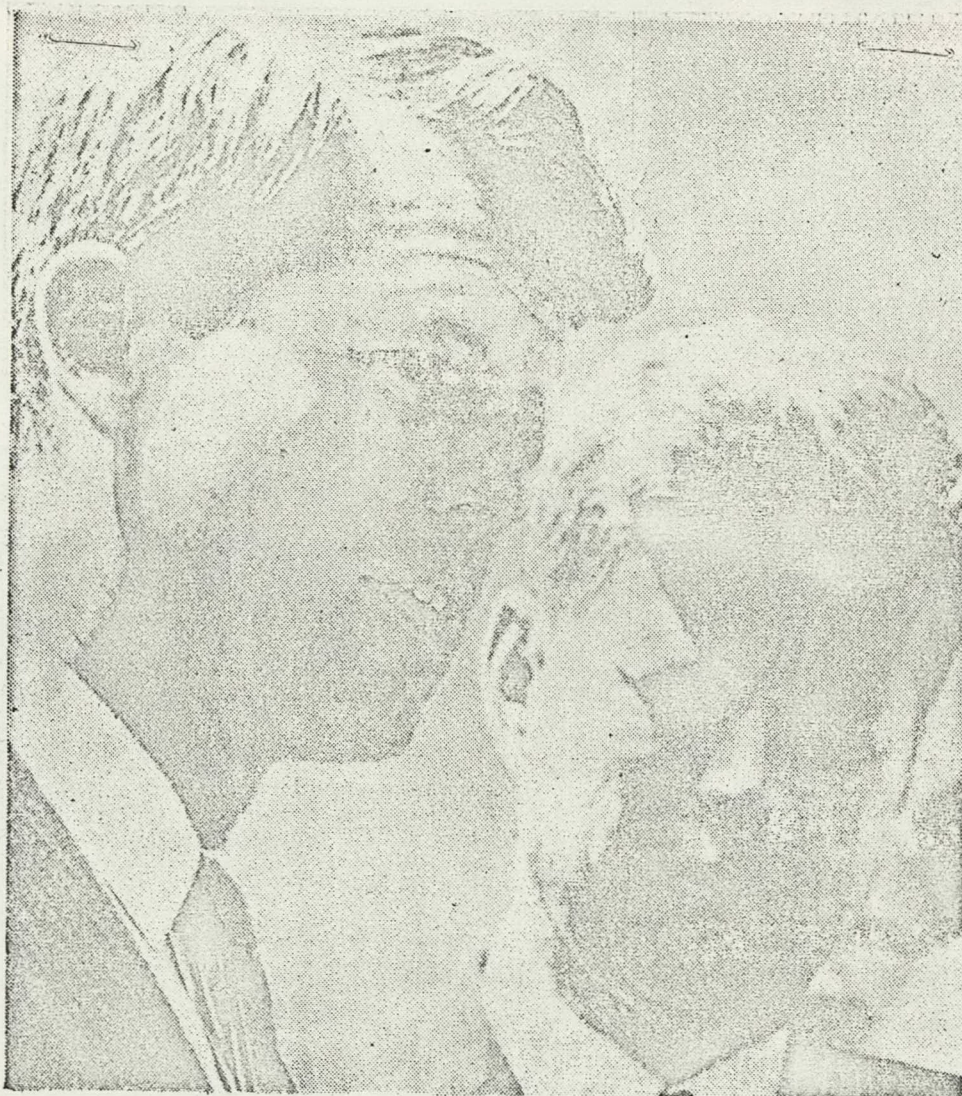
*cc to Bu
6/10/68*



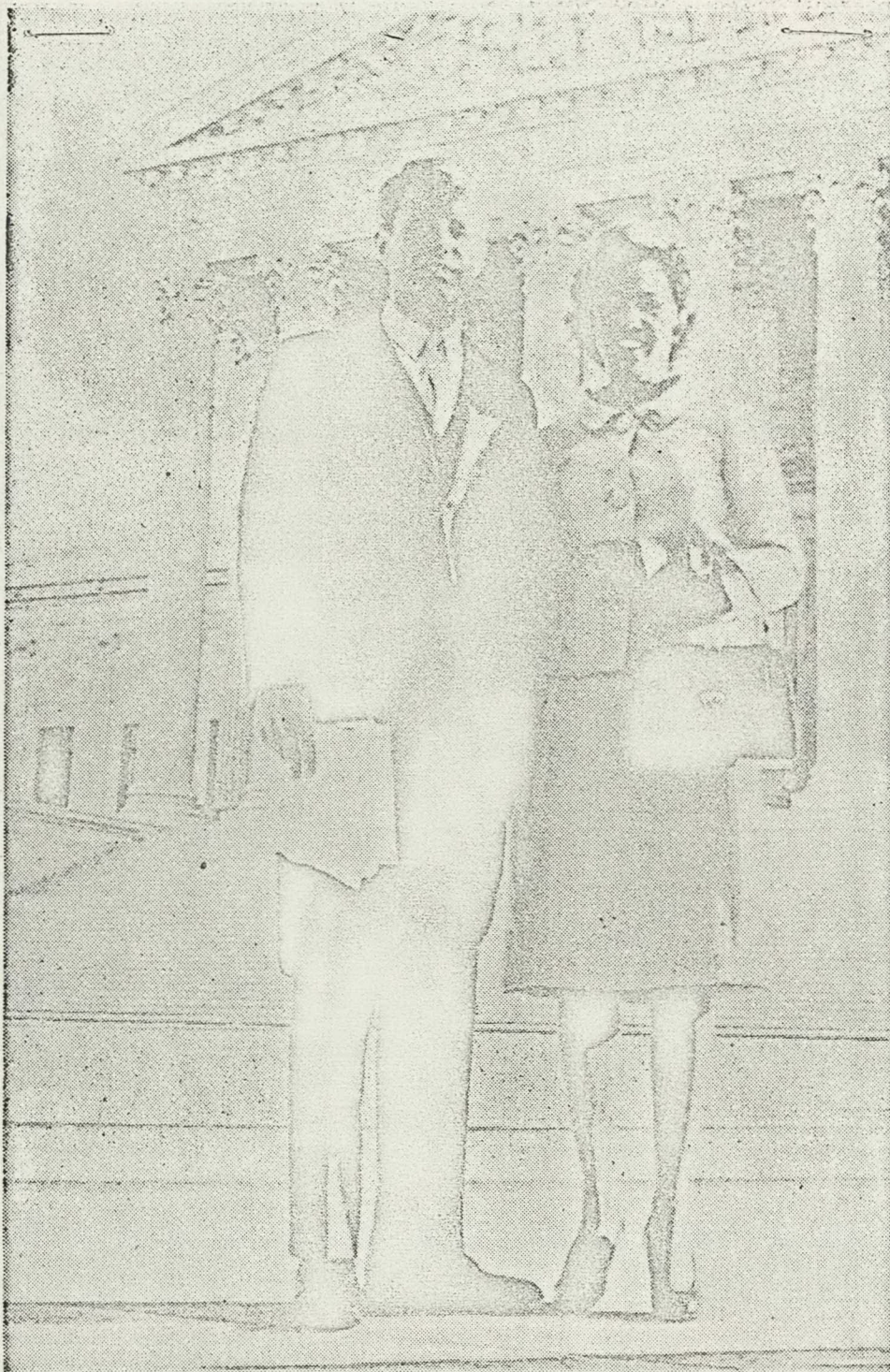
IN BETTER DAYS — In 1937, before tragedy ^{UPI-Ph.5to} began to take its toll, the Kennedy family posed for this portrait at their home in Washington. Joseph P. Kennedy Sr. and his wife, Rose, are at left and right. The boys are, from left, John, assassinated in 1963; Robert, fatally shot in Los Angeles on Wednesday; Edward (Ted), injured in plane crash in 1964, and Joe Jr. who died as a Navy pilot in 1944. The girls are, from left, Patricia, Jean, Eunice, Kathleen killed in a plane crash in 1948, and Rosemary, a victim of mental retardation. Joseph Sr. suffered a stroke in 1961. In picture at right, Sen. Robert Kennedy is shown as he knelt at his brother's grave on May 29, 1965.



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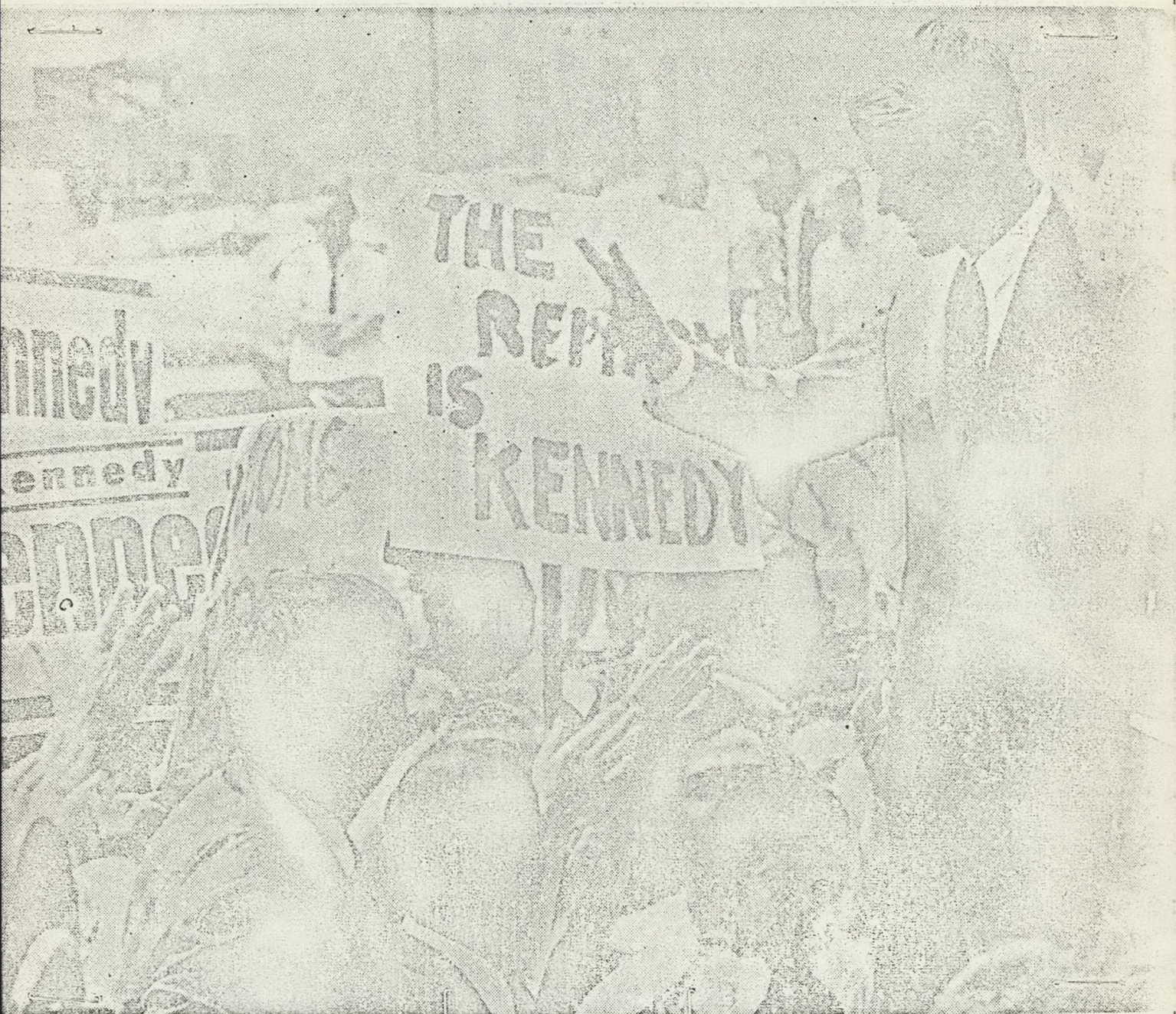


SAME FATE — Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, left, and President John Kennedy, pictured here in 1963, were both victims of assassins' bullets. Robert was attorney general during his brother's administration. UPI Photo



HAPPY FAMILY — Sen. Robert Kennedy posed for this picture with his wife, Ethel, outside the U.S. Supreme Court in January of 1963. Mrs. Kennedy, mother of 10 children, is expecting her 11th child.

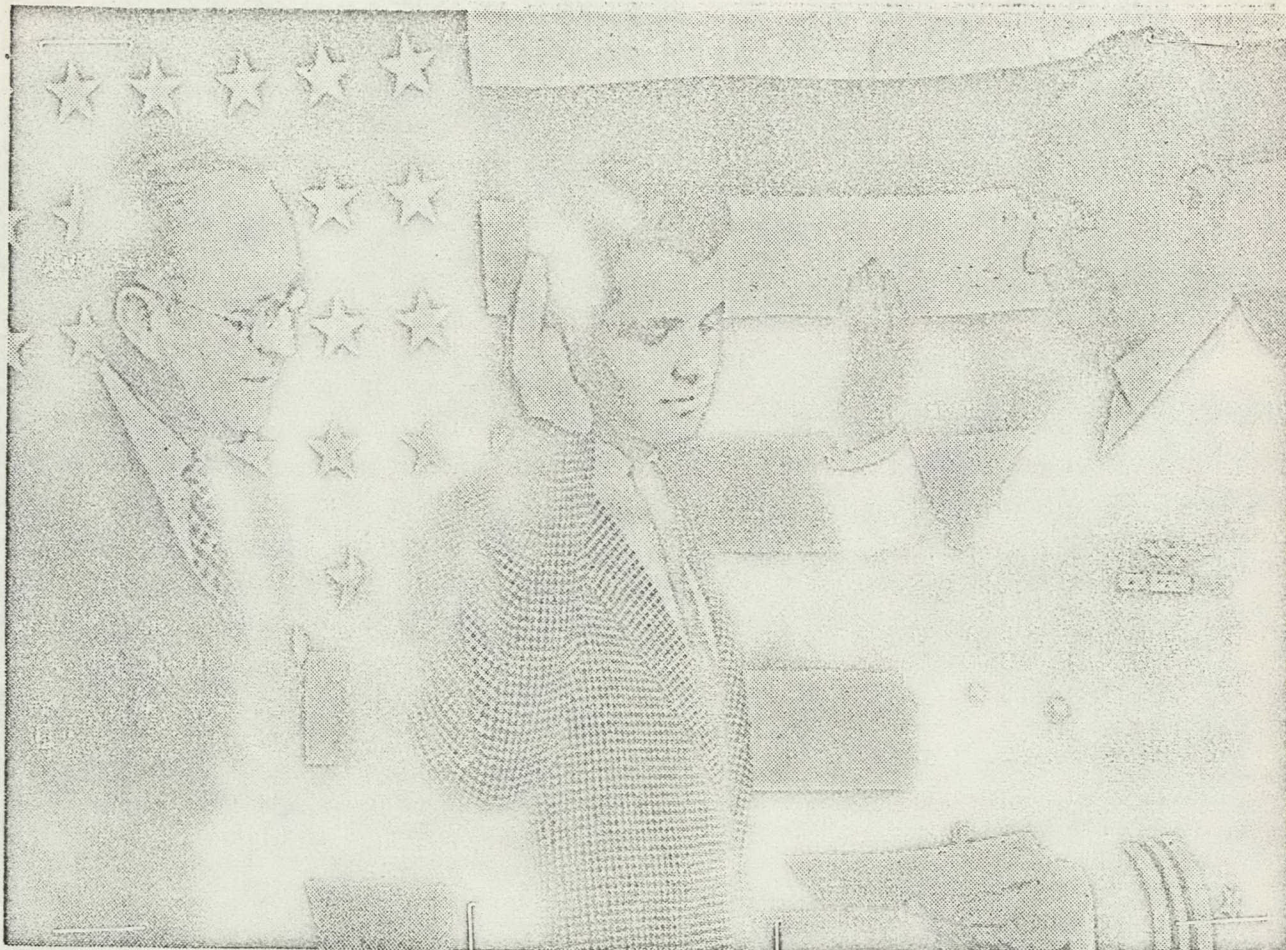
UPI Photo



CAMPAIGN TRAIL — Sen.

Robert Kennedy drew large crowds during his California primary campaign. Here, he was greeted by supporters during stop at Hollywood-Burbank Airport. Kennedy ran for public office for the first time in 1964 when he

was elected to the U.S. Senate from New York.



UPI Photo

YOUTHFUL KENNEDY —

Sen. Robert Kennedy was sworn in as a Naval aviation cadet by Lt. Cmdr. Edward S. Brewer in 1943. Looking on at left was his father, Joseph P. Kennedy.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The Growth of Hatred Seems Part of the Speed of Change

BY MAX LERNER

When there isn't anything that makes sense about the shooting of Robert Kennedy, it is futile to try to write it as if there were. History, like life, is a tale told by an idiot, and in this case there is an idiot repetitiveness about it—the second trauma of Robert's shooting, after the first trauma of John's. It is as if history, with all its capacity for surprise, had got stuck in the violence groove, first with John Kennedy, then with Martin Luther King, now with Robert Kennedy.

We are bound to ask ourselves, as people are asking all over the world, "What kind of a country, what kind of a civilization, is this?" The answer is that it is the kind of country which has too many people in it, too many for the health of the civilization itself. A sick man, crazed by hate, can cut

down the vivid energies of a mind and will like Robert Kennedy's just as another crazed man only a few months ago was able to cut down the creativeness of a great Negro leader like Dr. King, both of them at the crest of their promise.

They have been a tragedy-haunted family, the Kennedys. A violence-doomed, but also a greatness-doomed, family. Robert himself recognized the skein of fatality running through their history. That may be why he became a candidate, living, competing, fighting in the existentialist moment. "Long-range plans don't make much sense to me," he has said. "Who knows whether any of us will be alive then?"

He always knew the danger he ran. It is the danger that every political leader runs who is invested with a strong charisma. For just as there is a fierce polar loyalty that such men draw to them from all sides, so there is a fierce polar hatred that they also attract.

This was true of Lincoln, as it was true of Teddy Roosevelt (who was shot while campaigning) and of Franklin Roosevelt (who was shot at, but not hit). It was true of both Kennedy brothers. It will continue to be true in the future, whenever a political figure polarizes the popular emotions as strongly as these men have done.

A democracy like the American not only allows, but expects, every person to sit in moral judgment on his leaders. It not only allows but expects him to examine the whole assortment of candidates and political personalities, to turn them over in his mind, and to decide finally whether he is for or against each of them, loves or hates him.



Erickson in Atlanta Journal

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II-5 Los Angeles Times
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~~If~~ you hate him deeply enough, I suppose, you might end by killing him—especially in a society where everyone is telling everyone to turn inward and to listen to the voice of conscience or the whim of impulse within. It is an age of "anything goes," and the world is paying a heavy price for it.

★

There were diverse views of Robert's policies and personality, but however one may have differed from him there can only be a stunned anger that his vibrant energies should be lost to the nation. William Shannon has written of his "rage for excellence"—in everything he did, in the people he gathered around him. That rage was quieted, at the very moment of his California triumph.

Is there a climate of hate growing in America, that brings about these idiot occurrences? I think there is, but I think also that it is part of the too rapid pace of change in America—a pace of change that we have not yet been able to absorb and control.

It may be only a coincidence, but it is striking that John Kennedy was shot in Texas and Robert Kennedy in California, and that Texas and California are exactly the two states where the growth and change have been most tumultuous, and where the strong powerful current of the new brings with it all kinds of destructive flotsam.

★

But the sickness of sick individuals goes beyond any particular states or classes or groups. The deepest thing that is happening in America is happening all over the nation, even all over the world. It is the release of the repressed unconscious. To have a going civilization you must hold many things under control, including hatred and killing and the deep aggressive-destructive drives in man. What seems to be happenings to modern man is that the drives that were once held under control are being brought to the surface and released.

It is the old story of the spirit-lamp, and the demons that were released from it. They will plague us longer than we dare think.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Civility, Tolerance Must Be Restored to Politics

BY ROWLAND EVANS and ROBERT NOVAK

The shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy seems the work of one madman rather than any conspiracy, but this insane act cannot be disconnected from the overall deterioration in the civility of American politics these past three years.

The senseless violence early Wednesday morning in Los Angeles is viewed by top sociologists as in keeping with an unhappy American tradition of violence. More important, however, it is part of a vituperative political style that is something very new indeed in this country.

As political reporters, we have noticed the change insidiously picking up momentum across the country. The passion of political hatred against a Lyndon Johnson or a Bobby Kennedy passes old bounds. The political dialogue, public and private, becomes more rancorous. The dissenters—particularly the Negro poor and the war protestors—turn to "direct action" and most uncivil disobedience.

What this adds up to is nothing less than a rejection of conventional forms of political action. From this, it is one step to the burning and looting of the Negro ghetto and another step to a plot to kill Martin Luther King or a lunatic impulse to destroy Robert Kennedy.

Kennedy, though pilloried by the right as the instigator of all this disorder, was profoundly aware of the dangers exposed when civility is gone. That, as well as the quest for middle-class support, was why in his campaigning he had been mixing his social reforms generously with calls for law and order.

Indeed, Kennedy realized—even if some of his bomb-throwing young aides did not—the growing demand by the white middle class for a return to civility and a restoration of order. Fully appreciating that this demand could easily balloon into a white counter-revolution, Kennedy was trying to fit a restoration of order into a progressive mold—an exercise not yet convincing to the middle class as of Wednesday morning's tragedy.

The darkly menacing mood in Washington during the first hours following the Kennedy shooting illustrates the point all too well. Both the White House and Capitol Hill were thrown into a state of panic, both reaching out for any scheme that might bring back law and order and stave off anarchy no matter what the costs in personal liberties. The mood may well fade as the shock of the Kennedy shooting eases, but it is strong at this writing.

Many congressmen in particular tend to interconnect, not without some logic, the assassination of Kennedy with the disarray and implicit violent threat of the poor

people's march and the anarchism of the student rebels.

But the deterioration of political order certainly cannot be laid solely at the door of the dissenting left. Encouraged no little by the publicists of both the left and right, the un-civil vocabulary of the new political style has infected the political talk of the average citizen.

In interviewing voters in door-to-door polling in primary states, we found a shocking intemperance of invective by Democratic voters talking about leaders of their own party. Taking 1960 as a benchmark, we found nothing approaching this invective in voter interviews even when we talked to Republicans about John F. Kennedy or Democrats about Richard M. Nixon.

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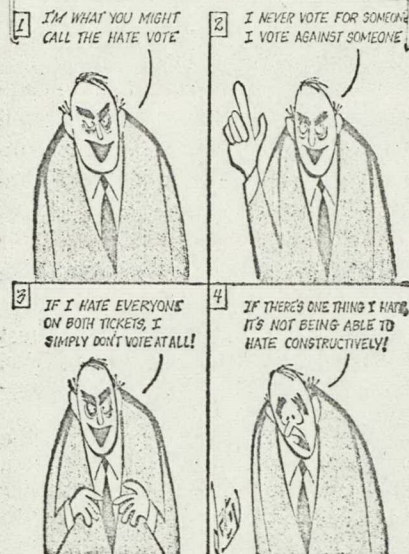
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Moreover, with President Johnson's drop-out of March 31 having eliminated him as a hate-figure, we found the 1968 invective aimed primarily at Bobby Kennedy. "Little bootlegger," "skunk," "liar," "rat"—these are only the printable epithets directed against him. Such words



Darcy in Philadelphia Bulletin

cannot kill, but they are part of the same syndrome as bullets that can and do kill.

The missing element in current politics is what Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas (in his new little book, "Concerning Dissent and Civil Disobedience") called "the principle of tolerance." Asserting that the state must tolerate the individual's dissent and the individual must also tolerate the majority's verdict, Fortas calls for the use of "democratic processes" rather than either violence or repression.

But reliance on "democratic processes" presupposes a restoration of civility to politics, and that seems pathetically remote. Not the assignment of Secret Service men to presidential candidates nor tough crime legislation nor even the belated passage of a federal gun-control law will accomplish that restoration and expel hysteria and violence from public affairs.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Kennedy Made Each of His 42 Years Count

Attained Many Goals During Full Life; Only Death Ended Pursuit of Presidency

BY JOHN KENDALL

Times Staff Writer

Robert F. Kennedy savored the heights of achievement—physical, personal and political—and at age 42, when he was assassinated, he had climbed high.

Only death ended his pursuit of the supreme position won by his brother, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, the nation's assassinated 35th President.

Since Nov. 22, 1963—when his brother died in Dallas—Robert Kennedy had pursued a seemingly inexorable course toward the White House with fatalistic disregard for his own safety.

It had brought him to California and the Ambassador Wednesday morning when he was shot in a hotel kitchen during an hour of triumph.

He died little more than 24 hours later.

While a shocked nation contemplates the assassination of still another American leader, those who loved and those who hated Robert Francis Kennedy remember.

What kind of a man was he?

Supported by Minorities

For the thousands and thousands who turned out in pushing, shouting throngs at Kennedy's campaign appearances, he appeared to be an open, friendly, smiling candidate.

He was a rich man, but the poor and members of minority groups supported him with their vote as someone who understood their plight.

To writers in public print, he was variously described as reserved, essentially shy, charming, brilliant, calm, polite, understanding, considerate, inspiring, tenacious, ruthless, opportunistic and overly ambitious.

His political enemies thought he was tough, wily, ruthless, arrogant, a dangerous man who somehow felt the Kennedys had a "divine right" to the Presidency.

But, as most men, Kennedy was many things: a father of 10, a son, a brother, a friend, a leader and an enemy. What he wasn't was placid, content, inept, inert, self-satisfied.

He liked politicians and politics, and shortly before he was shot quoted John Buchan, Lord Tweedsmuir, Scottish author and statesman, who described politics as an "honorable adventure."

Sat in Seats of Mighty

During 16 years of that adventuring, he sat in the seats of the mighty.

At 26, Kennedy directed his brother's successful drive for the U.S. Senate in Massachusetts. At 34, he managed John F. Kennedy's campaign for the Presidency. At 35, he was U.S. attorney general, at 39 a U.S. senator from New York and at 42 a candidate for the presidential nomination.

His father, Joseph P. Kennedy, multi-millionaire and former U.S. ambassador, once said of his son Robert:

"Jack (the President) works as hard as any mortal man can. Bobby goes a little further."

Robert Kennedy was born in Brookline, Mass., on Nov. 20, 1925, the seventh of Joseph and Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy's nine children. He was surrounded by five sisters—four older and one younger—a situation which his mother said

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caused some persons to fear he would be a "sissy."

But "Bobby" developed in the competitive atmosphere of the Kennedy clan to be a competitor who won by trying harder to achieve.

When his oldest brother, Joseph Jr., was killed in a World War II plane crash, Robert went to Washington and asked the secretary of the Navy to release him from officers training at Harvard so he could serve as a seaman on a destroyer named after his brother. His request was granted.

He returned to Harvard after the war and displayed on the football field—despite a 5-foot, 10-inch, 160-pound physique—the driving energy and tenacity friends had come to expect.

Kennedy went to the University of Virginia Law School after Harvard, wed Ethel Skakel of Greenwich, Conn., in 1950, and was graduated in 1951. He went to Washington to join the Justice Department.

Teamster Union Investigation

When the Senate Permanent Committee on Investigation was organized in January, 1953, the young attorney was one of the group's 15 assistant counsels. He became chief counsel of the committee in 1955.

Two years later, at 31, he was appointed chief counsel and head of an investigative staff of 65 for the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the labor and management field and began an investigation of the Teamsters Union under Dave Beck.

When Beck was sentenced to five years in prison for filing false income tax returns, James R. Hoffa became president of the Teamsters and the object of a Kennedy-directed investigation.

The burly Hoffa strongly disliked Kennedy and called him "a young, dim-witted, curly-head smart aleck."

Hoffa went to jail on jury tampering charges after Robert Kennedy became U.S. attorney general in 1961, 10 years after graduation from law school.

Many were critical of President John F. Kennedy's decision to name his brother attorney general, but the President joked:

"I can't see that it's wrong to give him a little legal experience before he goes out to practice law."

Until his brother was assassinated Nov. 22, 1963, in Dallas, Robert Kennedy was known as the second most powerful man in Washington. He participated in advising President Kennedy on the Bay of Pigs invasion and the Cuban missile crisis that brought the world to the edge of nuclear war.

Worked With McNamara

He was credited with working with former Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara and other civilian and military advisers to develop the theory of counter-insurgency to contain wars of national liberation.

In 1962, President Kennedy sent the attorney general on a round-the-world trip as his representative.

Robert Kennedy's grim and melancholy presence became a familiar figure to the nation as he escorted his brother's wife, Jacqueline, in public ceremonies after the President's death.

Observers thought the sadness which descended on Robert Kennedy after his brother's assassination clung to him. Years after that murderous day in Dallas, they said that in quiet moments he appeared to be profoundly unhappy.

Sent to Far East Talks

Shortly after President Kennedy was killed, President Johnson sent the grieving brother to the Far East to confer with leaders of Indonesia and Malaysia. That June he also went to West Berlin on the anniversary of John Kennedy's famous speech in West Berlin.

Speculation grew as 1964 progressed toward the general election that President Johnson might name Robert Kennedy as his running mate in November.

Kennedy seemed to encourage consideration as President Johnson's Vice President with the announcement that he would not be a candidate for the U.S. Senate from New York as rumored.

But six weeks later, Mr. Johnson ruled out Cabinet members as vice presidential possibilities and

Robert Kennedy changed his mind.

He leased a home at Glen Cove, Long Island, announced his candidacy for the U.S. Senate from New York, won his party's nomination against token opposition and defeated Republican Sen. Kenneth B. Keating in his bid for a second term. He won by more than 800,000 votes.

It was the first time in U.S. history that three brothers had been elected to the U.S. Senate.

And, it was the beginning of the road back to supreme political power, where the Kennedys had briefly dwelled in what supporters described as "Camelot."

Not Friendly

Again, Robert Kennedy was in a hurry. He did not wait the customary time before making his maiden speech in the tradition-conscious Senate but plunged almost immediately with speeches about poverty and the problems of the cities.

It was no secret to the nation that President Johnson and Robert Kennedy were not on friendly terms. But relations were not helped when R.F.K. began to publicly move away from the Administration on Far East policy.

He favored suspension of bombing of North Vietnam in a 1967 Senate speech. He wrote a book entitled "To Seek a Newer World" in which he declared the United States had missed its "last best chance" to negotiate an end to the Vietnam War early in 1967.

But despite rumors that he might not be content to wait until 1972 to seek the Presidency, Kennedy insisted last January that he did not intend to enter the primaries, even though his Vietnam views coincided with those of Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.).

He said he was prepared to support the nominee of the Democratic Party for President.

On Same Spot

Little more than two months later, however, after McCarthy had won 42% of the vote against President Johnson in the New Hampshire primary, Kennedy stood on the same spot where his brother, John, had announced and said he, too, would seek the Presidency. He was 42.

"Ruthless!" "Opportunist!" cried McCarthy supporters.

Newsmen gathered that day in the Caucus Room of the Old Senate Building asked him about the charges.

"I do not run for the presidency merely to op-

pose any man but to propose new policies," he said. "I run because I am convinced that this country is on a perilous course and because I have such strong feelings about what must be done that I am obliged to do all I can.

"I run to seek new policies—policies to close the gaps between black and white, rich and poor, young and old in this country and around the world. . . I run because it is now unmistakably clear that we can change these disastrous, divisive policies only by changing the men who make them."

Like his brother before him, Robert Kennedy plunged into winning the Democratic nomination by winning the most votes in the primaries.

Once again the nation watched as a Kennedy met the people. It was familiar—the crowds, the pulling and tugging of the candidate, the smiles, the seeming joy.

Robert Kennedy spoke in the familiar accents of President Kennedy as he pushed back his tousled hair and emphasized his points with a sharp, chopping motion of his hand.

But, the candidate knew the dangers.

Friends said he had become fatalistic about his own safety and staunchly refused to be guarded heavily. An Associated

Press newsmen recalled after Kennedy's death that the senator once said:

"I play Russian roulette every time I get up in the morning. But I just don't care. There's nothing I could do about it anyway."

He won in Nebraska and Indiana, but lost the Oregon primary.

It jolted him. He had said before the balloting that he would not remain a "very viable" candidate if he lost in Oregon.

But he rallied when the political show moved on to California. He needed to win to stay in the race with Vice President Humphrey for the nomination. He did, but an assassin with a gun ended it in a crowded pantryway short of the heights he had hoped to scale.

"Existence is so fickle," Kennedy once said, "Fate is so fickle. How does anyone know if he will be around in 1972?"

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

L.A. Bids Grieving Farewell as Kennedy's Body Is Flown Home

BY DIAL TORGERSON

Times Staff Writer

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy went home Thursday from his last campaign as Los Angeles—scene of both his greatest victory and his death—said a brief but poignant farewell to the assassinated senator.

At 12:37 p.m. his hearse left the hospital where he died early Thursday.

Less than an hour later, in a presidential jet, the senator's remains were lifted into a misty sky for a five-hour flight to the scene of

a state funeral planned in New York Saturday.

Tears streamed down the faces of many of the thousands who pressed against the chain link airport fence for a last glimpse of the silver, blue and white airplane.

At 1:28 p.m. it cleared the ground. Only eight days ago Kennedy, anxious to make up for his defeat in the Oregon primary, had arrived in Los Angeles to fight for the California victory he said he needed to stay in his drive for the Presidency.

He had arrived at the airport's West Imperial Terminal.

And it was there, on Thursday, that his body was placed aboard the Air Force plane for the funeral flight to New York.

What happened in the intervening eight days is now a page in history: his campaigning, his debate with Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, his smashing win, his last speech to a victory rally, his detour through a hotel kitchen early Wednesday—and the gunfire which felled him there.

The end came 25½ hours later in the intensive care unit at Good Samaritan Hospital.

In a partitioned-off cubicle in a three-bed ward, surrounded by his wife, three of his 10 children, two sisters, friends and the widow of his assassinated brother, President John F. Kennedy, the young senator died at 1:44 a.m. of a bullet wound in the brain.

The departure of the senator's body from Los Angeles was followed by television reports that Ethel Kennedy had told an aide in forcible terms that she wanted no participation by Mayor Sam Yorty in any of the farewell ceremonies for her dead husband, a political opponent of the mayor.

Proposal Turned Down

A Kennedy spokesman said that Yorty had suggested that he might ride in a procession with the body from the hospital to the plane. The mayor's proposal was turned down by the Kennedy camp, the spokesman said.

Tom Jardine, Yorty's press secretary, later told The Times that the mayor had indeed offered to ride in the procession, but the Kennedy people told him, as they had told Gov. Reagan, that it would be "more expedient" if Yorty met the procession at the airport at 12:30 p.m. This Yorty did.

Jardine said further that reports that Mrs. Kennedy prevented Yorty's boarding the plane to pay his respects were unfounded, because the mayor neither intended to nor tried to board the Air Force jet.

As word of the senator's death

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spread around the world, the reaction set in with deeds and words:

—Authorities announced the Los Angeles County Grand Jury would consider a murder indictment against Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, the 24-year-old Jordanian now being held in Los Angeles County jail on assault charges for the shooting of Kennedy and five others hit in the fusillade of shots.

—Observances of mourning for the senator's death were scheduled as expressions of sorrow poured in from near and far.

For Los Angeles, however, Thursday was a day of both mourning and farewell.

At Good Samaritan Hospital, 200 persons were waiting for word of Kennedy's condition early Thursday—hoping for a chance of survival.

The watchers had learned that the lighted windows on the fifth floor were those of the intensive care unit. But they didn't know that, in the ward, doctors had given up hope of saving Kennedy's life.

Family, Friends Gather

As he began to sink deeper into the final coma, his family and friends gathered about him. Present were:

His wife, Ethel; Jacqueline Kennedy; sisters Jean Kennedy Smith and Pat Kennedy Lawford; brother Sen. Edward (Ted) Kennedy; children Kathleen, 16, Joseph, 15, and Robert Jr., 14; brother-in-law Stephen Smith; Louella Hennessey, who had been his nurse as a child; bodyguard Bill Barry; longtime friends David Hackett and Jim Whittaker and his wife, and Msgr. William J. McCormack of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York.

An obstetrician was nearby in case Mrs. Kennedy, who is expecting her eleventh child in January, should need help. She didn't. Said a friend: "She was bearing up very well."

Shortly after the end came, press aide Frank Mankiewicz told newsmen:

"Sen. Robert Francis Kennedy died at 1:44 a.m. today, June 6, 1968. He was 42 years old."

"He said Kennedy had never gained

strength after surgery for the brain injury.

"It was not a question of his sinking," he said, "but a question of not rising."

Later in the morning a big crowd gathered, waiting for the closest thing Los Angeles would have to a funeral procession: the departure of the cortege for the airport.

It was delayed because an autopsy had to be performed here, as required by local law, to establish medical details of his death.

The roar of motorcycle engines being kicked alive warned the throng at 12:32 p.m. that departure was near.

Twenty police motorcycles streamed out the entrance of the employees' parking lot and down Wilshire Blvd. to halt traffic between the hospital and the Harbor Freeway three blocks away.

Hush Falls on Crowd

A hush fell on the crowd, estimated by Police Capt. Joe Stephens at 4,500. In the silence irrelevant sounds assumed sudden importance: the hum of four helicopters hovering overhead, the brief blare of a police radio. And, at places in the vast, solemn crowd, the sounds of someone crying.

At 12:38 p.m. the blue hearse rolled from the parking lot on Lucas St. Bystanders, held at street's width by police, could see the African mahogany casket in the back. In front were Ethel Kennedy and the sole surviving brother, Edward.

Most of the crowd stood in silent homage. The word of the departure had spread through the 10-story hospital, and the windows turned white with the uniforms of nurses and attendants who stood there to watch.

The hearse rolled slowly, accompanied by sobs and tears torn from each group by its passage. Flowers were tossed into the street as the vehicle passed. There were cries, some soft, some loud: "Goodby Bobby," and just, "Goodby."

Eight sedans followed the hearse out of the parking lot, past the crowd, and down Wilshire Blvd., where officers had halted traffic. It took less than a minute for them to all depart.

An officer watched the motorcade depart, out of sight down Wilshire Blvd., then blew his whistle and waved. Traffic resumed. Wilshire Blvd. hummed with traffic once again. The crowd began to dissolve.

At Los Angeles International Airport an estimated 2,000 persons were gathered at the West Imperial Terminal, watching the presidential jet which would take the senator home from Los Angeles.

West Imperial Highway was jammed bumper-to-bumper with cars of those who couldn't find places to park.

Some of the 70 persons who would fly with the family and the casket had been waiting for almost an hour. Others were in the motorcade—the last Los Angeles motorcade of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy—that was rolling down the Santa Monica and San Diego freeways.

Casket Carried to Lift

The presidential candidate had never had a police motorcade in his campaigning here. But Thursday he did. White-helmeted police led the way down the freeways. At 1:12 p.m. they reached the airport.

The cortege pulled onto the field. The hearse backed up to a platform lift truck used for raising cargo to plane doors. The hearse door was opened, and the men in the party—including the slain senator's brother and the two teen-age Kennedy sons, Joseph and Robert—carried the casket onto the lift.

Then the members of the family, including Ethel Kennedy, stood on the lift, joined hands and bowed heads, and it was slowly raised to the level of the plane's front door. The men carried the casket inside.

Ted Kennedy paused, picked up a

floral bouquet which had fallen to the floor of the lift, and took it into the plane with him.

Then the plane's big door closed on Robert F. Kennedy's last campaign.

Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, who was not on the lift with the others, led the other waiting passengers up a ramp into a rear cabin. There were 70 persons aboard the plane.

Many were friends who had known Robert Kennedy during his eight years of government service—and had worked for him in the months he fought for the Presidency won and held a thousand days by his older brother, John.

Another of the travelers, Mrs. Martin Luther King, like Ethel and Jacqueline Kennedy, lost her husband to an assassin.

Another who boarded was former White House press aide Pierre Salinger, who had been on this same plane in November, 1963, headed for Tokyo for a cabinet members' meeting, when word of President Kennedy's assassination had reached it.

The plane returned to the United States, where Salinger had then been the one to announce John Kennedy's funeral services. In New York he was to do the same later Thursday for the second Kennedy he had served.

As was the case of the aftermath to John F. Kennedy's death, there were the almost predictable responses from the public and officialdom. Some weren't so predictable. The second Kennedy murder touched the world's conscience as few crimes in history.

The loss was observed on many levels: personal, civic, statewide, nationwide, around the globe.

—On Los Angeles freeways car headlights burned in the daylight, the tribute a city on wheels pays in time of bereavement.

—In many Catholic churches special Masses were announced.

—President Johnson proclaimed Sunday a national day of mourning.

—In Sacramento, at Gov. Reagan's orders, the Department of General Services ordered all flags flown at half-mast at state facilities until the Kennedy funeral.

—University of California President Charles J. Hitch asked all campuses to hold "appropriate memorial services."

—Jacki Kirchoff, 16, of 3277 Knoll Way, Riverside, who worked in Kennedy headquarters there, got her parents' permission and came to Los Angeles International Airport because, she said, "in my heart I felt I just had to come—and pay my last respects."

At Elysian Heights School in the Echo Park district of Los Angeles, sixth graders were asked to write their impressions of the tragedy. Wrote Maedon Lau, 11:

"Mr. Kennedy was a good man. He encouraged people to vote for him. He made light in everybody. Now he is dead and all is dark."

Expressions of sympathy and bereavement showed how the city of Los Angeles—and the world beyond which watched it—responded to the death here of the

young senator. Among the comments:

—President Johnson: "Robert Kennedy affirmed this country, affirmed the essential decency of its people, their longing for peace, their desire to improve conditions of life for all."

—Mrs. Alva Johnson, 30, of 637 E. Colden Ave., wearing still a red, white and blue striped blouse and a blue Kennedy button from the days of campaigning, told a newsman at International Airport: "I feel like somebody in the family is gone." Mrs. Johnson is a Negro.

—Assembly Speaker Jesse Unruh: "There are no adequate words for a moment such as this. Robert Kennedy was my friend. But far more than that, he would have made a great President."



CASKET PLACED ABOARD PLANE—Sen. Edward Kennedy, center, facing camera, helps move the casket of his brother, Sen. Robert F.

Kennedy, aboard presidential jet for flight to New York. Robert's son, Joseph, is on Edward's right. A second son, Robert Jr., is in doorway.
Times photo by Steve Fontanini



ARRIVE IN NEW YORK—Members of Kennedy family at La Guardia Airport after flight from Los Angeles. Mrs. Ethel Kennedy is at the

right with two sons. The other women, from left, are Mrs. Edward Kennedy, Mrs. Eunice Shriver, Mrs. Stephen Smith and Mrs. Peter Lawford.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Sirhan Case Weighed Today By Grand Jury

By DICK REID

Dist. Atty. Evelle J. Younger today asked the Grand Jury to indict Sirhan Sirhan for the murder of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. In a press conference Thursday Younger said that every bit of medical evidence would be presented to the grand jurors.

Local officials are taking all precautions that no possible controversy should arise from their handling of the case.

Later in the day, Dr. Thomas Noguchi said that it would be several days before the autopsy reports are completed.

Younger had told newsmen that the reports would be a part of the day-long presentation to the Grand Jury during which Deputy Dist. Attys. John Howard and Morio Fukuto plan to call 17 witnesses.

The District Attorney called on newsmen to use restraint in commenting upon anything which may be used as evidence in the trial.

In citing an example, Younger leveled criticism at Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty for remarks he made Wednesday concerning portions of a diary reportedly kept by Sirhan.

Younger said his office will ask the Grand Jury for an indictment charging murder in the first degree in the death of Sen. Kennedy and for five counts of assault with intent to commit murder and/or assault with a deadly weapon in connection with the attacks on the other wounded persons.

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The Dist. Atty. said that Sirhan will be arraigned in Superior Court before Judge Joseph Alacorn within 48 hours following the Grand Jury indictments.

Although showing the effects of lack of sleep, Younger took pains to emphasize that all the evidence in the case will be presented and will be made available for publication.

In calling for restraint on the pre-trial coverage, Younger said, "What has happened is a terrible tragedy but it would be an even greater tragedy if some statements affected the prosecution of the defendant."

He was critical of the Mayor, and cited his statements as the type he was referring to, and said that he did not have any conversations with Yorty prior to the issuance of the Mayor's statement.

Younger claimed under questioning by reporters that he felt the statements made by the Mayor "might jeopardize the case."

The Dist. Atty. claimed that in his opinion, Sirhan could get a fair trial in Los Angeles County but that his office would not oppose a change of venue motion if it was proper.

Younger, who just won election to a second term by a sweeping margin, told reporters that "no case in the history of the county will be given such thorough attention as this one."

He admitted that he has not selected the prosecutor for the case as yet, but promised that he would assemble a top team, which would not include himself.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Bobby Kennedy and Showbiz

It was the summer of 1960, smack in the middle of that year's historic election campaign, when we first met John and Bobby Kennedy . . . in Las Vegas . . . at a delightful weekend when they were hosted by Peter Lawford for the opening of Frank Sinatra at The Sands Hotel. . . . We must make a point of this — at this time, not because of the shocking, frightening and senselessly brutal tragedy — but in light of the amazing growth of interest, and influence, by showbiz personalities in politics, nationally and locally.

And it all seems to stem from the enormous effect the Kennedys had on stage and screen and teevee celebrities and executives. . . . Heretofore (we're speaking now from the 1960 vantage point) performers who had aligned themselves with political parties or candidates were compelled to play it cool by the politicians who were flattered by such attentions but suspicious of ulterior motives.

Then the picture changed dramatically after Peter Lawford married into the Kennedy clan . . . and after JFK came into national political prominence. . . . John, youthful, vital and enthusiastic developed a great rapport with his brother-in-law and the coterie of showbiz greats, Frank Sinatra, Joey Bishop, Sammy Davis.

We sat and fondled a scotch-on-the-rocks in the Celebrity Lounge at the Las Vegas spa that particular evening, and listened intently as the lads spoke up and volunteered to help John Kennery. . . . Bobby sat by quietly in the shadow of his big brother and contributed nothing but a warm, whimsical smile. . . . The ideas for campaigning came in a flood from the vivid imaginations of the Four Musketeers of film and niteries.

Finally with the big grin and the famed crinkle-eyed Kennedy smile, John said, "Whoa up, you guys. Work it out with Peter and Bobby, and I'll appreciate your doing whatever you can. But right now, let's just relax and enjoy the show."

And there it was — the OKAY for these showbiz celebs to take an active part in a political battle. . . .

That campaign has since become history . . . and the increasing activities of performers as major participants in our political scene virtually stems from that decision that weekend in Las Vegas.

Now, let's see . . . since then California has elected a United States senator, George Murphy . . . and Governor Ronald Reagan . . . the White House has become a familiar place to a legion of motion picture stars. . . . Every national political campaign since that time has also been marked by the "big" names from the arts and sports world who pledged themselves to the battle — as many stars for the Democrats as there were aligning themselves with the Republicans.

This type of participation reached new highs in the current primary engagements . . . with whole galaxies of performers on the firing lines for Bobby Kennedy and for Eugene McCarthy and for Hubert Humphrey.

And when the funeral cortege accompanying the remains of Bobby Kennedy back to Washington yesterday included such names as Andy Williams, Rosie Grier and Rafer Johnson it was an acknowledgment to the world that showbiz people "belonged" in the realm of openly active politics.

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Bobby accepted them, welcomed them and admitted that he had often been influenced by performers . . . a strange breed of people who had an affinity for judging themselves on the basis of ability and talent . . . with the fewest incidences of prejudice because of race, religion, color or creed.

Robert Francis Kennedy admired that quality in these people, and developed a kinship that went far beyond just political philosophy. . . . It was a thing that carried over into his personal life and gave him the rapport which most people felt who knew him. . . . It was a thing which a lot of his fans and supporters, who never really knew him, sort of sensed.

I disagreed with a lot of Bobby Kennedy's political stands, yet I respected him for his integrity, his fairness, his innate honesty, his determination and for the words which so influenced his faith and which he so often quoted — "with liberty and justice for all."

I think showbiz owes him a debt, along with his brother, John . . . and I think the time has come for people of every political philosophy in the arts world to acknowledge that debt in some adequate form for the Kennedys who emancipated performers and set them free to work publicly for their individual political beliefs.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FARE WELL TO BOBBY

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Princely Rich, Grieving Poor Unite in Grief

NEW YORK (UPI)—Thousands of mourners filled St. Patrick's Cathedral at sunrise today in a last farewell to Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. They wept, crossed themselves and some kissed the coffin in bereavement. The princely rich whose background shared and the struggling poor whose cause he championed came in sadness to the mighty Gothic cathedral on Fifth Avenue to pass by the closed coffin. His adopted city and the nation were saying goodbye to the assassinated senator they knew as Bobby.

Many reached out hesitantly and gently touched the coffin. Some leaned and kissed it, brushing back tears. Scores wept openly. Soulful music filled the vast church.

4,000 Passed in Hour

Grieving multitudes came in work clothes and finery. Young college students bore knapsacks. Many of those filing past were Negroes whose cause Kennedy had championed.

They passed in two single files at the rate of 70 per minute. Within an hour, more than 4,000 had viewed the casket.

A small, grayhaired woman in her 70's was among the thousands who filled the Cathedral. As she approached the coffin, she walked in front of a huge young man, over 6 feet tall and weighing 300 pounds. He stepped back politely.

Seconds later a young man in a blue jacket and white slacks, sporting a bushy mustache and a shaggy head of hair, buried his contorted face in his palms and wept.

Prayer in Background

In Vatican City, Pope Paul VI offered Mass for the repose of the soul of the 42-year-old Senator slain Wednesday in Los Angeles. The pontiff celebrated the Mass in his private chapel, with only his two secretaries looking on.

But it was in St. Patrick's that the sorrow of the nation was most dramatically demonstrated.

The Mass for the dead in Kennedy's memory began at 6 a.m., at an altar some distance from the casket. As the mourners passed by the bier, the voice of the priest could be heard.

"Let us pray that God will bless Bobby Kennedy, that God will bless this nation.

"Let us pray that God will give the Kennedy family courage to endure this trying time . . ."

All Night Vigil

The huge bronze doors were ordered swing open at sunrise to permit hundreds of mourners who stood vigil throughout the night to enter for a 5:30 a.m. mass for the dead.

It was one of eight masses today for the senator, slain like his brother, President John F. Kennedy, by an assassin's bullet.

Damned by some as "a carpetbagger" when he moved to New York five years ago to run for the U.S. Senate, Kennedy today received the mournful affection of the nation's largest city.

Today they came from Black and Spanish Harlem tenements, from Park Avenue penthouses, from joyless Coney Island. They came from New Jersey and elsewhere.

Sorrowing Family

Mary Ann Camp, 50, of

Oldbridge, N.J., stood silently all night in front of Fifth Avenue's fashionable boutiques, looking at the twin spires of the massive cathedral. She brought three children with her. Linda, 10; Billy, 7, and Jimmy, 5. The youngest two were lying in the warm night air on a blanket spread on the sidewalk.

Funeral services will be at 10 a.m. Saturday in the 110-year-old church. The body then will be borne by train to Washington for burial Saturday afternoon in Arlington National Cemetery.

Kennedy will be laid to rest on a grassy hillside across the Potomac River from the Lincoln Memorial, next to his brother John.

At Side of Casket

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, whose three older brothers died violently serving their country, remained in the chancery of the cathedral throughout much of the long night, kneeling beside the casket bearing his brother. It was grimly reminiscent of another seemingly endless night, nearly five years ago, when the body of President

Kennedy was borne by presidential jet to Washington after that bleak day in Dallas, Nov. 22, 1963.

Now Robert Kennedy had made his last, long airplane trip. The body was borne from Los Angeles to New York Thursday. Kennedy was cut down by an assassin early Wednesday morning during the flush of victory in the California Democratic primary, a triumph that propelled him into a strong contention for the presidency his brother had relinquished in death by an assassin's hand.

The presidential jet touched down at Marina Terminal, LaGuardia Airport. Thousands waited there — a few were friends of the family, others were among a multitude to whom Kennedy was, simply, a hero.

The body was borne to St. Patrick's for a private service for the family and close friends.

Some persons who strained, silent, against wooden police barricades wore black arm bands. Among the family who attended the brief ceremony were the slain senator's mother, Rose Kennedy, 77; his sister-in-law, Mrs. John F. Kennedy; his surviving brother, and Edward's wife, Jean.

The weekend promised in many ways to be reminiscent of the crisp late fall in Washington four and one-half years ago, with the ill-starred Kennedys once again sharing their hours of grief with the nation.

Those who waited all night at the cathedral spoke with sadness about the loss of their senator.

Jeannie West of New York City was wearing a small replica of the John F. Kennedy half dollar on her lapel. She showed a reporter a color photograph she had taken of Robert Kennedy and his wife while he campaigned for the Senate four years ago.



UPI Photo

DEVOTIONS TO BELOVED

Leaving Cathedral after services Thursday night were Sen. Edward Kennedy, Ethel, widow of slain senator and Joseph, III, oldest son of Robert. At extreme right, Mrs. Joseph Kennedy, mother of Robert.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Yorty to Head L.A. Funeral Delegation

City councilmen adjourned in memory of the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy Thursday and authorized a 5-member delegation to represent the council at his funeral in New York Saturday.

Mayor Sam Yorty will head the official Los Angeles party, which will include Councilmen Billy G. Mills, Paul H. Lampert, Edmund D. Edelman, Gilbert W. Lindsay, Arthur Snyder and Deputy Mayor Joseph M. Quinn.

The delegation will fly East this morning.

The council adjourned until Monday, when items scheduled for the Thursday and Friday calendars will be considered, including the proposed 1968-69 budget.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ethel Kennedy Has the Clan's Courage

By United Press International

Ethel Kennedy, a member of the clan by marriage, has always seemed to epitomize the Kennedy trademarks of fighting spirit, courage and family loyalty.

The 40-year-old widow of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, like another Kennedy-by-marriage four years before, has drawn on a seemingly infinite reservoir of strength in this time of national sorrow.

Ethel had been campaigning alongside her husband since he entered the presidential race in March, asking no special treatment even though she is expecting her 11th child late this year.

She was nearby when he was shot, remained on vigil through his four hours of brain surgery and was with him when he passed away.

A sportswoman of considerable ability, Ethel played touch football with the Kennedys, went skiing with them and was an enthusiastic horsewoman.

Took Some Spills

She made headlines by falling off a motorcycle in Rome, and falling into the ocean when a boat overturned off Hawaii.

But in Washington, where she had a large circle of close friends, Ethel was known for her compassion for deprived children:

She opened her luxurious home, Hickory Hill at McLean, Va., to them on numerous occasions and organized a three-day telethon in Washington in February to raise funds for poor children.

A devout Roman Catholic, she has borne more than her share of tragedy and suffering.

Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Skakel, were killed in an airplane crash. A brother was killed in another plane crash a couple of years ago. Her brother's widow choked to death last year at the dinner table.

Ethel has long lived in the shadow of her famous sister-in-law, former First Lady Jacqueline Kennedy. The two never had a warm rapport, although they closed ranks in times of crisis.

She is one of seven children of George Skakel, a multimillionaire who headed the Great Lakes

Carbon Co. She was born in Chicago and reared in Greenwich, Conn.

While attending the College of Sacred Heart in Manhattanville, N.Y., she roomed with Jean Kennedy and met Bobby during her freshman year in 1945 on a ski trip to Canada.

They were married in June, 1950, and one of Ethel's announced goals—now achieved—was to surpass her mother-in-law, Mrs. Rose Kennedy, who had nine children.

Husband Amused

Her husband was considerably amused when Ethel was accused in 1967 of being a horse thief.

Nicholas M. Zemo of the McLean area accused her

of stealing a thoroughbred yearling named Panda. Mrs. Kennedy testified at her trial that the horse was starving so she took him in to feed him.

The horse died soon after she had her groom take it from a chicken coop to the stables on her estate. She was acquitted and Zemo was convicted of cruelty to animals.

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WHEN HIS BROTHER CAME HOME—On Nov. 22, 1963, Robert Kennedy held hand of Jacqueline Kennedy as casket of President Kennedy reached Washington.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

CONTEMPT FOR LIFE ASSAILED**Senate Breaks 'No Meeting'
Tradition to Give Eulogies**

WASHINGTON (UPI)—"What ~~in~~ has taken place and at the name of God has happened to us?

"What does it take to awaken us from our deep sleep?

"Are we so blind that we cannot see?

"Are we so deaf that we cannot hear?"

"Are we so dumb that we cannot understand?"

With these questions, and with only a handful of senators present, Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) opened Thursday's meeting of the Senate. The galleries were half-filled with tourists. Vice President Humphrey presided.

The session broke the tradition under with the Senate usually adjourned immediately when one of its members dies.

But Mansfield told reporters he had been in touch with the Kennedy family and said, "They said this is what Bob would like to have done."

He introduced a resolution expressing the Senate's "profound sorrow and deep regret" at the death of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Mansfield had delivered a eulogy to President John F. Kennedy in the Capitol rotunda following his assassination in 1963.

Now he delivered one to Robert Kennedy.

"The assassination of our late colleague . . . marked the passing of a man of courage, dedication, integrity and patriotism," he said.

"I grieve for my country and for the Kennedys—all of them."

He said, "We can learn from what

tempt to find out the causes, seek the cures and do what we can to bring an end to the disrespect, irresponsibility and outright contempt for life and law which is so prevalent today."

One by one, other senators entered and delivered tributes.

Sen. John Pastore (D-R.I.) usually a fiery orator, spoke in hushed tones. He said Kennedy was a lawyer whose "clients were the penniless and the friendless."

The Senate's major work was its 75-0 approval of legislation granting Secret Service protection to all major presidential and vice presidential contenders.

Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.), who was riding with Mr. Johnson behind the presidential limousine in Dallas when President Kennedy was shot, said:

"It is a terrible tragedy for the nation that two members of the most gifted family in public service in America should be struck down by criminal acts in the midst of one brilliant service and on the threshold of another . . . the nation is much poorer today."

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Congress Approves Protection for All Major Candidates

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate and House, voting on separate bills, approved Thursday the principle of Secret Service protection for all major presidential candidates.

The actions were an aftermath of the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, killed while campaigning for the Democratic presidential nomination.

First, the Senate voted 75 to 0 to provide the necessary financing through the Nov. 5 election. Then the House passed a temporary bill to finance the protection for the remaining weeks of June.

The House acted by unanimous consent.

President Johnson immediately signed the legislation in the White House without comment.

Financing beyond June 30 will be provided, probably next week, in the annual Secret Service appropriation bill for the year starting July 1.

Ordered by President

The President had already ordered the protection, without waiting for the legal authority.

Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D-Okla.) told the Senate that the measure might not have prevented Kennedy from being gunned down early Wednesday "but there would have been a great chance that his security would have been greatly increased."

At the very least, Monroney said, there would have been surveillance of that particular point," the Ambassador Hotel kitchen where the campaigning Kennedy was shot.

"It is just heartbreaking that we shouldn't have thought of it sooner," Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) said, agreeing with Monroney that the area in which Kennedy was shot would certainly have been checked by agents.

Secret Service Moves Quickly

Even as the legislative machinery began to move Wednesday, the Secret Service was moving to carry out the President's orders.

By early afternoon, the Secret Service informed the White House that agents had been sent to protect Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.), former Vice President Richard M. Nixon, New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, former Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace and former Minnesota Gov. Harold E. Stassen.

Vice President Humphrey already has Secret Service guards.

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President Sets Sunday as Day of Mourning

Requests Public to 'Walk
Together Through This
Dark Night of Anguish'

BY TOM LAMBERT
Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—President Johnson, seeking to compose a grieving public as he did after John F. Kennedy was slain in 1963, Thursday proclaimed Sunday as a day of national mourning for Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

The President was awakened shortly before sunrise Thursday and told of Sen. Kennedy's death in Los Angeles. He then issued a statement, saying "this is a time of tragedy and loss." He urged the public "to join hands and walk together through this dark night of common anguish into a new dawn of healing unity."

The day-of-mourning proclamation also directs that the U.S. Flag be flown at half-staff on all federal facilities and vessels throughout the world until Sen. Kennedy is buried Saturday in Arlington National Cemetery, probably alongside his brother, John F. Kennedy.

In his statement of eulogy, the President said:

"Robert Kennedy affirmed this country—affirmed the essential decency of its people, their longing for peace, their desire to improve conditions of life for all.

More Than Share of Tragedy

"During his life, he knew far more than his share of personal tragedy.

"Yet he never abandoned his faith in America. He never lost his confidence in the spiritual strength of ordinary men and women.

"He believed in the capacity of the young for excellence and in the right of the old and poor to a life of dignity.

"Our public life is diminished by his loss.

"Mrs. Johnson and I extend our deepest sympathy to Mrs. Kennedy and his family.

"I have issued a proclamation calling upon our nation to observe a day of mourning for Robert Kennedy."

In addition to issuing his statement, Mr. Johnson and his wife, Lady Bird, sent personal telegrams of condolence to the senator's parents and to Mrs. Ethel Kennedy. He also talked by telephone to Sen. Edward M. (Ted) Kennedy (D-Mass.) in Los Angeles.

Mr. Johnson then dispatched one of his four Air Force One jets to Los Angeles to carry Sen. Kennedy's body to New York. It was the same plane on which several Cabinet members were flying to Japan when they received word of John F. Kennedy's assassination.

Sen. Kennedy's death elicited a series of statements from government officials.

Vice President's Comment

Vice President Humphrey said the United States had lost "a great American, a man of deep concern, compassion and personal commitment."

Secretary of State Dean Rusk called the death "a grievous national loss and one which I myself feel very deeply."

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Wilbur J. Cohen said the "nation has lost a great dedicated leader, a man whose life and career inspired Americans young and old, rich and poor.

"An assassin's bullet has struck him down; but not these things he believed in and worked for. Let us who shared his beliefs pick up the burdens and challenges he has laid down, and let us all pray for an end to the violence and the hate which clouds this nation's promise and future."

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Threats Made On Sirhan's Life

By DICK REID

While a nation mourns Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, his accused assassin lies in an isolated jail cell reading books on mysticism and the occult.

As thousands of persons file past the bier of the slain senator, Sirhan Sirhan sits quietly with his uniformed guard in the isolated 12-by-12 foot, windowless cell on the second floor of the county jail pouring over books on theosophy.

Sirhan, who is accused of gunning down the presidential hopeful in a narrow hallway of the Ambassador Hotel, requested the books after being confined to the maximum security cell in the hospital section of the County's main jail.

Asks For Books

At a Thursday news conference, Sheriff Peter Pitchess revealed that the man had asked to be supplied with "The Secret Doctrine" by Helena Petrovna Blavatsky, and "Talks on the Feet of the Master" by C. W. Leadbeater. MORE MORE MORE

Both writers are associated with the philosophy of theosophy, which generally embraces the concept of a heaven and hell on earth and a conflict between evil, as represented by material possessions, and good which is an acceptance of the infinite.

Pitchess also revealed that extra security precautions were necessary because of the numerous threats against Sirhan's life.

Threats Received

The Sheriff said that

between eight and 12 such threats have thus far been received by his office since the man was entrusted to his care.

Pitchess said Sirhan was confined to the jail's hospital unit because of the injuries he sustained during his capture, seconds after the fatal shooting of Kennedy and the wounding of five other persons.

He explained to newsmen that a uniformed deputy was inside the cell at all times with a second deputy looking through a window in the steel cell door. Four other deputies are assigned to the adjacent corridor.

Pitchess described furnishings of the cell as a bed, wash basin, commode and towel rack.

Roving Patrol

In addition to the uniformed deputies on duty inside the second-floor hospital wing, Pitchess said he has established a roving patrol of squad cars around the jail facility.

Pitchess said that the only persons allowed to see Sirhan were Dr. Marcus Crahan, head of the jail's medical section, and his assistants.

Crahan is a noted criminal psychiatrist as well as administrative head of the jail hospital unit.

However, Pitchess said the doctor was treating Sirhan for a fracture of the index finger, a sprained ankle and abrasions.

When Pitchess was asked if Sirhan had special requests, the Sheriff revealed his desire for the two volumes on theosophical philosophy.

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PONTIFF SORROWS AT MASS FOR RFK

VATICAN CITY (UPI) — Pope Paul VI today offered mass for Sen. Robert F. Kennedy "to implore from God peace for the soul of the deceased, comfort for those he leaves behind and mercy for this poor world shaken by violence," a Vatican spokesman said.

The spokesman said only the Roman Catholic pontiff and two private secretaries were present at the mass, celebrated in his private chapel at the Apostolic Palace.

The Pope prayed for Kennedy and his family throughout Wednesday and Thursday. He celebrated mass for the senator, imploring "the mercy of the Lord," several hours before Kennedy died.

Vatican spokesman Msgr. Fausto Vallainc said the Pope learned of the death with "mournful sadness," and went immediately to the chapel to pray for him.

Later the Pope personally dictated messages of "sincere condolences" to President Lyndon B. Johnson and the senator's widow.

Pope Paul personally signed the cables, showing his deep concern over the assassination. Amleto Cardinal Cicognani, the Vatican secretary of state, normally signs such messages in the Pope's name.

Later the pontiff said Angelo Cardinal Dell'Acqua, the papal vicar for Rome and a friend of the Kennedy family, would represent him at the funeral. The cardinal was flying to the United States later today.

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Staying Seen Upsetting Hanoi's Paris Strategy

PARIS (UPI)—The assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy has upset

North Vietnam's strategy at the Vietnam war talks, conference sources said Thursday.

The Hanoi regime was said to have been banking on growing dissension in the American political arena this summer during the presidential campaigning. The sources said the North Vietnamese now apparently fear Kennedy's murder will close the ranks of the U.S. home front.

Officially, North Vietnamese negotiators at the Paris talks have maintained diplomatic reserve and declined any comment about Kennedy's assassination on the grounds it falls under the heading "internal affairs" of the United States.

But Hanoi's strategy is known to be bound up with the American presidential campaign and election.

North Vietnam's tactics of marking time at the Paris talks is prompted to a considerable degree by their desire to await developments in the U.S. presidential campaign.

The Hawks in Hanoi are reported anxious to drag out the Paris talks until after the November election in the hope that the new President will be more flexible and be willing to make concessions that President Johnson

has been unwilling to make.

Both the United States and North Vietnamese negotiators hardened their positions during Wednesday's session, which was held while Kennedy was still alive.

North Vietnam's chief negotiator, Xuan Thuy, served notice that Hanoi will not discuss any matters relating to an actual peace in Vietnam until the United States meets its demand of an unconditional and total bombing halt.

The conference is adjourned until next Wednesday.

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One of Five Wounded in Hotel Gunfire Released by Hospital

One of the five persons shot with Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was discharged from the hospital Thursday and the others were reported recovering satisfactorily.

Going back to his home at 4077 Hayvenhurst Ave. in Encino from Encino Hospital was Ira Goldstein, 19. He suffered a bullet wound in the left hip.

Recovering at Kaiser Foundation Hospital were Paul Schrade, 43, United Auto Workers regional director, of 4150 S. Hillcrest Drive, and ABC television newsmen William Weisel, 30, of Washington.

Both were reported in satisfactory condition although Schrade was still in the hospital's intensive care unit. Schrade suffered a scalp wound. Weisel was wounded in the abdomen.

Irwin Stroll, 17, of 6089 Horner St., was reported in good condition at Midway Hospital, where he is recovering from a bullet wound in the lower left calf.

The fifth victim, Mrs. Elizabeth Evans, 43, of Saugus, was reported in excellent condition at Huntington Memorial Hospital, where she was treated for a scalp wound.

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Most of Japanese 'Deeply Depressed'

BY DON SHANNON

Times Staff Writer

TOKYO—The death of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy Thursday sent a second shock wave through Japan, leaving most Japanese "deeply depressed"—the reported reaction of Prime Minister Eisaku Sato.

But even in quarters normally friendly to the United States, the news also brought recriminations against the climate of violence which was generally blamed for the murder.

Although Sato's cable to President Johnson was limited to an expression of regret to him, Mrs. Kennedy and the people of the United States, other reaction was less restrained. The ruling Liberal Democratic Party added to its statement of sympathy:

"We feel strong anger against the fact that violence exists in that democratic country. The whole world should take a stand

against violence and the Liberal Democratic Party renews its determination not to allow such an incident in Japan."

The Japan Socialist Party, currently conducting a national campaign for the scrapping of the U.S.-Japan security treaty, asked what happened to the "freedom and democracy of which the United States has claimed to be the champion."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

11-I Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/7/68
Edition: Home
Author: Don Shannon
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title:

KENSALT

Character:

or

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6/10/68

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FBI - LOS ANGELES	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

N. Vietnam Launches Propaganda Attacks

BY ROBERT S. ELEGANT

Times Staff Writer

HONG KONG — North Vietnam Thursday used the shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy as a springboard for a violent propaganda attack on the United States.

Hanoi Radio told its people that the Kennedy assassination further "shows the dirty face of American society, which is full of crime and injustice." The emphasis throughout Hanoi's brief comment was an attack on the entire U.S. system, not just on the prowar element in American society.

Noting that Kennedy was an opponent of the "Johnson war policy in Vietnam" the Internal Radio Service declared the assassination shows that "in their race for influence and power, the U.S. monopoly capitalists do not hesitate to use bloody means to assassinate each other."

Hanoi pointed out that President Johnson had succeeded President John F. Kennedy, Robert's brother, on his assassination and further noted the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King three months ago. It declared that Robert Kennedy was "the most dangerous opponent of Johnson within the Democratic Party."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

11-I Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/7/68
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Author: Robert S. Elegant
Editor: Nick B. Williams
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6/10/68

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Macmillan In Tribute Defends U.S.

LONDON (UPI)—Tears on his cheeks and a lump in his throat, Harold Macmillan asked his fellow Britons Thursday night to show a little understanding for their American cousins.

The 74-year-old former prime minister, addressing a nation shocked by the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, said harsh, wrong things were being said about America and its people.

"What is the American people? What are they? They are our people, who went out from this island, all refugees, all persecuted.

"The Catholics to Maryland; the dissenters to New England, because at home they couldn't hold their faith and live their lives," he said during a nationally televised speech.

"More and more people came, but many of them refugees too from all over Europe, now they are even from Asia."

Tears ran down his cheeks. Macmillan, who knew Kennedy well, fought to control his voice. His mother had been an American. He wanted no misunderstanding.

"So America is this vast continent, this huge population which hasn't yet, as it were, settled down into the melting pot....it has problems. It is a frontier line still."

Macmillan said his mother, the late Helen Belles of Indiana, used to "pull down the blinds every night when the sun went down... it was her tradition because the Indians were on the other side of the river looking into the house."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

EA-3 Citizen-News
Los Angeles, Calif.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

'No Medical Way To Save Him' - Coroner

Nothing known to medical science could have kept Sen. Robert F. Kennedy alive after he was shot, according to an autopsy report.

The findings of the autopsy were made known by Dr. Thomas T. Noguchi, county chief medical examiner, at a news conference held Thursday in the Hall of Justice.

Noguchi called the news conference after correlating his finding with those of two other members of his autopsy team and three experts on gunshot wounds from the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology.

The coroner said the six-hour autopsy determined that the cause of death was a "gunshot wound of the right mastoid penetrating the brain."

Noguchi said the bullet entered Kennedy's head behind the right ear, sending fragments of bone and lead into the central portion of the brain.

He said the boney matter and bullet fragments damaged both the cerebrum and brain stem but that death was caused by pressure created by escaping fluids.

Noguchi said that all of Kennedy's vital organs had been retained in Los Angeles for further microscopic examinations and tests.

He said that it would take several weeks before the complete autopsy report is completed.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-3 Citizen-News
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Sirhan Seen As Quiet Boy By Villagers

TEIBEH, Israeli-Occupied Jordan (UPI) — This tiny Christian village today struggled to understand that one of its sons is accused of shooting Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

For Sirhan Bishara Sirhan was one of the quiet ones.

"A very gentle, polite, quiet and humble boy, interested mainly in books," said a schoolteacher of the 24-year-old Arab who left for America a decade ago and came back in headlines that shocked Teibeh.

Salim Awad, the principal of the village's Lutheran school, said, "It is beyond comprehension how he could have committed such a terrible act on his own initiative without having been put up to do this by some other people.

The village elder, Faiz Ba'ajis Muaddi, also said there must have been someone behind Sirhan's actions. The young man's father said he could not understand his son's reported deed.

"How he came to this is beyond me," said Bishara Sirhan.

The father, 52, shrugged his shoulders.

Earlier he had explained that his son used to travel with him into nearby Jerusalem. They would go to the Greek Orthodox Church every Sunday and together study the Bible.

The father expressed admiration for the Kennedy family. "How do you expect me to know why he shot Robert Kennedy?" the father said.

The father said he last saw Sirhan three years ago during a visit to the United States. He says he may go again. The father lives on a "very small" pension and income from parttime farm work. His home is modest. He shakes his head a lot.

Al Ahran, often the semi-official voice of the Egyptian government, said Kennedy's assassination was a "terrible tragedy." It called Sirhan "a natural product of the atmosphere of violence in America. He has been away from his Arab homeland for 11 years—from the time he was 12 — and these were decisive years in his mental and psychological growth . . .

"Although heavy on the heart, it nevertheless has to be said . . . that American discrimination against the Arabs acts as pressure on the nerves, particularly the nerves of . . . Arab emigrants to America."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

B-7 Citizen-News
Los Angeles, Calif.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

LA LEADERS WILL ATTEND RFK RITES

Many southern Californians will leave Los Angeles today to attend funeral services for Sen. Robert F. Kennedy in New York.

Mourners in both official and unofficial capacities will journey to attend a Requiem high mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral where the body of the slain presidential candidate now lies in state.

Sen. Kennedy died early Thursday morning, a little more than 25 hours after he was cut down by an assassin's bullet after a speech in the Ambassador Hotel.

Among those scheduled to attend the funeral in official capacity is Mayor Sam Yorty, who will lead a delegation representing Los Angeles.

The mayor, currently embroiled in a controversy over his statements about evidence in the assassination case, will be accompanied by City Councilman Billy Mills, Paul Lam-

port, Edmund Edelman, Gilbert Lindsay and Arthur Snyder.

Another Southland resident is Assembly Speaker Jesse M. Unruh, who will lead a delegation from the lawmaking body.

Unruh, who was also chairman of Kennedy's California presidential campaign, may be delayed in his departure, however.

There is speculation that the speaker, who was present at the Ambassador when Sen. Kennedy was shot, may be called to testify in today's grand jury probe of the slaying.

A delegation from the state Senate will also attend the funeral.

Many prominent Californians are already in New York. Among them were sports figures Rafer Johnson and Roosevelt Grier, and singer Andy Williams and his wife, Claudine. ~~Unruh~~.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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T. Donovan
(info)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

MYSTERY WOMAN SEARCH IS ORDERED

An all-out search for the mystery woman in the polka dot dress who may be connected in a plot to assassinate

Robert F. Kennedy, continued today.

Police issued an all-points bulletin for the woman who fled the Ambassador Hotel early Wednesday shortly after gunshots felled the senator, and told a Kennedy campaign worker:

"We shot him."

According to the police report, Sirhan B. Sirhan, accused of firing the shots at Kennedy and five other persons, was observed with a "female caucasian described as 23 to 27 years, 5 feet 6 inches tall, wearing a white voile dress with three-quarter sleeves and with small black polka dots."

The woman wore dark shoes and "bouffant type hair."

Police say they do not believe Kennedy's assassination was the result of a conspiracy, "but we are not going to throw anything into the wastebasket."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Bunker and Thieu Tell Sorrow in Saigon Over Kennedy Death

BY WILLIAM TUOHY

Times Staff Writer

SAIGON—U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker Acheson said Thursday of the death of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, "Our nation has lost an outstanding public servant, one who has performed with distinction and patriotism."

The news of Kennedy's death from an assassin's bullet in Los Angeles broke in Saigon just before 6 p.m. as the streets were nearly cleared for the nightly 7 p.m. curfew.

A short time later, the U.S. ambassador issued a statement declaring: "It is with deep sorrow that I have just heard of the death of Sen. Robert Kennedy."

"Like all Americans, I have been shocked by this senseless resort to violence instead of reason that brought about his tragic death."

"I share the grief of the Kennedy family and extend my deepest sympathy to them in their period of sorrow."

Earlier in the day, President Nguyen Van Thieu deplored the shooting of the New York senator, who was often a critic of U.S. Vietnam policy.

Both the president and Premier Nguyen Van Huong declared that freedom of political expression is the foundation of democracies.

"It is precisely to preserve these basic freedoms against totalitarianism, violence and terror that allied governments are struggling in Vietnam," Thieu said.

The news of Kennedy's death was broadcast over the Armed Forces Radio Network at about the dinner hour for most U.S. servicemen in Vietnam.

Throughout the day they had tuned in on the hourly newscasts for reports on Kennedy's condition.

In Saigon, fears grew for his life as reports indicated that he had suffered serious brain damage, and soldiers asked reporters whether the

senator would be paralyzed if he lived. Vietnamese, too, asked American friends about Kennedy's condition. Many said sadly that their faith in American principles has been shattered by the fact that President John F. Kennedy, Dr. Martin Luther King, and now Robert Kennedy — three dramatic and appealing American leaders—could be cut down by assassins' bullets.

Reflecting widespread opinion, the influential and outspoken Saigon Daily News said in an editorial in its Friday edition:

"It is an irony that the oldest democracy, which takes pride in helping democracy bloom and blossom in as many lands far and near as possible, has struck a fatal blow at the roots of democracy itself."

"For it was while the American people were exercising the freedom of choice during an electoral campaign that the voice of one who made that choice real was silenced. The shot was a betrayal of all America stands for."

"Fresh Life ... to Hate"

"Much poorer now is America. In firing the shot, the senator's assailant may give fresh life to the very forces of hate and intolerance which both the late Dr. King and the senator have tried to kill."

"With the death of the senator's brother, the late President John F. Kennedy, each American must have felt that something had died in him: The prestige and greatness of America as the land of the free suffered grievously in the ... assassination of the senator."

"America's greatness will be fragile and unconvincing if it is staked and claimed on her material wealth, and not on the worth and moral quality and courage of individual Americans."

"One Robert F. Kennedy wins for America more goodwill and admiration than her feats of arms or the record number of cars she manufactures and puts on sale each year."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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Staff Photo

TEARFUL THOUSANDS WATCH THE KENNEDY CORTEGE

Sobbing mourners in unrestrained grief as hearse bears body of Sen. R. F. Kennedy.

cc: Bureau
6/10/68

56-156H-126

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SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 10 1968	
FBI — LOS ANGELES	

[Signature]



Staff Photo

THE SILENT, SORROWING THRONGS

Funeral car, bearing body of Sen. Robert Kennedy
and autos with kin, leave Good Samaritan Hospital.



Staff Photo

MOURNER COLLAPSES

A woman is given aid at Good Samaritan Hospital.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

World Mourns The Death of Bobby

Half Staff Flags, Marches Bare Deep Sorrows

By United Press International

Mourners gathered in nations around the world today to honor America's fallen Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. From dozens of capitals messages continued to flow toward Washington with words of condolence. In Berlin 2,000 young West Germans marched silently

through downtown streets of John F. Kennedy Square for a ceremony at a monument erected in honor of the late President, the senator's brother. In Stockholm, the assassination cast a shadow over traditional National Day celebrations and speakers at patriotic gatherings eulogized him.

Acting Prime Minister John McEwan of Australia ordered all flags in Canberra at half staff and expressed the "deep feeling of sympathy in the hearts of the Australian people."

The Portuguese foreign minister, Franco Nogueira, sent a cablegram expressing his sorrow and said "such a violent crime deserves the condemnation of all men."

Flags in Jamaica flew at half staff and Prime Minister High Shearer said he expected to be in Washington for the funeral.

In Paris, newsmen on strike at the state-owned broadcasting networks sent a message that said they regretted not being able to inform the French public of "these critical times in the history of the United States."

President Juan Carlos Onganía of Argentina went on television to deplore violence in the United States and to "thank God peace reigns in our country."

From Seoul, President Park Chung Hee of South Korea sent a message to Kennedy's widow saying the Korean people were "shocked to learn of the tragic death."

But 700 million persons remained ignorant of Kennedy's death in Communist China where the official propaganda outlets made no mention of it.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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6/10/68

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Bunker and Thieu Tell Sorrow in Saigon Over Kennedy Death

BY WILLIAM TUOHY

Times Staff Writer

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'Fresh Life ... to Hate'

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had died in him: The prestige and greatness of America as the land of the free suffered grievously in the ... assassination of the senator.

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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JUN 7 1968
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6/7/68

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)



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IT'S HAPPENING NOW
AT THE
ALL NEW P.J.'S

—THE ACTIVE LIFE—The physically trim Kennedy taking a 1965 kayak

IN CONCERT

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-3 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/7/68
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Editor: Nick B. Williams
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JUN 7 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

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2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

THE ACTIVE LIFE—The physically trim Kennedy taking a 1965 kayak ride through Green River rapids.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

L.A. Bids a Final Farewell

Robert Kennedy came out to California seeking victory.

He experienced only a few moments of that hard won fight before an assassin's bullet cut him down. Yesterday he left without the usual sendoff given a conqueror. Tears from many, sorrow from all accompanied him. There will be no more victories.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-6 Herald-Examiner
— Los Angeles, Calif.

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Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title: KENSALT

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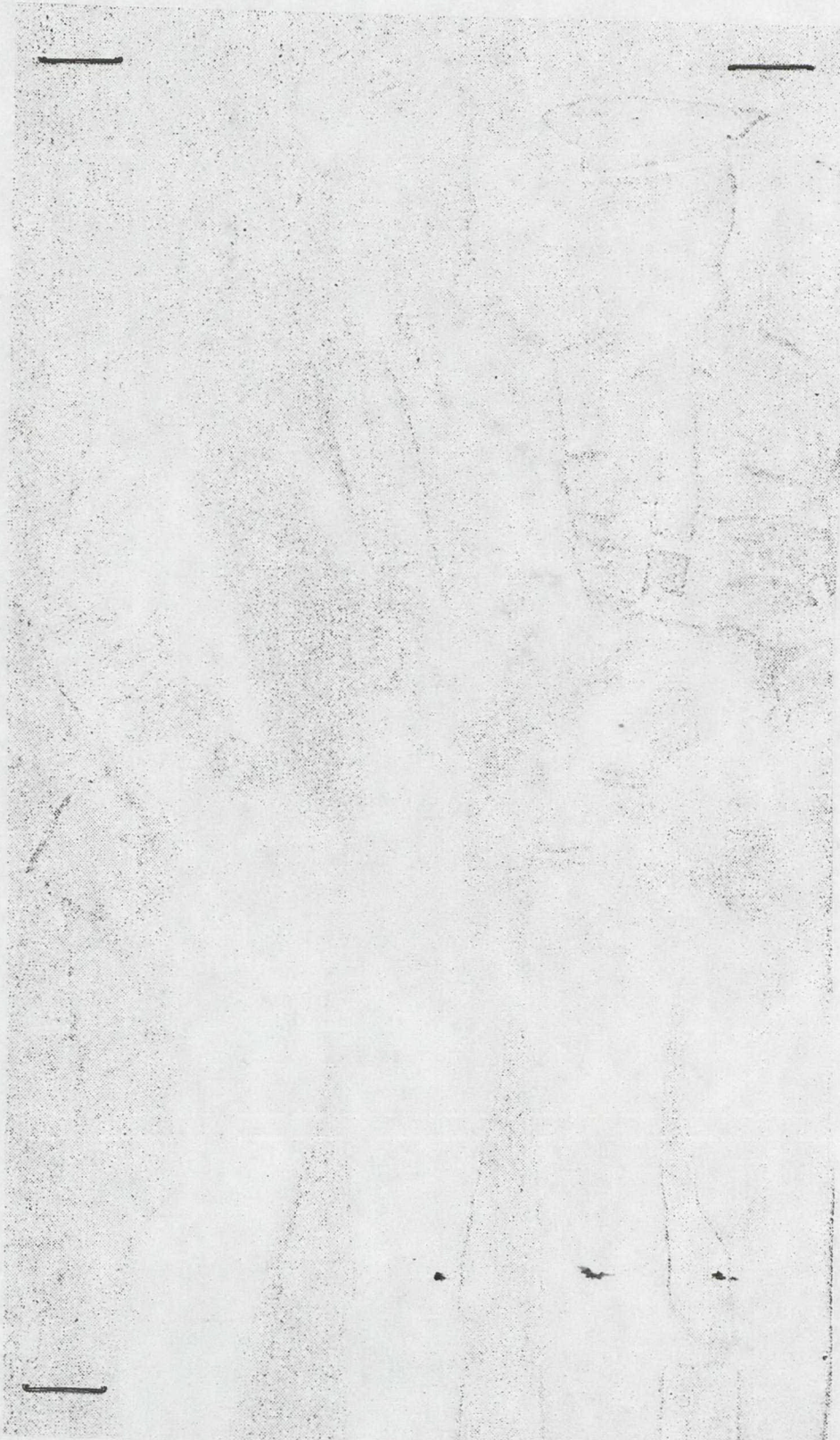




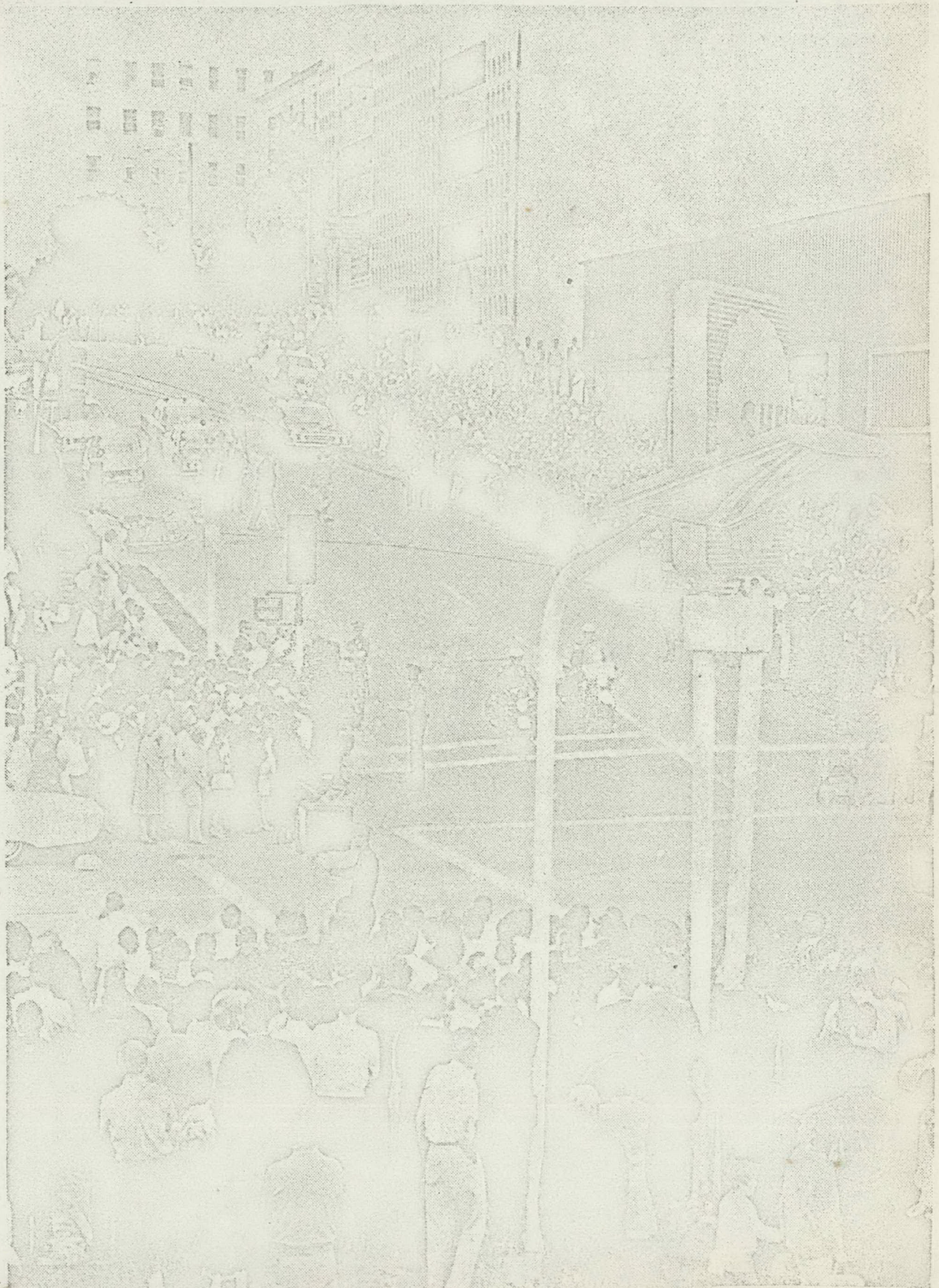
A weary Frank Mankiewicz, press secretary, tells of death,



friends and relatives escort body home



Robert Kennedy's
oldest son, Joseph,
16, left, waits to
board plane home



2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

Los Angeles

said his final good-bye

. Af
ter the plane took
off, below, mourners
were tossed flowers
which had lined the
runway.



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

KENNEDY TRIBUT ES Body Lies in State in New York

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-1 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

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Editor: Nick B. Williams
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6/7/68

To Be Buried Alongside His Slain Brother

BY RICHARD DOUGHERTY
Times Staff Writer

NEW YORK—A stunned, stricken, tearful city mourned the death of Robert F. Kennedy Thursday as the body of the young New York senator was returned here.

An Air Force jet provided by President Johnson flew the slain senator, his widow, Ethel, other members of the family and friends to New York from Los Angeles, where Kennedy died early Thursday of wounds inflicted by an assassin.

Kennedy, 42, who made New York his adopted state and was elected to represent it in the Senate by a large margin in 1964, will lie in state before the towering main altar of St. Patrick's Cathedral all day today.

Funeral Mass at 10 a.m.

A funeral Mass will be celebrated at 10 a.m. EDT Saturday at the cathedral, the seat of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of New York. The body then will be taken by train to Washington for burial in Arlington National Cemetery, where his brother, President John F. Kennedy, also the victim of an assassin, is buried.

Former Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara has been selected to take charge of funeral arrangements. McNamara, who now is president of the World Bank, returned from a European tour Thursday night.

New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination as Kennedy was for the Democratic nomination, called the senator's death "an unspeakable tragedy."

Effort to Save Fellow Men

Rockefeller said, "Our hearts go out to the Kennedy family—a family that has carried a burden far beyond what any family in the nation or in this world can carry. It is a burden that has been the result of an effort and a desire to serve their fellow men."

He declared Sunday a day of mourning in New York state.

Former Vice President Richard M. Nixon, front runner for the GOP nomination, called Kennedy's death "a terrible tragedy both for the family and for a nation that has known too many tragedies in recent times." Nixon described the senator as "one of the great popular leaders in American history."

Mayor John V. Lindsay said the nation's biggest city "mourns the death of Sen. Robert Kennedy." Lindsay said, "Our hearts go out to the Kennedy family. To Sen. Kennedy's widow and mother particularly, we offer our compassion and

our prayers. Seldom has a family been asked to bear so much grief and rarely has a family borne itself with such dignity in times of tragedy."

Hours before the evening arrival of the Kennedy funeral cortege at the century-old St. Patrick's at 5th Ave. and 50th St., the ordinary people of New York were paying their own silent tribute to the martyred senator.

Flags stood at half-staff along the avenue — as throughout the nation — and great throngs of men, women and children moved in and out through the great bronze doors of the cathedral.

Tears Flow

Tears ran down the cheeks of old and young faces, white and black ones. Some women were dressed in black, some held babies in their arms. Older people knelt at the side altars, clutching rosary beads in their hands. Young women in miniskirts and young executives with briefcases lighted candles and knelt in prayer.

In Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant — which together make up the largest Negro community in the United States — sadness and bewilderment were complete. Special church services were held and prayers offered for the young leader who held

a unique place in the affections of America's black people.

Late in the afternoon, diplomats from the United Nations, which canceled all business for the day, walked across 1st Ave. to the U.S. Mission to sign a condolence book.

Among the first to sign the books were Secretary General U Thant and Nicolae Manescu, of Communist Romania, who is president of the U.N. Security Council.

The Jordanian ambassador, Muhammad H. El-Farra, sent a message of sympathy to the widow and issued a statement expressing his country's "shock and horror" at the murder.

From very early in the day, detachments of New

York policemen guarded all Arabian consulates and delegation offices in New York because of the fear of some reprisal prompted by the fact that, Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, the accused assailant, is a Jordanian.

Arriving at LaGuardia Airport on the jet that brought the senator's body from the West were, in addition to his widow, others who have had their lives shattered by the assassination.

There was Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, reliving the nightmarish drama that engulfed her less than five years ago in Dallas.

There was Mrs. Martin Luther King, whose husband was killed in Memphis only two months ago.

There was Charles Evers, brother of Medgar Evers, Mississippi official of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People who was assassinated the same year as John F. Kennedy.

The three eldest of the senator's children also were aboard the White House jet—Kathleen, 16, Joseph, 15, and Robert Jr., 14.

Also aboard the jet were Sen. Edward M. (Ted) Kennedy (D-Mass.), Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Smith, the senator's sister and brother-in-law; Prince Stanislaus Radziwill, husband of Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy's sister, Lee; Mrs. Patricia Kennedy Lawford, sister of the senator, and a large group of close friends and Kennedy staff members.

On hand to meet the plane was a phalanx of dignitaries, including Gov. and Mrs. Rockefeller, Mayor and Mrs. Lindsay, Sen. and Mrs. Jacob K. Javits, Ambassador Goldberg, and New York Catholic Archbishop Terence J. Cooke.

The U.S. ambassador to France, Sargent Shriver, and his wife, Eunice Kennedy Shriver, also were there—just in from Paris, as was Mrs. Edward Kennedy.

It was a hot, humid evening—almost a mid-summer evening for New York. A sprawling but not large crowd waited quietly as the big plane came in to the Marine Terminal section of La Guardia.

A self-elevating truck came up to the plane. The plane door opened. Slowly, William Barry, the senator's friend and bodyguard, and other members of the party brought the casket out of the plane.

With the casket as it was lowered and placed in a hearse were the members of the family. Archbishop Cooke said a short prayer.

Some friends, two men and a woman, came up to the hearse and exchanged a few words with Ethel Kennedy. The widow seemed very much in control of herself. Then the

motorcade, the hearse leading, made its way through the night to the heart of the city and to St. Patrick's.

At St. Patrick's, thousands waited along the 5th Ave. side of the cathedral and northward up the avenue for several blocks. It was an extremely quiet and patient crowd. Some had been standing at their places for hours.

Barricades and scores of policemen kept the crowd back from the cathedral entrance.

The drive from the airport took half an hour. When Mrs. Kennedy and Edward Kennedy came out of the hearse a slight wind disheveled the widow's hair. Archbishop Cooke and other ranking prelates met the group at the main door.

The rest of the mourners, perhaps a hundred or more, followed as the casket was moved into the great church. Then the doors were closed so that a receiving ceremony might take place. The cathedral will not be open to the public until 5:30 this morning.

At about 10 o'clock Thursday night the sound of organ music came through the doors of the cathedral to the street. The crowd outside, if anything, grew larger as the receiving ceremony went on.

The service took little more than 10 minutes and then the mourners left.

Brother Lingers

Edward Kennedy remained behind for a time in the cathedral. Arrangements were being made to

have some close friends or associates stay near the mahogany coffin day and night until the funeral service begins Saturday morning. The friends, from the worlds of sports, politics, journalism, entertainment and government, will maintain their vigils in groups of four.

Mrs. Joseph P. Kennedy, mother of the senator, flew to New York from the Kennedy home in Hyannis Port, Mass., during the day. Left behind was the 79-year-old patriarch of the Kennedy clan, Joseph P. Kennedy Sr., who has been incapacitated from a series of strokes for several years.

The elder Kennedys were told of their son's death Thursday morning when they were awakened by a niece, Ann Gargan.

Altogether, the elder Kennedys have seen four of their children die over the last 20-odd years. Joseph Jr. was killed on a flight mission in Europe during World War II. A daughter, Kathleen, died in an airplane crash in 1948.

Nor is tragedy a stranger to Ethel Skakel Kennedy, the senator's widow. Her parents were killed in a

plane crash in the mid-1930s. A brother, George

Skakel, died in a plane crash in September, 1966.



AMONG THE KENNEDY FRIENDS—Mrs. Martin Luther King is escorted to plane where she joined Kennedy group of friends and relatives flying east.
Times photo by Larry Sharkey

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The Tragedy Reported Completely

By CYNTHIA LOWRY
AP Television-Radio Writer

NEW YORK (AP)—A shocked and grieving nation was well and lavishly served by the broadcasting networks in the long hours that followed the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

The sight and sound of the act that cut down the senator at a moment of victory were caught by the cameras and sound tracks. What one reporter called "One of the most awful moments I have ever seen on film" and the hysterical aftermath were shown again and again.

Camera and crews were stationed at the Good Samaritan Hospital and every report on the senator's condition or the progress of the case against the accused man were covered live. As the hours dragged by, it was obvious that concern for the victim's survival increased, not so much in the wording of the official bulletins, but in the manner in which they were given and received.

Almost all regular television programs were abandoned until noon. ABC tried to start a special live edition of "The Dick Cavett Show" at 11 a.m., a half hour late, but it was interrupted a few minutes later by a news conference by Los Angeles Police Chief Thomas Reddin. The program had only 10 minutes on the air.

The early evening news programs were almost completely concerned with Kennedy coverage. In mid-evening, ABC pre-empted a game show for a 30-minute wrapup of the story. CBS dropped "The Don DeLuise Show" for a Kennedy report which was itself interrupted by the short and grim address by President Johnson. This, of course, was also carried by the other two networks.

NBC, for the second night in a row, pre-empted Johnny Carson and "The Tonight Show," and replaced it with a 90 minute summary. The network planned to stay on the air all night.

ABC postponed its rerun of "Laura," a production that introduced Lee Bouvier Radziwill, half-sister of Mrs. John F. Kennedy, as a television star. It substituted an old Cary Grant-Grace Kelly movie.

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All aspects of the story were brought to the viewers. Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty and Chief Reddin presided over live news conferences when the name and background of the man arrested in the shooting were revealed. The networks later developed more information on the man called Sirhan Sirhan, interviewing his neighbors and acquaintances.

There were a number of interviews with congressmen about gun control legislation, which the President urged strongly later. Much discussion concerned the climate of violence in the nation, climaxed by President Johnson's announcement of a commission to examine what he called "this tragic phenomenon."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Profiles of Courage

by Karl Hubenthal



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FBI - LOS ANGELES	

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**TOM WICKER**

The Dark Night

(C) 1968 New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON — In the dark night of the soul, Scott Fitzgerald wrote, it is always three o'clock in the morning; and when the news came to the East at that melancholy hour it truly seemed darker within than beyond the frightening windows.

Some sought compulsively for a collective response, a sort of national soul within which to weep, and Gene McCarthy spoke well for these.

"It is not enough, in my judgment," he said, "to say that this was the act of one deranged man, if that is the case. The nation, I think, bears too great a burden of guilt, really, for the kind of neglect which has allowed the disposition to grow here in one's own land, in part a reflection of violence which we have visited upon the rest of the world."

Later, in Resurrection City, Ralph Abernathy saw it as something worse than neglect of social needs. There was bound to be a conspiracy, he said in bitterness and sorrow, to eliminate the young leaders who sought justice for the

downtrodden, when within a short time Medgar Evers, John Kennedy, Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy had been struck down.

When it became known that the young gunman was a Jordanian, the secretary-general of the Action Committee on American-Arab Relations immediately claimed this foul deed is a political act that — although deplorable — was nevertheless understandable.

In the Kennedy-McCarthy debate, Dr. Mohammad T. Mehdi said, Kennedy had supported the Israeli cause and "it is this disrespect for the human Arab person which brings about this kind of violence."

Whether the responsibility for the shooting lay with some disposition toward violence in the American soul, or upon a conspiracy against justice, or within a seething nationalist fervor, there was at least one obvious response, and Rep. Gerald Ford of Michigan offered it: "Surely there can be no further quibbling about the urgent need for tougher law enforcement legislation."

It remains to be seen whether those who agree with this

will be willing to include some practical limitation on the purchase and possession of the kind of handgun with which Robert Kennedy was shot, or the cheap rifle that killed his brother.

Such limitations would not be necessary, of course, if there could be a favorable and universal response to President Johnson's prayer that "divisiveness and violence be driven from the hearts of men everywhere."

Such a rite of purification may not be expected. No more than the death of John Kennedy eradicated the murderous instincts of mankind will the shooting of Robert Kennedy still the bubbling, demoniac brew of life; and the hand that felled him, whether that of a zealot, lunatic or criminal, was finally the hand of Cain.

"Awful event" said the headline of the New York Times above its story on the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. And in the dark night of the soul there are always awful events from which there is no escape in the collective soul, or anywhere else.

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JUN 7 1968	
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Murphy Traces Violence

Robert Kennedy's death, like that of his brother, was criminally wasteful and serves as a forceful indictment of the current idea that any technique is valid to accomplish a personal end.

Chancellor Franklin D. Murphy of UCLA, addressing a meeting of university employees, made this point yesterday as he spoke of the assassination of the presidential candidate.

Because no classes were scheduled yesterday in UCLA's final examination period, the meeting of some 500 staff members served as the university's observance of Kennedy's death.

"A lesson should be learned from the cutting down of gifted, committed, able Americans such as John F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy. Murder breeds murder, riot breeds riot, and anarchy breeds anarchy," Chancellor Murphy said.

He cited student action at Columbia as an example of coercion through violence or the threat of violence and predicted that such acts could lead only to greater divisions.

"Free society is delicate, tender and complicated, and difficult to maintain against man's intolerance and impatience," he added.

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JUN 7 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

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SF Mayor: Surrender Hand Guns

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Mayor Joseph Alioto has appealed to all San Franciscans to turn in their hand guns during the week starting July 4 as a commemorative gesture to Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

"I know of no greater way of commemorating Sen. Kennedy than by this positive act," the mayor said.

Alioto directed his appeal to the city's youth, mothers with young men in their homes and "even to those who own guns quite legally."

Owners of hand guns can drop their weapons at police stations and walk away with no questions asked, he said.

The mayor said his voluntary plan would just involve small guns that are easily concealed—not hunting rifles and similar large weapons.

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JUN 7 1968	
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Weird Revenge Plot Reported

CHAMPLAIN, N.Y. (AP)—A men were en route to the United States to avenge the death of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

U.S.-Canadian border failed to produce any trace of eight Quebec "revolutionists" who, an anonymous telephone caller said, planned to assassinate several U.S. leaders.

The caller, identified as a man who spoke in unaccented English told the U.S. Consulate in Montreal yesterday that eight

Consulate officials said they considered the report far-fetched but alerted border points.

Sources in Montreal separatist circles—groups that seek to separate French-speaking Quebec from the rest of Canada—termed the alleged plot absurd.

"We've encountered not a thing," a spokesman at the customs station in this village 40 miles south of Montreal said today. "It's probably a hoax. But with everything that happened, we can't afford to take chances."

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Capital Leads U.S. in Mourning

By FRANK SWOBODA

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Johnson proclaimed Sunday a national day of mourning for Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and asked Americans to "walk together through this dark night of common anguish into a new dawn of healing unity."

He ordered the flag flown at half-staff at U.S. government and military installations at home and abroad until after the assassinated New York Democrat is buried late Saturday afternoon at Arlington National Cemetery.

Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, the Johnsonian heir to the presidency, received special permission as presiding officer in the Senate to deliver a "statement of respect and affection to the life and memory" of Kennedy.

In a voice quaking with emotion, Humphrey said after a day of eulogies on the floor that the nation must "dispel the force of unreason and hate, extremism and violence in our midst." Kennedy, he said, was "taken from us by an irrational act of hatred while doing the most sacred work of free men."

At 5:01 a.m. — 17 minutes after Kennedy died in Los Angeles — White House assistant Walt W. Rostow telephoned Johnson with the news. "Mr. President," he said, "it has just been announced that Sen. Kennedy has died."

In a statement, the President said:

"Robert Kennedy affirmed this country — affirmed the essential decency of its people, their longing for peace, their desire to improve conditions of life for all."

"During his life, he knew far more than his share of personal tragedy. Yet he never abandoned his faith in America."

"He never lost his confidence in the spiritual strength of ordinary men and women. He believed in the capacity of the young for excellence — and in the right of the old and poor to a life of dignity. Our public life is diminished by his loss."

Among the other outpourings of sorrow was a poignant question asked by the widow of Martin Luther King, who was felled by a sniper two months ago.

"As my husband and President Kennedy kept warning the nation, we must put an end to violence or violence would put an end to us," she said in Los Angeles. "Once again I ask the question: how many husbands, how many fathers and how many sons must die before we as men, women, youths and children — before we as a nation — will rise up in righteous indignation and demand an end to such senseless violence?"

In the gloom of the Senate chamber, Kennedy's desk was bare. Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield, who delivered a eulogy to the late President at the Capitol in 1963, rose again and asked: "What in the name of God has happened to us?"

The Senate adopted a resolution expressing its "profound sorrow and deep regret" and went on to approve Johnson's request for Secret Service protection for all major candidates for presidential nomination and their families.

It was a break in long-standing tradition for the Senate to conduct business the day one of its members dies, but Mansfield said Kennedy's family had told him "this is what Bob would like to have done."

Many of the expressions of mourning from Capitol Hill mentioned lawlessness and violence sweeping the country. But Secretary of State Dean Rusk said "we must not indict an entire people because of the wanton acts of certain violent individuals."

In a statement, Rusk said "the American people are a decent, wholesome, generous and dedicated people who want to establish peace in the world and equality and social justice here at home." He added that both slain Kennedys would expect the nation to take on its unfinished business "with all the wisdom and energy we can possibly muster."

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—United Press Telephoto

CAPITOL'S FLAG AT HALF MAST IN TRIBUTE TO RFK
Kennedy will be buried in Washington following New York funeral on Saturday

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

House Ignores LBJ Plea; Passes Mild Gun Bill

By ANN WOOD

WASHINGTON (UPI) —The House has passed a bill containing limited firearms controls but President Johnson at once pleaded with Congress for the far broader restrictions on all gun sales that Sen. Edward M. Kennedy proposed three weeks ago.

Just after the House by a vote of 368-17 sent the anticrime bill with its restrictions on the sale of pistols and revolvers to the White House, the chief executive went on television and asked for a stronger measure "in the name of sanity."

He sought the gun sales restrictions that Kennedy has proposed as an amendment to the crime bill when it was in the Senate. Kennedy's measure, extending the controls to cover rifles and shotguns, was defeated 53-29 on May 16. The bill approved by both houses imposes limits only on the sale of hand guns.

"Surely this must be clear without question: the hour has come for the Congress to enact a strong and effective gun control law, governing the full range of lethal weapons," he said.

After the President spoke, the House adopted a resolution deploring the slaying of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy by an assassin who carried a hand gun. Then members adjourned.

The future of the bill was in question not only because of its moderate curbs on gun sales but because of sections authorizing wiretapping and overruling Supreme Court decisions which were opposed by the Administration.

Effective in 180 days, the crime control measure would ban mail order sales of hand guns, limit store sales to adult residents of the state, and curb traffic in imported firearms and military-type weapons.

The bill sets forth specifications that foreign military surplus weapons must be able to qualify as being suitable for sporting uses or as collectors' items. Those that do not meet these specifications would be prohibited from entering this country, unless made exceptions through a special ruling by the treasury secretary.

To improve local police forces, the bill authorizes a \$400 million, two-year program of aid that is subject to later appropriation of the money in separate legislation.

Two other sections were opposed by liberals and the Administration as infringing on individual rights of privacy and due process of law.

One would permit court-supervised wiretapping in investigating major crime and in national security cases, but forbid it in other circumstances.

The second, aimed at strengthening the prosecutor's hand by upsetting recent Supreme Court rulings, would broaden the admissibility of confessions and eyewitness testimony in court trials. Liberals warned that the high court itself might throw this out.

The measure permits trial judges to determine if a confession was given voluntarily or if eyewitness testimony was admissible, but each decision would be subject to review by the Supreme Court.

Despite reservations, Johnson would find it difficult to veto the bill in a political election year marked by peaking violence capped with the assassinations of Kennedy and of the Rev. Martin Luther King.

Chairman Emanuel Celler of the House Judiciary Committee said he would introduce legislation next week to extend the handgun controls to rifles and shotguns and to delete provisions liberalizing use of confessions "which threaten the constitutional rights of our citizens."

The tide for the bill was demonstrated by the sweeping vote of House members who said the nation demanded that Congress "do something about crime and violence now."

The Senate pieced the bill together in weeks of debate before passing it 72-4 and just hours after Kennedy was shot the House rejected, 317-60, a move to send it to a joint conference for modifications.

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ASSASSIN'S VICTIMS MEND

One victim has been discharged from the hospital and four others, shot by the assassin of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, are making satisfactory progress at hospitals today.

Paul Schrade, western director of the United Auto Workers, 4150 S. Hillcrest Dr., continues to improve steadily in the intensive care unit of the Kaiser Foundation Hospital. Schrade was shot in the head.

Bullet fragments caused a depressed fracture in Schrade's skull, but have been removed. Schrade remains conscious and coherent, and his condition is described as good.

Also at Kaiser Foundation Hospital is William Weisel, 30, network newsman for ABC-TV, a resident of Washington, D.C., who suffered a wound in the abdomen. After surgery Wednesday, he is described as being in satisfactory condition and was able to get up twice yesterday.

Irwin Stoll, 17, 6089 Horner

St., is reported in good condition recovering from a leg wound at Midway Hospital.

Mrs. Elizabeth Evans, 43, of Hayvenhurst Ave., Encino, newsman for Continental News Service, was discharged from the hospital yesterday after treatment of a bullet wound in the left hip. He will be able to walk with the aid of a cane.

Ira Goldstein, 19, of 4077

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Palestinian Arabs Mortified That One of Own Is Suspect

BY JOE ALEX MORRIS JR.

Times Staff Writer

CAIRO—Palestinian Arabs are deeply mortified that one of their brethren is the suspect in the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Their great embarrassment is evident as they try to explain, justify or absolve themselves from the alleged act of Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, a Christian Palestinian Arab. In a morning devoted to talking to Palestinians this correspondent found everywhere a sense of embarrassment and regret, but also some wild groping at straws as they themselves sought for an explanation.

Broadly speaking, the Palestinians agree that the act was a stupid one. Mohamed Sobeih Zeidan, president of the General Union of Palestine Students, said "I don't agree with killing for political reasons."

Widely Expressed Conviction

This puzzlement was combined with the widely expressed conviction that Kennedy—if elected President — would somehow improve Arab-American relations.

"We thought if he succeeded, there was a chance of better understanding," as it was with his brother John," Zeidan said.

This idea was taken a step further by Mejdi Abu Ramadhan, head of the Cairo branch of the Palestine liberation organization.

"We know Sen. Kennedy made promises to the Jews, but we felt that when he assumed responsibility, he would surely understand our just case," he said.

"This was either a plot against the Arabs so they would be hated by the incoming President and help Israel more, or a case of an individual reaction.

'Easy to Deceive Him'

"Maybe the Zionists hated Kennedy. It would be easy for them to deceive a chap like this from an emotional point of view.

"This doesn't solve any problems and it will harm the Palestine cause," Zeidan agreed. "It is really horrible and we are shocked."

Marwan Kanafani, a Palestinian who works at Arab League head

quarters here, agreed. After all, he pointed out, it was the Jews who had killed John F. Kennedy. The Jews? he was asked. "Well, Oswald and Ruby were all part of the same plot, weren't they?" he asked.

"The Zionists were behind it," said Abdel Kader Yasser, a Palestinian student. "Assassination is not in our traditions."

What about the assassination of Jordanian King Abdullah by a Palestinian in Jerusalem shortly after the first Arab-Israeli war? "That's different. He was a traitor," Yasser said.

"He must have been affected by the atmosphere of killing in the United States," student federation leader Zeidan concluded. "He could not have been normal."

The story was prominently played in the Cairo press Thursday. But pride of banner headlines went, of course, to President Gamal Abdel Nasser's 15-minute speech on the occasion of the first anniversary of the six-day war. There's been no editorial comment here so far.

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FATHER OF ACCUSED ASSASSIN—Bishara Sirhan as he read news account in Israel-occupied Jordan of his son's arrest in slaying of Sen. Kennedy.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Siman May Live Even If Guilty

High court rulings, both recent and under consideration, may mean the accused assassin of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy may not be sentenced to death if found guilty.

The rulings also could promise a ripe old age for 75 Death Row inmates at San Quentin.

California Supreme Court is studying a ruling by the U.S. Supreme Court that citizens who conscientiously oppose the death penalty may not be excluded from juries.

The federal court also agreed to hear an appeal arguing that execution violates constitutional rights prohibiting cruel and unusual punishment.

The state court is expected to rule in a few days on two appeals that have prompted a stay of executions in the state's gas chamber, last used in April 1967.

Capital punishment could be abolished by either high court. Lawyers believe last Monday's ruling will result in few or no death sentences in the future.

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—Herald-Examiner Photo

DR. THOMAS NOGUCHI TELLS NEWSMEN OF FINDINGS

Chief L.A. County medical examiner conducted six-hour autopsy on Sen. Kennedy

Six-Hour Kennedy Autopsy**Death Theory Substantiated**

Preliminary autopsy finding in the death of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy is that the bullet which struck him behind the right ear killed him.

"The cause of death was ascribed by me as a gunshot wound of the right mastoid penetrating the brain," stated Dr. Thomas T. Noguchi, chief medical examiner of Los Angeles County.

He talked to newsmen after reviewing the initial conclusions of an autopsy conducted from 3 a.m. to 9:15 a.m. yesterday.

Kennedy died at 1:44 a.m. yesterday, about 25 hours after being shot twice early Wednesday morning during a victory celebration at the Ambassador Hotel after winning the state's Democratic presidential pri-

Dr. Noguchi said he performed the autopsy with the aid of deputy examiners Dr. John Holloway and Dr. Abraham L. Three consultants from the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology flew here from Washington to take part in a portion of the examination.

"Fragments of the bullet damaged the main portion of the right brain and reached about the center of the brain," said Noguchi. "It was remarkable the surgeons were able to maintain the senator's condition until the last minute."

Asked how many fragments of the 22-caliber bullet moved from the brain, he

said a few fragments were not removed.

Dr. Noguchi reported that the other bullet struck the brother of the late President John F. Kennedy in the armpit and travelled to the back of the neck without striking the neckbone. It was found just below the skin at the back of the neck.

"Although the cause of death has been determined, a number of tests will be conducted for another week or so," said Dr. Noguchi.

These would include, he said, microscopic examinations of tissues of the brain and of all vital organs and study of X-ray films of the head taken before and after surgery.

Official report would be available

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Delegates To Stay With RFK

California Democrats get two additional votes at the convention, but National Committeeman Eugene Wyman has said he'll support Vice President Hubert Humphrey, and National Committeewoman Ann Alanson is pledged to Minnesota Sen. Eugene McCarthy.

California's Democratic presidential delegation to the national convention will continue to carry the name of slain Sen. Robert Kennedy, according to Secretary of State Frank Jordan.

He pointed out that votes cast on Tuesday were for a presidential delegation headed by Assembly Speaker Jesse M. Unruh (D-Inglewood) rather than directly for Kennedy.

Therefore, the 172 delegation members pledged to Kennedy will represent California at the August convention in Chicago.

Traditionally, the presidential delegations hold to pledges through the first ballot.

Unruh, who heads the delegation, released a statement calling Kennedy "my friend."

"He would have made a great President," Unruh said. "He was so concerned about the mindless violence in America, so determined to bring a measure of sanity and rational behavior back to our national life.

"If there is anything for us to do now," Unruh, who was with the senator when he was fatally shot, said, "it is to dedicate ourselves to the cause for which Kennedy gave his life. He wanted understanding for all men and peace for the world."

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JUN 7 1968	
FBI — LOS ANGELES	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Choose Defender From County Bar Asks ACLU

Al Wirin, the American Civil Liberties Union, has said "We (ACLU) are going to ask the court to appoint an attorney from the Los Angeles County Bar Association" to defend Sirhan Sirhan.

Wirin, who has commended the police department for their handling of the suspect in the Robert F. Kennedy assassination, also said the ACLU will ask the cooperation of the Los Angeles County Bar Association.

"This will allow Sirhan the finest in California legal assistance," Wirin said.

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Can't Explain Son's ActionElder Sirhan Mystified

By ELIAV SIMON

TEIBEH, Israeli-Occupied Jordan (UPI)—The small grey-haired man kept shuffling his

shoulders as he stood yesterday before his modest stone house in this sun-baked sleepy Christian village.

"I'm stupefied. I'm shocked. This is the blackest day of my life," said Bishara Sirhan. "I pray to the Almighty that this nightmare may pass."

Sirhan, for 52 years an unknown man, and his small village as ancient as the Bible suddenly became linked Wednesday with a world-stunning deed in faraway Los Angeles. An elder from the village, Faiz Ba'ajis Muaddi, hurried to Sirhan's two-story house to tell him his fourth son, Sirhan, 24, had been charged with the assassination of Robert Kennedy.

"If my son did it, he deserves his fate," said the elder Sirhan, his lips quivering. "I always have had such deep admiration for the Kennedy family."

The accused assassin came from a religious Christian family. He was born in Jerusalem and the family of seven lived in the Armenian quarter. Young Sirhan went to a Lutheran school and the father said the family belonged to the Greek Orthodox church.

"I am a religious man and have been all my life," said Bishara Sirhan. "I still am a steady church goer and read the Bible every day. My son as a child used to go to the Orthodox church with me in Jerusalem every Sunday. We studied the Bible together."

The father worked for the British Army during World War II at the city water supply and speaks nearly unaccented English. The family emigrated to the United States in 1957 but the quarreling parents separated and the father returned alone to his native land. He said he lives on a "very small" retirement pension, works part time on his small farm land "and need no help."

The father said he last saw his son in 1962 on a visit to the United States.

—United Press Telegraph

'THIS IS THE BLACKEST DAY OF MY LIFE'
Suspected assassin's father, center, interviewed

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Dr. Murphy Hits Violence

Chancellor Franklin D. Murphy of UCLA said Thursday that Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's death "was criminally wasteful and serves as a forceful indictment of the current idea that any technique is valid to accomplish a personal end."

Dr. Murphy, addressing a meeting of about 500 university employes, added that, "a lesson should be learned from the cutting down of gifted, committed and able Americans such as John F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King and Robert F. Kennedy."

He cited student actions at Columbia University as an example of coercion through violence or the threat of violence and predicted that such confrontation could lead only to greater divisions.

"Murder breeds murder," the educator said, "riot breeds riot and anarchy breeds anarchy."

Because no classes were scheduled Thursday in UCLA's final examination period, the meeting of staff members served as the university's observance of Sen. Kennedy's death.

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JUN 7 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

LEGISLATURE NAMES FUNERAL DELEGATION

SACRAMENTO (U P I)
—The Legislature Thursday joined the nation in mourning the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

The Assembly met briefly but conducted no business and adjourned for the weekend in his memory. The Senate likewise adjourned in his honor until Friday.

The Senate carried on business as usual and unanimously adopted a measure expressing "grief and sadness over the tragic death of Robert Francis Kennedy."

Both houses named delegations to attend Kennedy's burial in Washington, D.C.

Heading the Assembly all-Democratic delegation was Speaker Jesse M. Unruh, Inglewood, and it included Assemblymen Joe A. Gonsalves, La Mirada; George Zenovich, Fresno; Willie L. Brown, San Francisco; Winfield Shoe-

maker, Lompoc; John Vasconcellos, San Jose; Leon Ralph, Los Angeles; Robert W. Crown, Alameda; Leroy F. Greene, Sacramento; Kenneth Cory, Westminster, and Assemblywoman March K. Fong, Oakland.

The Senate delegation chairman will be Sen. Alan Short (D-Stockton) and includes Sens. Alfred E. Alquist (D-San Jose), Mervyn Dymally (D-Los Angeles), James Mills (D-San Diego), George Moscone (D-San Francisco), Nicholas Petris (D-Oakland) and Milton Marks (R-San Francisco).

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JUN 7 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

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State of Mourning Proclaimed by Reagan

SACRAMENTO (AP) — Gov. Reagan proclaimed a state of mourning throughout California Thursday in tribute to Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and called his assassination "tragic."

"My sympathies go out to Mrs. Kennedy and the senator's children as well as his parents and other members of his family," the Republican governor said in an early morning statement issued by a press aide.

"The tragic, senseless death of Sen. Kennedy affects all Californians and all Americans," Reagan said.

The period of mourning extends until after Kennedy's funeral Saturday. Reagan canceled his public appointments for Thursday, including a helicopter tour of the new California State Exposition and Fair.

At a news conference Wednesday, before Kennedy died, Reagan blamed the shooting in part on "demagogic and irresponsible words of so-called leaders in and out of public office."

He would not elaborate on his comment and his press secretary told reporters, "I would rather leave it to you to interpret."

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JUN 7 1968	
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West Germany Recalls Visits of Two Brothers

BY OSGOOD CARUTHERS

Times Staff Writer

BONN—West Germany felt the stunning shock of the news of the death of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy Thursday from the highest officials, many of whom knew him personally, to the ordinary people who had never seen him before.

Although there was no official state of mourning, flags on many West German office and government buildings were lowered to half-staff. Radio broadcasts were repeatedly interrupted by the latest news bulletins. Most stations throughout the nation changed their programs after the first news of Kennedy's death was announced and played solemn music.

Messages of condolence were sent by President Heinrich Luebke, Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger, Foreign Minister Willy Brandt, President of the Bundestag Eugen Gerstenmaier and the leaders of political parties, trade unions and other organizations.

Onetime Hosts

There was almost universal mourning throughout isolated West Berlin, whose populace had been the warmly enthusiastic hosts of the late President John F. Kennedy and his younger brother Robert. The West Berlin Senate observed a moment of silence at its regular meeting Thursday morning. Deputy Mayor Kurt Neubauer, acting in the absence of Mayor Klaus Schuetz, who is visiting Jerusalem, sent a message recalling Robert Kennedy's visits in 1962 and

family said. "These three men embody the best traditions of the United States and they pointed out to us as to their own people the way to future justice. Berliners in sorrow feel close to Robert Kennedy's widow and children. Berlin thanks Robert Kennedy. He was like his brother 'ein Berliner'."

He also recalled how John Kennedy had won the hearts of that city's population by declaring from the city hall steps, "Ich bin ein Berliner."

He recalled that the city fathers had honored Robert Kennedy with the Ernst Reuter Silver Medal for outstanding service to society and the philosophical faculty at the Free University had presented him with an honorary doctorate.

"Robert Kennedy is as irreplaceable as his brother, John F. Kennedy, and Martin Luther King," Neubauer's message to the

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In the Aftermath

f Tragedy

Despite the horror of Sen. Kennedy's assassination and the confusion that followed, local law enforcement conducted themselves admirably in the aftermath of tragedy.

Police Chief Thomas Reddin, District Attorney Evelle J. Younger and the many involved were determined that the handling of Lee Harvey Oswald would not be repeated here.

The tragedy of Sen. Kennedy's death would have been compounded had he been unable to question his suspect or to bring him to justice.

From the time of his arrest at the time of the slaying, Sirhan Bishara Sirhan was handled with meticulous concern for his bodily safety and his constitutional rights. Even someone accused of so monstrous a crime is entitled to the protection of the processes of our system of justice.

The investigation that led to the identification of Sirhan and to knowledge of his background was accomplished quickly and efficiently. All the information was given to the

as soon as possible by Chief Reddin—except those facts and evidence which he and Younger believed would prejudice Sirhan's right to a fair trial.

It seems all the more unfortunate, therefore, that Mayor Yorty chose to reveal the contents of a long memo in which the suspect purportedly set a deadline for the assassination. Yorty, moreover, had been warned by Atty. Gen. Thomas Lynch as to the possible prejudicial effect upon a trial of such disclosure. And as a lawyer himself, Yorty should have known better.

Without the memo, sufficient information was given to the public to identify Sirhan as a Jordanian immigrant whose attitudes were still dominated by intense anti-Israeli feelings.

The suspicions of a shocked community, therefore, could be calmed without divulging information necessary in the prosecution of the suspected assassin.

Chief Reddin, Dist. Atty. Younger and their staffs as well as court and Grand Jury personnel deserve high praise for their conduct during a time of national tragedy.

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Mass Lawlessness

From a Washington Post editorial

Solicitor General Erwin N. Griswold has lent perspective to recent events by reminding us that lawlessness is not confined to ghettos and campuses. His search for the roots of the recent disturbing experiences led him to the conclusion that we all share responsibility "for the disregard for law which is deep-seated in American thought and mores." Distressing though they may be, the 1968 outbreaks have not been a sudden departure from the past.

During the prohibition episode, the Solicitor General noted, the so-called "best people" made a mockery of the law because they did not like it. Today there is wholesale violation of speed limits and parking regulations. More than 25,000 persons are killed on our highways every year by drivers who have been drinking, thereby grossly violating the law. Only a few years ago the country witnessed mass lawlessness on the part of some state legislatures and governors in resisting the Supreme Court's antisegregation decisions.

Mr. Griswold did not dwell upon these examples of lawlessness in our society by way of excusing revolts on university campuses or rioting in the ghettos. He was especially severe in his condemnation of students who have abandoned all respect for the learning process and "the simple decencies between man and man."

But he did make the valid point that the law alone is not enough where masses of people are involved. He was right in saying that our society will continue in danger unless we can "develop a new atmosphere, new mores, a genuine and general concern."

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JUN 7 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

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Commencement at USC Pays Honor to Senator in Prayer

Expressions of grief and condolence for the family of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy highlighted the 85th annual commencement at USC Thursday.

"Let us honor the memory of Robert Kennedy and remember his family in this hour of grief," said the USC chaplain, the Rev. John E. Cantelon, during the invocation. "And let us pray for our world, our country and ourselves that we may seriously lay to heart the peril we are in by virtue of the violence we encourage or condone."

Dr. Norman Topping, USC president, told 2,450 graduates and their families: "It is said that our age increasingly becomes one in which emotion is enthroned and governs by violence. Reason must overcome violence."

Role for Universities

The main speaker was the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame, who said universities should take the lead in devising "ways and means of involving the young in fruitful rather than destructive uses of their energy."

"We might begin by devising new structures in the university for the active and meaningful participation of the students in their university life and education . . . by creating on campus a real community in which students have a real and not a phony role," he said.

Father Hesburgh traced the disaffection of youth back to the fact that an affluent society gave them the schooling and the leisure to examine the "American dream."

Nation Not Indivisible

"The American nation they discovered is not indivisible, but clearly divisible into two nations—black and white, poor and affluent, hopeful and hopeless," Father Hesburgh said. "Liberty means one thing to the whites, the affluent, and the hopeful, another to the black, the

poor and the hopeless."

With exalted patients like presidents and prime ministers, the traditional sacred confidential relationship between physician and patient should be modified, Dr. Russell V. Lee, founder of the Palo Alto Medical Clinic, said at USC's school of medicine commencement.

Dr. Lee said Lord Moran, Churchill's personal physician, was widely criticized for writing about his eminent patient's health after his death.

"I'd criticize Lord Moran for not telling about it while he was alive," Dr. Lee said.

He said national leaders are often older men who have mental problems associated with senility and hardening of the arteries.

He said Woodrow Wilson had had small strokes when he took part in the Versailles settlement, and that Lloyd George, who also took part, was probably a manic depressive, judging from the biography written by his son.

Mussolini probably had paresis, according to Dr. Lee, and Hitler, the perfect example of a maniac in power, was "a textbook case of paranoia with his delusions of persecution and grandeur."

Dr. Lee had very few names on his list of "conspicuous examples of sanity" among our national leaders. The list included Presidents Hoover and Truman and Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes.

He said doctors should be obligated to reveal what they know about such patients if their knowledge is pertinent to government.

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Suspect Appears Cool, Arrogant as He Faces Court

BY RON EINSTOSS
Times Staff Writer

Sirhan-Bishara Sirhan, suspect in the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, appears to have the same traits as certain little guys.

He gives the impression of cockiness, arrogance and confidence.

At least that was the case in his only public appearance since he was hustled out of the Ambassador after the shooting of Sen. Kennedy and five others.

He appeared to show no remorse.

In fact, he displayed both arrogance and confidence when he looked a municipal judge right in the eye after being asked at his arraignment Wednesday morning, "Do you have a name?" and said: "John Doe."

Try to Learn Facts

That was the name he had given throughout the night to a group of hard-working detectives who were trying to learn more about the tragic events of early Wednesday.

But now, he was in court. Judge Joan Dempsey Klein, attired in her black robe, was not an opponent, as were the officers who had been talking to him earlier.

At that moment, if anything, she was on his side. She was explaining to him his constitutional rights. She wanted to make sure that he knew, and understood, every right given him under the law.

It was not known to either police or the court, at that time, that the frail-looking but wiry little man—he's only 5 feet 6 and 140 pounds—

lived just up the freeway in Pasadena.

Surely, he knew that he soon would be identified.

Nevertheless, he stood his ground in his first of what will be many court appearances.

It worked against him, too, not because Judge Klein held any animosity toward the 24-year-old Jordanian, but because Dep. Dist. Atty. John E. Howard made the point of lack of identification in arguing against the setting of bail.

"The fact that the defendant has refused to identify himself makes it impossible for us to conduct an investigation into his background to determine how high a recommendation for bail should be," said Howard, who is coordinating the investigation.

Bail, by law, must be set only in an amount high enough (if any is necessary at all) to insure that a defendant will voluntarily return for future court appearances.

Judge Klein must have taken Howard's representation into account when she set bail at an unusually high \$250,000. After Sen. Kennedy's death she revoked bail.

Speaks to Lawyer

The only time there appeared to be any change in Sirhan's attitude in court—where he was surrounded by some 40 police officers and sheriff's deputies—was when he briefly spoke to County Public Defender Richard Buckley, the first lawyer to talk to the suspect.

As Buckley huddled with Sirhan, it appeared that the defendant listened intently and showed some concern for what was happening to him.

Buckley has refused to comment in any way on

his conversation in court with Sirhan, as have officers who interrogated the suspect.

It was reported Sirhan not only refused to discuss the case but even seemed to be detached from it—as if another person did the shooting—rather than that he was proclaiming innocence.

However, there was an indication Thursday that his attitude might be changing. A. L. Wirin, chief counsel of the Southern California American Civil Liberties Union, reported after a visit Thursday that Sirhan is "beginning to show concern for the nature and seriousness of the charges." Wirin also visited the suspect Wednesday.

Seems Proud Man

One thing is sure. Sirhan, even in the face of his current troubles, does leave the impression that he is a proud man.

He stood straight in court. He appeared to look the judge right in the eye and he did not seem to be afraid, although that could be part of his apparent detached attitude from the crime.

It also could explain the remark he reportedly made to the detectives who questioned him.

"Don't treat me like a mendicant," he is said to have admonished them.

He gave no impression—in his only public appearance since his arrest—that he intends to beg for his life.

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Anticrime Bill With Handgun Sale Curbs Passed by Congress

BY JOHN H. AVERILL

Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — The House passed and sent to President Johnson Thursday an omnibus crime control bill that would outlaw interstate mail order sales of handguns and prohibit over-the-counter sales to minors and nonresidents of the dealer's state. The vote was 368 to 17.

At the same time the House was completing action, Mr. Johnson was demanding over national television that Congress put even tighter restrictions on the traffic in firearms.

Violence Brought Heartbreak

"Criminal violence from the muzzle of a gun has once again brought heartbreak to America," the President said in reference to the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

"In this new hour of tragedy, let us now spell out our grief in constructive action," he said in a letter to congressional leaders which he later read over television.

Mr. Johnson called the legislation as passed Thursday "a watered down version of the gun control law I recommended."

"This half-way measure is not enough," the President said, in appealing to Congress to extend the bill's restrictions on handgun sales to include rifles and shotguns.

"I call upon the Congress in the name of sanity, in the name of safety

—and in the name of an aroused citizenship — to give America and American citizens the gun control law it needs" the President said.

It was Sen. Edward M. (Ted) Kennedy (D-Mass.), brother of the slain senator, who offered an amendment on May 16 to include rifles and shotguns under the handgun controls. It as defeated 53 to 29. Robert Kennedy, who was out of town at the time campaigning for the Democratic presidential nomination, did not vote, but he announced himself in favor of his brother's amendment.

There were repeated suggestions in the House that the crime control bill should be promptly passed as a memorial to Robert Kennedy.

However, Kennedy had announced himself in opposition to all major provisions of the bill on grounds they either went too far or not far enough.

Provision Opposed

He was on record against provisions in the bill that would:

—Undercut recent Supreme Court decisions restricting the admissibility of confessions and eyewitness testimony in criminal cases.

—Authorize for the first time court-supervised wiretapping and electronic eavesdropping by federal, state and local police in a vast array of crimes.

Kennedy contended this provision went too far.

Kennedy also opposed the decision by the Senate and House to channel

directly to the states for distribution the \$400 million in federal aid authorized for the first time under the bill to help upgrade local police agencies. Kennedy had favored giving the attorney general the authority to allocate the federal aid.

And he criticized the handgun restriction because it was not strong enough.

No Changes Made

Despite arguments by liberals that the bill was "a cruel hoax" as an anticrime measure and was studded with unconstitutional features, the House Thursday accepted the Senate version without changing a word.

Among the dissenters were four California Democrats — Reps. Phillip Burton of San Francisco, Robert L. Leggett of Vallejo, John E. Moss of Sacramento and Jerome R. Waldie of Antioch.

The 13 others who voted against the anticrime bill were:

Reps. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.), Frank M. Clark (D-Pa.), John Conyers (D-Mich.), Thomas B. Curtis (R-Mo.), Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D-Mich.), John D. Dingell (D-Mich.), Thomas S. Foley (D-Wash.), Donald M. Fraser (D-Minn.), Henry B. Gonzalez (D-Tex.), Robert W. Kastenmeier (D-Wis.), Patsy Mink (D-Hawaii), Henry S. Reuss (D-Wis.) and William Fitts Ryan (D-N.Y.).

Despite the President's reservations about much of the bill, a White House aide said he is expected "to go along with it as the best he can get at the moment."

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Girl in May 1

a Dot Dress Sought; Accompanied Assassin

DOROTHY TOWNSEND

Times Staff Writer

An all-points bulletin issued by police as speculation that the man who shot Robert F. Kennedy may be the same one to the Kennedy election.

But reports that an arrest had been made, police said Thursday.

"Prior to the shooting," reads, "suspect was with a female, 23-27 years, 5 feet tall, wearing a white three-quarter sleeve black polka dots."

The woman was wearing dark type hair."

Rampart division issued the bulletin after more than 10 hours in the hours after the fatal shooting.

A spokesman stressed, "we don't think it's this time."

"I would call it been 20 women in dresses," he said, "we are not going to the wastebasket."

He said police are every shred of

a girl in a white polka dot dress issued by police as speculation that the man who shot Robert F. Kennedy may be the same one to the Kennedy election.

But reports that an arrest had been made, police said Thursday.

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"I would call it been 20 women in dresses," he said, "we are not going to the wastebasket."

He said police are every shred of

the assassination of the brother of the late President John F. Kennedy.

The first reference to a "girl in a white polka dot dress" came from a 20-year-old Youth for Kennedy worker at the Ambassador about an hour after the shooting.

She told of going outside for some air about midnight and of being "out on the terrace" during the senator's victory remarks to the crowd inside.

Her story of seeing the woman run down the steps and saying, "We shot him!" electrified viewers of a televised interview about an hour after the shooting.

Police said Thursday they talked to Sandy Serrano, 20, the Altadena Youth for Kennedy worker, again Wednesday night.

Some other persons at the hotel the night the senator and five others were shot by the assassin told of seeing the suspect with a girl in a white dress earlier in the evening. Some said there was a third person, a dark young man, with them.

One witness, Booker Griffin, head of the Los Angeles chapter of the Negro Industrial and Economic Union, said he saw a girl, "pale and wearing a white dress," at the assassination scene. He said he had seen the same girl earlier in the evening with a man he believed to be the assassin.

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KENNEDY SURVIVED

He Might Have Been Kept in Respirator

BY HARRY NELSON
Times Medical Editor

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy probably would have been confined to a respirator for life and possibly would have been impaired intellectually had he lived.

This appraisal, drawn Thursday from a medical source who asked not to be identified, clarified a report of the six-hour autopsy performed early Thursday morning by Dr. Thomas T. Noguchi, county medical examiner, and a team of pathologists.

In presenting the preliminary results of the autopsy, the medical examiner told a press conference that Kennedy's death was due to a "gunshot wound of the right mastoid penetrating the brain."

Refuses to Answer

But he declined to answer questions which would have allowed an understanding of the extent of the injuries in terms of body and brain function.

He indicated but did not actually say that pressure on the brain stem due to swelling of the brain and bleeding was a major factor in causing the 42-year-old senator's death.

Dr. Noguchi said that the secondary pressure effect, rather than the penetration of the .22-caliber bullet, caused the brain stem damage.

The brain stem is at the base of the brain and is

the center of control for the vital functions of breathing and heart beat.

A medical source said that the damage to the brain stem and cerebellum would have caused "terrible impairment to Kennedy's motor control and perhaps kept him inside a respirator subject to cardiac arrest."

He said the senator very likely would have had to receive nourishment by tubes and possibly would have been impaired intellectually due to damage to the cerebrum, the thinking part of the brain.

Dr. Noguchi admitted in the press conference that there was X-ray evidence of fragments of the bullet in the right cerebrum.

He added, however, that the X rays require further examination before cerebral damage can be stated for certain.

Kennedy aides said several times on Wednesday that the senator's thinking processes had not been affected.

Dr. Noguchi said the complete findings of the autopsy team will be compiled in an official document available "in due time."

Basically Upward

Some of these findings may possibly be ready in a few days, he said. He explained that it takes time to complete some of the analyses, including microscopic tests of brain tissue and other vital or-

gans and a study of the X rays taken before and after death.

The medical examiner said that scattered fragments of a single bullet and pieces of bone damaged the right side of the brain.

He declined to state the exact trajectory of the bullet, which entered the head behind the right ear through the mastoid bone, except to say that the trajectory was "from right to left and basically upward."

In response to questions, he said that the artery that serves the cerebellum was severed and he indicated that other blood vessels had been severed but declined to be specific.

Dr. Noguchi was assisted in the autopsy by Dr. John E. Holloway, deputy medical examiner, and Dr. Abraham Lu, deputy medical examiner in charge of neuropathology.

Dr. Noguchi said the team received aid from three members of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology in Washington, D.C. It was learned that these members were Col. Pierre Figue, Comdr. Charles Stahl and Kenneth Earle, chief of neuropathology.

A second bullet was found in the lower portion of the back of the neck, just beneath the skin. The physician said entry of this bullet was by way of the back of the right armpit.

The autopsy was performed at Good Samaritan Hospital.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

One of Five Wounded in Hotel Gunfire Released by Hospital

One of the five persons shot with Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was discharged from the hospital Thursday and the others were reported recovering satisfactorily.

Going back to his home at 4077 Hayvenhurst Ave. in Encino from Encino Hospital was Ira Goldstein, 19. He suffered a bullet wound in the left hip.

Recovering at Kaiser Foundation Hospital were Paul Schrade, 43, United Auto Workers regional director, of 4150 S. Hillcrest Drive, and ABC television newsman William Weisel, 30, of Washington.

Both were reported in satisfactory condition although Schrade was still in the hospital's intensive care unit. Schrade suffered a scalp wound. Weisel was wounded in the abdomen.

Irwin Stroll, 17, of 6089 Horner St., was reported in good condition at Midway Hospital, where he is recovering from a bullet wound in the lower left calf.

The fifth victim, Mrs. Elizabeth Evans, 43, of Saugus, was reported in excellent condition at Huntington Memorial Hospital, where she was treated for a scalp wound.

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Yorty to Head L.A. Funeral Delegation

City councilmen adjourned in memory of the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy Thursday and authorized a 5-member delegation to represent the council at his funeral in New York Saturday.

Mayor Sam Yorty will head the official Los Angeles party, which will include Councilmen Billy G. Mills, Paul H. Lampert, Edmund D. Edelman, Gilbert W. Lindsay, Arthur Snyder and Deputy Mayor Joseph M. Quinn.

The delegation will fly East this morning.

The council adjourned until Monday, when items scheduled for the Thursday and Friday calendars will be considered, including the proposed 1968-69 budget.

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President Sets Sunday as Day of Mourning

Requests Public to 'Walk
Together Through This
Dark Night of Anguish'

BY TOM LAMBERT
Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—President Johnson, seeking to compose a grieving public as he did after John F. Kennedy was slain in 1963, Thursday proclaimed Sunday as a day of national mourning for Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

The President was awakened shortly before sunrise Thursday and told of Sen. Kennedy's death in Los Angeles. He then issued a statement, saying "this is a time of tragedy and loss." He urged the public "to join hands and walk together through this dark night of common anguish into a new dawn of healing unity."

The day-of-mourning proclamation also directs that the U.S. Flag be flown at half-staff on all federal facilities and vessels throughout the world until Sen. Kennedy is buried Saturday in Arlington National Cemetery, probably alongside his brother, John F. Kennedy.

In his statement of eulogy, the President said:

"Robert Kennedy affirmed this country—affirmed the essential decency of its people, their longing for peace, their desire to improve conditions of life for all.

More Than Share of Tragedy

"During his life, he knew far more than his share of personal tragedy.

"Yet he never abandoned his faith in America. He never lost his confidence in the spiritual strength of ordinary men and women.

"He believed in the capacity of the young for excellence and in the right of the old and poor to a life of dignity.

"Our public life is diminished by his loss.

"Mrs. Johnson and I extend our deepest sympathy to Mrs. Kennedy and his family.

"I have issued a proclamation calling upon our nation to observe a day of mourning for Robert Kennedy."

In addition to issuing his statement, Mr. Johnson and his wife, Lady Bird, sent personal telegrams of condolence to the senator's parents and to Mrs. Ethel Kennedy. He also talked by telephone to Sen. Edward M. (Ted) Kennedy (D-Mass.) in Los Angeles.

Mr. Johnson then dispatched one of his four Air Force One jets to Los Angeles to carry Sen. Kennedy's body to New York. It was the same plane on which several Cabinet members were flying to Japan when they received word of John F. Kennedy's assassination.

Sen. Kennedy's death elicited a series of statements from government officials.

Vice President's Comment

Vice President Humphrey said the United States had lost "a great American, a man of deep concern, compassion and personal commitment."

Secretary of State Dean Rusk called the death "a grievous national loss and one which I myself feel very deeply."

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Wilbur J. Cohen said the "nation has lost a great dedicated leader, a man whose life and career inspired Americans young and old, rich and poor.

"An assassin's bullet has struck him down, but not these things he believed in and worked for. Let us who shared his beliefs pick up the burdens and challenges he has laid down, and let us all pray for an end to the violence and the hate which clouds this nation's promise and future."

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CONTEMPT FOR LIFE ASSAILED**Senate Breaks 'No Meeting'
Tradition to Give Eulogies**

WASHINGTON (UPI)—"What in the name of God has happened to us?"

"What does it take to awaken us from our deep sleep?"

"Are we so blind that we cannot see?"

"Are we so deaf that we cannot hear?"

"Are we so dumb that we cannot understand?"

With these questions, and with only a handful of senators present, Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) opened Thursday's meeting of the Senate. The galleries were half-filled with tourists. Vice President Humphrey presided.

The session broke the tradition under with the Senate usually adjourned immediately when one of its members dies.

But Mansfield told reporters he had been in touch with the Kennedy family and said, "They said this is what Bob would like to have done."

He introduced a resolution expressing the Senate's "profound sorrow and deep regret" at the death of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Mansfield had delivered a eulogy to President John F. Kennedy in the Capitol rotunda following his assassination in 1963.

Now he delivered one to Robert Kennedy.

"The assassination of our late colleague . . . marked the passing of a man of courage, dedication, integrity and patriotism," he said.

"I grieve for my country and for the Kennedys—all of them."

He said, "We can learn from what

has taken place and attempt to find out the causes, seek the cures and do what we can to bring an end to the disrespect, irresponsibility and outright contempt for life and law which is so prevalent today."

One by one, other senators entered and delivered tributes.

Sen. John Pastore (D-R.I.) usually a fiery orator, spoke in hushed tones. He said Kennedy was a lawyer whose "clients were the penniless and the friendless."

The Senate's major work was its 75-0 approval of legislation granting Secret Service protection to all major presidential and vice presidential contenders.

Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.), who was riding with Mr. Johnson behind the presidential limousine in Dallas when President Kennedy was shot, said:

"It is a terrible tragedy for the nation that two members of the most gifted family in public service in America should be struck down by criminal acts in the midst of one brilliant service and on the threshold of another . . . the nation is much poorer today."

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'BLACKEST DAY OF MY LIFE'

Sirhan's Father Says Son
'Deserves His Fate' if Guilty

BY ELIAV SIMON

UPI Staff Writer

TEIBEH, Israeli-Occupied Jordan —The small gray-haired man kept shrugging his shoulders as he stood Thursday before his modest stone house in this sun-baked sleepy Christian village.

"I'm stupefied. I'm shocked. This is the blackest day of my life," said Bishara Sirhan. "I pray to the Almighty that this nightmare may pass."

Sirhan, for 52 years an unknown man, and his small village as ancient as the Bible suddenly became linked with a world-stunning deed in faraway Los Angeles. An elder from the village, Faiz Ba'ajis Muaddi, hurried to Sirhan's two-story house to tell him his fourth son, Sirhan, 24, had been charged with the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

"If my son did it, he deserves his fate," said the elder Sirhan, his lips quivering. "I always have had such deep admiration for the Kennedy family."

For a moment the father was silent in the summer sunshine. Then he looked up at his interviewer. His gray-green eyes blazed.

"How do you expect me to know why he shot Robert Kennedy?" He demanded.

Staring at the horizon as if talking to himself, he said, "My son was a talented boy, more than his four brothers. How he came to this is beyond me."

The accused assassin came from a religious Christian family. He was born in Jerusalem where the family of seven lived in the Armenian quarter. Young Sirhan went to a Lutheran school and the father said the family belongs to the Greek Orthodox Church.

"I am a religious man and have been all my life," said Bishara Sirhan. "I still am a steady churchgoer and read the Bible every day. My son as a child used to go to the Orthodox Church with me in Jerusalem every Sunday. We studied the Bible together."

The father worked for the British army during World War II at the city water supply and speaks nearly unaccented English. The family emigrated to the United States in 1957 but the quarreling parents separated and the father returned alone to his native land. He said he lives on a "very small" retirement pension, works part time on his small farm land and "I need no help."

The father said he last saw his son three years ago on a visit to the United States.

Teibeh village is built on several hills about 30 miles north of Jerusalem. Three handsome stone Orthodox and Roman Catholic churches on three hills testify to the times when the congregations were prosperous.

The father slipped an old tweed jacket over his white nylon shirt and bright blue tie and said, "I am very tired." He turned and walked slowly, heavily to a cafe in the village to escape a crowd of newsmen that descended on Teibeh.

In other cities, former Pasadena classmates of the accused assassin described the boy from a broken home as a quiet, brilliant youth who kept to himself.

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In Saigon, Lt. William A. Spangler, 24, of Pasadena, recalled Sirhan was "a taciturn individual who did not say very much. Friendly, really pleasant, but hard to get to know."

'He Was Brilliant'

"He was brilliant. He was studying Russian when everyone else was barely getting by in Spanish and English," the officer said.

Christian, 23, a Swede who also was a classmate of Sirhan, said in Stockholm the young Arab "dreamed of being something big in Jordan after his studies in the United States. He was a calm, well-mannered boy, nothing evil about him."

Another classmate, now living in Mexico City, remembered Sirhan as "always so shy you hardly knew he was there. He sat in the back of the class, never saying much of anything."

Arabs in East Jerusalem where the family had lived were bitter to suggestions that Sirhan hated Kennedy for supporting Israel against Jordan.

"He's been living in America for 11 years. Why does he want to involve us?" a hotel owner asked.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Indictment of Sirhan Sought

Indictment of Sirhan Will Be Sought Today

BY JERRY COHEN

Times Staff Writer

The district attorney's office will ask the grand jury today to indict Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, 24-year-old Jordanian refugee, for the murder of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Dist. Atty. Evelle J. Younger said Thursday that evidence against the onetime racetrack exercise boy would include testimony of 17 witnesses—none of them members of the slain senator's family.

Presentation of the evidence, he added, should be completed in one day. But, he noted, "it may be a long day."

The grand jury will convene at 9 a.m.

Younger's office could have skipped the grand jury proceeding merely by filing a formal murder complaint against the Jerusalem-born Pasadena resident.

But he decided to take the evidence to the grand jury, it is understood, in keeping with the maximum protection being afforded the slight, curly-haired suspect.

Hearing Required

Filing a complaint would have necessitated a preliminary hearing, a courtroom proceeding requiring the defendant's presence.

That would have meant transferring Sirhan from the tight security of his County Jail cell.

—The secret grand jury machinery hearing will not require Sirhan's presence.

Following Sen. Kennedy's death early Thursday in Good Samaritan Hospital, Municipal Judge Joan Dempsey Klein revoked the \$250,000 bail she previously had set for Sirhan.

The senator's death automatically made the case a capital one, and such a defendant is rarely granted bail.

Request Made by Deputy

Request for the revocation was made by Dep. Dist. Atty. John E. Howard, chief of Younger's special investigation division.

It was not opposed by Public Defender Richard Buckley, though Buckley commented: "I don't advocate it but I think it's the law."

Besides a murder indictment, the district attorney's office also will seek indictments against Sirhan for the wounding of five other persons early Wednesday in the Ambassador, Younger said.

The charge in those five cases, said the district attorney, will be either "assault with a deadly weapon to commit murder" or "assault with a deadly weapon" or both.

The suspect's family sent a telegram to that of the slain senator, saying, "We pray that God will make peace, really peace, in the hearts of people."

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The wire was signed by Mrs. Mary Sirhan, mother of the accused man and an employe of a Pasadena church nursery school.

The suspect and two brothers lived with Mrs. Sirhan in a neat, white frame house in Pasadena.

The residence appeared to be vacant Thursday but it was not known where family members had gone, only that they were in seclusion.

Nevertheless, Pasadena police kept a frequent patrol moving past the home which overnight became a magnet for sightseers.

Mrs. Sirhan's telegram said in full:

"It hurt us very bad what has happened and

we express our feelings with them and especially with the children and with Mrs. Kennedy and the mother and father. I want them to know that I am really crying for them all. And we pray that God will make peace, really peace, in the hearts of the people."

In the Israeli-occupied sector of Jordan, the suspect's father, 53-year-old Bishara Sirhan, commented: "I am very sorry. I brought my children up as best I could and to fear God. I am sorry for what happened."

"He deserves his fate if he did what they are saying."

The father lives alone in a stone cottage in the mountain village of Teibeh, overlooking Jericho.

Immigration records show he came to the United States with his family in 1957. He returned to the Near East in 1960.

His son, Sirhan, was born in 1944 in what then was the British mandate of Palestine.

The area in which he lived near Jerusalem was the scene of some of the bitterest fighting during Israel's war of independence and prolonged conflict with its Arab neighbors, among them Jordan. It apparently was during his childhood that young Sirhan developed his fierce resentment against Israel, a hatred—acquaintances believed—that he turned on Sen. Kennedy shortly after midnight Wednesday.

The Democratic presidential aspirant apparently became the target of his fury because of Kennedy's

outspoken support of Israel.

Mayor Yorty observed during a press conference Thursday:

"What's happened in Los Angeles is some of the bitterness of the conflict in the Middle East has been transferred to our city by an alien who came here embittered.

"(A man) who is still an alien, whose bitterness did not subside, even though living here in this free country where we don't have the type of bitterness that is historic in the area from which he came . . ."

One of the suspect's brothers, Saidallah, 36, was to have been sworn in as a U.S. citizen today, according to a U.S. District Court official.

However, immigration officials canceled his swearing in late Wednesday.

George Rosenberg, district director of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, denied the shooting caused the cancellation.

He claimed it was canceled because the service had received reports of "motor vehicle violations" by Saidallah Sirhan, 1659 N. Lake Ave., Pasadena, and he added:

"It has to be established that each petitioner (for citizenship) has demonstrated good moral character for the last five years."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Pitchess, Deputies Receive Threats on Life of Defendant

BY RICHARD WEST

Times Staff Writer

Nearly a dozen threats to kill the accused slayer of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy "at the first opportunity" have been received by Sheriff Peter J. Pitchess and his deputies, Pitchess said Thursday.

Several of the threats indicated an attempt on the life of the suspect, Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, would be made when he is being taken from the central jail to court, Pitchess told a news conference at the jail.

And one anonymous person "threatened to blow up the building."

The threats, received both by mail and telephone, also were directed against sheriff's personnel because they are protecting the suspect, the sheriff said.

Informed in General Sense

"We are conducting a complete examination of those threats," Pitchess said.

Asked if he had informed Sirhan of the threats, Pitchess said:

"Only in a general sense when I told him what our responsibility was . . . and requested his cooperation in protecting his life."

The sheriff said the suspect "hasn't complained of our over-protectiveness."

(Threats to shoot Gov. Reagan and State Atty. Gen. Thomas C. Lynch have been made by telephone to their Los Angeles offices, according to Thomas MacDonald, executive assistant to Lynch.

(The callers, however, made no mention of the assassination of Sen. Kennedy in connection with their threats.

(A state officer was ordered to guard the office of Lynch, who is in Los Angeles. Gov. Reagan is in Sacramento.)

Probably no prisoner in the history of the county has ever been held under such tight security measures as Sirhan, Pitchess indicated.

The sheriff said Sirhan is confined in a single cell on the second floor of the jail's infirmary section. The cell has no outside window.

One deputy remains in the cell with the prisoner at all times, Pitchess said, while another stands outside in the corridor and watches the cell through a small window in the door.

Four more deputies are nearby and can be summoned in seconds if needed.

All personnel who come up to the area — doctors and all — are searched before they are allowed to go in, Pitchess said.

No other prisoners are being held in the area of Sirhan's cell, the sheriff said, although there are about 10 or 12 inmates in distant wings . . . in locked cells.

The elevator, too, has been closed off at this floor, he said.

"We also are maintaining constant surveillance of the entire building by squad car and uniformed personnel," Pitchess said.

At one time Wednesday, he added, there were 10 deputies in five squad cars patrolling the grounds around the jail.

The sheriff said Sirhan spends most of his time on his bunk because of a sprained left ankle and a fractured left index finger suffered when he was seized after he allegedly shot Kennedy at the Ambassador.

Sirhan is allowed, however, to exercise by walking up and down the 40-foot-long corridor outside his cell.

Pitchess said Sirhan asked for and was given copies of the Los Angeles Times and the Herald-Examiner on both Wednesday and Thursday mornings.

All prisoners are allowed to buy daily newspapers, Pitchess added.

Sirhan also requested and received two books on theosophy — "The Secret Doctrine," by Helena Petrovna Blavatsky, and

"Talks On 'At the Feet of the Master,'" by C. W. Leadbeater.

(Mme. Blavatsky was the Russian-born founder of the theosophical movement. She died in 1891 at the age of 60. "The Secret Doctrine" is an elaborate exposition of the basic ideas of theosophy.

(Her doctrines hold that persons can obtain a wisdom superior to that of historical religion, empirical philosophy or science by direct intuitions of supersensible reality.

(Leadbeater's 522-page book, published in 1923, is a critique of "At the Feet of the Master," a theosophical work by Jiddu Krishnamurti published in 1895.)

Pitchess said there are no plans to transfer Sirhan from his infirmary cell

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even when he recovers from his minor injuries.

The sheriff was asked if a judge might be taken to Sirhan's cell for any legal proceedings instead of the prisoner being taken to court.

Pitchess replied that would be decided after the case goes before the grand jury today.

The sheriff's department also is responsible for the security of Sirhan's mother and two brothers, Pitchess said.

"My information is that they have moved from one address to another," Pitchess said. "We are observing that home with increased patrols."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Robert Francis Kennedy

He called, eloquently and repeatedly and with heart-felt fervor, for an end to violence and division within the land. Yet within minutes after his last summons to a course of decency and tolerance he had become the victim of blind hatred.

He succeeded in rallying, as have few others in our time, the energies and allegiances and creative instincts of many, particularly the young, the disaffected, the outcast. Then, with an irony which he would have understood, for personal tragedy had burned in him a deep awareness of the capriciousness of life, his crusade was brought to an end by one of life's losers.

Robert Francis Kennedy was many things to many people. But his special identification with the young of this nation, with the racial minorities, with the inarticulate poor longing for a voice and a role in their country's fate, made him beyond all else a symbol of hope for those who might otherwise have succumbed to despair or cynicism or a wandering after false prophets.

Politics is all too seldom a noble business. But it can energize in individual men talents for summoning in others a fresh or even unknown dedication to justice and humanity. There is nothing nobler than this. Robert Kennedy, in this season of discontent, possessed and used such talent to its fullest.

★

Those who answered his call bear witness not simply to the efficacy of his personal appeal but to a far more important fact: their commitment to the cause he represented serves as a ratification of the possibilities of progress through constructive action.

That commitment cannot be allowed to dissipate.

The final test of a successful leader is whether he can impart to those he leaves behind the will and the vision to carry on. Robert Kennedy knew this. Now it is up to those who marched behind his banner, particularly the young and the racial minorities, to show that they know it too.

Nothing would do his memory greater honor than if they choose this course. Perhaps nothing would do the nation greater harm than if they abandoned it. For assuredly we are a nation in deep need of continuing self-criticism and examination of our national values.

In saying this we by no means accept the glib assertion that ours is a "sick society," one in which acts of individual violence, like the murder of Sen. Kennedy, can somehow be twisted into accusations of mass guilt and rationalizations for the destruction of the whole fabric.

It is not a sick society, after all, which can share unanimously in the collective horror caused by the assassination of its leaders, that can cry out as with one voice in an expression of tortured conscience and shame at acts of individual lunacy.

A sick society, no.

But at the same time we cannot shun the signs that we are very much a threatened society, in which values are allowed to erode through rationalized indifference, wherein moral complacency and institutionalized permissiveness work to create an environment in which mass social sickness may indeed become the rule.

★

We see ourselves as a threatened society when the vicarious violence and aggressiveness of the "entertainment" media inevitably work to encourage a gradual tolerance of actual violence.

We see ourselves as a threatened society when we behold a culture subtly immunizing itself to all but the greatest pain and suffering. We celebrate arts and fashions that too often are the subconscious reflectors as well as the overt expressions of cruelty and chaos. Our senses are dulled by constant assault and our judgments are warped by fear of exercising self-discipline and self-restraint.

We consider ourselves a threatened society when we view the emergence of an appalling double-standard of toleration in the conduct of human affairs, wherein adults of supposed maturity and reason accept the destructive nihilism of a minority of the young, while professing

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horror at the actions of constituted
authority. We see personal selfishness
practiced in a thousand ways while true
compassion is forgotten.

These are but a few of the early warning
signs that indeed threaten to make us a
sick society. They will not be answered by
apathy or despair or unreasoned anger,
but only by the kind of true self re-
examination for which Robert Kennedy
spoke and gave his life.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Despite Rebuke, Yorty Again Discusses Sirhan

Latest Comments on Data in Notebooks Follow Lynch Criticism, Younger Remarks

BY GENE BLAKE

Times Staff Writer

Phoned Yorty

Mayor Sam Yorty Thursday again publicly discussed the possible Communist sympathies of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's accused assassin, despite Atty. Gen. Thomas C. Lynch's criticism of such comments.

Yorty told a televised news conference in the auditorium of the Police Administration Building that he does not believe release of such information would prevent Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, 24, from getting a fair trial.

The mayor dwelt at length on writings in two stenographer's notebooks allegedly found in Sirhan's home in Pasadena. They purportedly betrayed Communist sympathies and a timetable to kill Sen. Kennedy by June 5.

Concern Told

Even as Yorty spoke, Dist. Atty. Evelle J. Younger was holding another news conference in the Hall of Justice and expressing concern over release of that very type of information.

Younger said he was not criticizing anyone, but he cited the notebooks as an example of material which might not be received in evidence at the trial.

Police Chief Tom Reddin, it was noted by Younger, has been "very careful with his remarks." Reddin accompanied the mayor to Thursday's news conference and chatted with him briefly, but left the room before it began.

Lynch said he telephoned Yorty on Wednesday afternoon shortly after the mayor first released information about the material in the notebooks in a televised news conference.

"I told him I was concerned about that kind of statement because it referred to evidence that would have to be ruled upon by the court," Lynch said. "He said he wasn't going to make any more statements like that."

Yorty conceded that he had "in a sense" been "criticized by Lynch" but added:

"I told him that I'm also a lawyer. He said, 'Yes, you're a very good one.' and I said, 'I'm in a position here where I have to try to exercise my judgment as to what the public is entitled to know about this case and still protect the accused and his right to a fair trial.'"

Yorty said he is just as concerned as Lynch that Sirhan receives a fair trial.

'So Much Evidence'

"I don't see how you could prejudice the trial unless you made highly inflammatory accusations that might inflame a whole area and people," he said.

"There is so much evidence already that I don't see how revealing some of the background could be prejudicial..."

"I certainly would not do anything to make a fair

trial impossible. None of us want to do that."

Lynch, however, said the material may or may not be admitted as evidence in the trial and if there is a conviction it will be his duty to handle the appeal.

He said he did what he thought he had to do as attorney general, having in mind decisions of the California Supreme Court and U.S. Supreme Court.

Urges Restraint

Lynch said he will do nothing more in regard to Yorty's statements, because the case is being handled by the district attorney.

Younger, whose press conference was called to outline the procedures to be followed by the grand jury, called upon the press, public officials and private citizens to exercise restraint in commenting on evidentiary matters.

"What a greater tragedy it would be if the prosecution of the person responsible for this tragedy is jeopardized in any way," Younger said.

He said he had not discussed Yorty's comments with the mayor and was not directing his remarks solely to him.

"He doesn't need me to tell him what not to say," Younger said. "He's a lawyer and that's probably

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-5 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

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Author: Gene Blake

Editor: Nick B. Williams

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JUN 7 1968

FBI - LOS ANGELES

what he would have told me."

But, when asked if he was being critical of the mayor, Younger said:

"I'm critical of Mayor Yorty or anyone who talks about evidence which might later be excluded."

Attorney Grant B. Cooper, a past president of the Los Angeles County Bar Assn., sent Yorty this blistering telegram:

"As a member of the State Bar of this state I am shocked, chagrined and horrified at your lack of understanding of the fundamentals of American justice."

"The district attorney, your chief of police and all the news media have comported themselves with becoming dignity during this trying time."

"You would be doing a great service to the cause of justice by leaving the Sirhan case to be tried in the courts and not in the press, radio, or television."

Cooper was a member of the American Bar Assn.'s Reardon committee on fair trial and free press and continues as a member of the successor committee seeking to implement its recommendations.

Also critical of Yorty was the American Civil Liberties Union, which released this statement:

"The ACLU of Southern California regrets that Mayor Yorty seems compelled to discuss the character and background of the accused assassin of Sen. Kennedy."

"Regardless of the evidence available to the prosecution, the defendant has a right to a jury unprejudiced by inflammatory comments. The mayor's comments are at best ill-advised."

Linked to Car

In his news conference, Yorty again linked Sirhan to a car reportedly observed near a meeting of the W.E.B. DuBois Club, named by the FBI and the Justice Department as a Communist front.

When pressed for details, however, Yorty admitted he had no evidence which would place Sirhan at a meeting of the club.

Dorothy Healey, chairman of the Communist Party in Southern California, said the DuBois clubs have had no headquarters here for two and a half years and no chapter for more than a year.

She called Yorty's reference to the group an attempt "to use this monstrous killing of Kennedy to his own political advantage in a most despicable way."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Sirhan hurt in horse fall in Norco

The fall from a horse which is said to have marked a change in his life was suffered by the suspect in the slaying of Sen. Robert Kennedy on a ranch in the Norco area on Sept. 24, 1966.

Sirhan Bishara Sirhan struck his head on a fence rail early in the morning after falling from a horse.

The 24-year-old suspect's mother, Mary Sirhan, said in Pasadena yesterday that since the fall "I can't talk to him."

Dr. Paul Nilsson, of Corona, was one of three Corona doctors who treated Sirhan after his 7:30 a.m. fall.

The young man was admitted to Corona Community Hospital on Sept. 24 and discharged the next day, according to Dr. Nilsson. He had complained that his eyesight had been affected by the fall, the doctor said, but the three doctors could find no evidence of that kind of injury.

Sirhan had told the doctors that he was working for a party who owned horses in the Norco area. On medical insurance forms he had stated that he was employed by Altillisch Construction Company in Corona.

A secretary for that firm said today that Sirhan had "worked here sometime ago" but that the management of the company had left instructions that the latter was not to be discussed with anyone except the FBI.

It had also been reported that Sirhan had been working at the time for the Ellsworth Ranch near Chino. But spokesmen there said there was no record of Sirhan Sirhan having been employed there in the last five years.

Bill Lane, business manager of the ranch, located just east of Chino and halfway between Pomona and Corona, said that it was possible that the suspect had worked there under a different name.

Corona Community Hospital indicated that Sirhan during his stay in the hospital had said that he was an exercise boy at the Ellsworth Ranch.

The FBI yesterday interviewed all persons connected with Sirhan's stay in the area.

The other Corona doctors who treated Sirhan were Dr. Richard Nelson and Dr. Milton Miller.

Police say Sirhan is a cool, close-mouthed Jordanian. Mayor Samuel W. Yorty of Los Angeles says Sirhan apparently wrote in a 9-by-12 inch notebook about "the necessity to assassinate Sen. Kennedy before June 5, 1968."

Many — neighbors, former employers and authorities — say he hates Jews.

"All I know is he is a nice kid," says one of his four brothers.

In Israeli-occupied Jordan, Sirhan's father, 53-year-old Bishara Sirhan, commented, "I am very, very sorry. I brought up my children as best I could and to fear God. I am sorry for what happened."

The jobless father lives alone in a stone cottage in the sleepy mountain village of Taiyeba, overlooking Jericho.

Los Angeles County sheriff's officers refused to say if Sirhan had been told of Kennedy's death. They also declined to comment whether security around the prisoner had been increased.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 The Press
Riverside, Calif.

Date: 6/7/68
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Editor: Howard H. Hays Jr.
Title:

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(info)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Yorty Hits Criticism Of Diaries Disclosure

By TOM BUCKLEY

(C) 1968 New York Times News Service

Mayor Samuel W. Yorty has dismissed as "political nonsense," criticism of his disclosure of the alleged contents of two dairies kept by Sirhan Bishara Sirhan.

"If they haven't got enough evidence to convict this man, then we need to get someone else to prosecute," Yorty said.

One notebook, according to the mayor, contains entries saying that Sen. Robert F. Kennedy had to be killed "by June 5."

Evelle J. Younger, the district attorney of Los Angeles County,

said the public disclosure of documents that might not be admitted as evidence could provide grounds for an appeal in the event of a conviction.

While he declined to go further, it was learned from other sources that Younger feared that the notebooks might be inadmissible because they were taken from Sirhan's home without a search warrant.

"We had the pehmision of his brother Munir," the source said, "but we didn't have the warrant. It's a narrow point but it might not satisfy the judge, and any lawyer worth his salt would have to raise the objection."

The brothers lived in the same house.

Even if the notebooks were rejected as evidence, the source added, a defense lawyer might contend, in the event of conviction that the disclosure of their contents had created a climate of opinion in which a fair trial became impossible.

Thomas C. Lynch, the state attorney general, acknowledged that he had cautioned the mayor to be guarded in his statements on the case.

Meanwhile, Yorty, at his second news conference in two days, said his disclosure was in the public interest.

"Because this happened in our city I think our people have a right to know" he declared.

Later in the day, it was learned that Yorty had assured President Johnson by telephone yesterday that he would do all in his power to see that the handling of the case did not stir up a controversy such as the one that followed the assassination of President Kennedy in Dallas.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-3 Herald-Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

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Author: Tom Buckley
Editor: Donald Goodenow
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

3 INTERFAX DEATH PLOT? Conspiracy Hinted By New Evidence

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-1 Herald-Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/7/68
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*cc to Bu
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Police are investigating indications that Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's assassination was a well-planned conspiracy and not the deed of a lone nationalistic terrorist.

Revelation of this twist came after it was learned a Kennedy campaign worker heard three swarthy men speaking in Arabic last Sunday at Kennedy headquarters. One of the trio is believed to have been Sirhan Sirhan, jailed in connection with Kennedy's assassination.

W. J. Wood, 43, who has returned to the U.S. after 5½ years in Saudi Arabia and speaks five Arabic dialects including Jordanese, said he first saw the three at Kennedy headquarters on Wilshire Boulevard Sunday while doing volunteer telephone work there.

"I just noticed them casually because I thought they were workers, but they weren't doing much real work. They were speaking quietly in English and I didn't pay any attention to what they were saying.

"But then they began speaking in Arabic in a distinct Jordanese dialect which I understand.

"One of them, and I don't remember which one, said:

"He won't be in the hotel tomorrow (Monday) night, but we can get him there the next night (Tuesday)."

Wood said he paid no attention to the three men, although they appeared at headquarters again Monday. He thought nothing of their conversation until Wednesday when he recognized a picture of Sirhan as one of the three he had seen at Kennedy headquarters.

Wood was picked up at his motel by Los Angeles police twice yesterday and questioned at length on his observations, according to Wood's brother.

Wood's account, coupled with

The Herald-Examiner learned more than 75 law enforcement officers are working full-time on the assassination case with headquarters set up at Los Angeles police's Rampart Division not far from the Ambassador Hotel and Good Samaritan Hos-

Of the total number, between 15 and 20 per cent are either FBI or Secret Service agents assigned to the case by the federal government.

A source close to the investigation said he did not know the exact number of federal agents supplied but said:

"We were told we could have as many of them as we needed." a police search for a Caucasian woman seen running from the shooting scene, and testimony of another man who saw a woman and man flee the pantry hall where the shooting occurred, appears to draw a picture of conspiracy.

Police are guarded in their comments of such a possibility.

However, a high police official said the new evidence is the most substantial so far concerning a conspiracy.

The woman in a polka dot dress reportedly was seen moments after the shooting, running from the Ambassador Hotel saying:

"We shot him, we shot him."

When Kennedy campaign worker Sandy Serrano asked who was shot, the woman replied, "Kennedy," to Miss Serrano.

Booker Griffin, another witness, said he saw a woman who matched the description given by Miss Serrano, talking to a man who strongly resembled Sirhan in the Ambassador Hotel ballroom before the shooting.

"They just didn't seem to fit. Everyone was happy and they didn't fit in. Then as Sen. Kennedy was leaving the platform I followed behind and saw the whole thing. I saw the shots and I saw this same woman and another man run through a door in the hallway.

"I yelled 'Stop them, they're getting away.'"

Griffin said his cries went unheeded because of the confusion. He said before the con-

front anyone to listen, he was pushed backward by Kennedy aides who were clearing the immediate area of the shooting.

Wood, a water geologist, said he worked for the Saudi Arabian Ministry of Agriculture and is back in this country seeking work.

Police did broadcast an all-points bulletin to pick up the young woman for questioning almost 24 hours before revealing the move. They have been extremely secretive regarding their questioning of Wood.

At yesterday's press confer-

ence, Mayor Yorty mentioned several times that a car Sirhan was known to drive was seen parked outside meeting places for the W. E. B. DuBois Club, a leftist-oriented activist group with a membership composed mostly of students.

Secrecy involved in the investigation has been excused by some civic officials as an effort to compile a dossier of evidence uncompromised by public exposure because of recent Supreme Court decisions on pre-trial revelation of evidence.

District Attorney Everelle Younger indirectly criticized Mayor Yorty for revealing contents of a loose leaf journal kept by

Sirhan. It espoused Jordanian causes, Communist sympathy and anti-capitalist tracts. It also expressed a need to "get rid of"

But the mayor, an attorney himself, said the journal in no way would affect the trial outcome since Sirhan will be tried on a murder charge and not political philosophy. He said all the prosecutor must prove is that a given suspect did, in fact, fire a weapon which fatally wounded Kennedy.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

West Germany Recalls Visits of Two Brothers

BY OSGOOD CARUTHERS

Times Staff Writer

BONN—West Germany felt the stunning shock of the news of the death of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy Thursday from the highest officials, many of whom knew him personally, to the ordinary people who had never seen him before.

Although there was no official state of mourning, flags on many West German office and government buildings were lowered to half-staff. Radio broadcasts were repeatedly interrupted by the latest news bulletins. Most stations throughout the nation changed their programs after the first news of Kennedy's death was announced and played solemn music.

Messages of condolence were sent by President Heinrich Luebke, Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger, Foreign Minister Willy Brandt, President of the Bundestag Eugen Gerstenmaier and the leaders of political parties, trade unions and other organizations.

Onetime Hosts

There was almost universal mourning throughout isolated West Berlin, whose populace had been the warmly enthusiastic hosts of the late President John F. Kennedy and his younger brother Robert. The West Berlin Senate observed a moment of silence at its regular meeting Thursday morning. Deputy Mayor Kurt Neubauer, acting in the absence of Mayor Klaus Schuetz, who is visiting Jerusalem, sent a message recalling Robert Kennedy's visits in 1962 and

1964. He also recalled how John Kennedy had won the hearts of that city's population by declaring from the city hall steps, "Ich bin ein Berliner."

He recalled that the city fathers had honored Robert Kennedy with the Ernst Reuter Silver Medal for outstanding service to society and the philosophical faculty at the Free University had presented him with an honorary doctorate.

"Robert Kennedy is as irreplaceable as his brother, John F. Kennedy, and Martin Luther King," Neubauer's message to the family said. "These three men embody the best traditions of the United States and they pointed out to us as to their own people the way to future justice. Berliners in sorrow feel close to Robert Kennedy's widow and children. Berlin thanks Robert Kennedy. He was like his brother 'ein Berliner.'"

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

11-I Los Angeles Times
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Angry Africans Ask: Is U.S. Civilized?

BY STANLEY MEISLER
Times Staff Writer

NAIROBI—An African worker heard the news and asked in even, bitter tones, "Are the Americans supposed to be civilized?"

Higher-ranking Africans, like Tom Mboya, Kenya's minister for economic planning and development, were no less caustic when they were told that Sen. Robert F. Kennedy had died of an assassin's bullet in Los Angeles.

Mboya, who is often criticized here for being a favorite of the American government, said angrily, "America's image will never be the same again. It is tarnished . . ."

Comments generally were tinged with far more anger than they were when Dr. Martin Luther King was assassinated two months ago, even though Africans could identify with him as a black man.

In remote areas of the African bush, where villagers hardly know the name of their own president, a visitor could often find a photo of President Kennedy clipped from a magazine and nailed to a mud wall.

Perhaps the attachment to the Kennedys came because they seemed to project youth, vitality, enthusiasm for change, and sympathy for Africa. Certainly, African leaders have often felt that of all leading American politicians, only the Kennedys were really interested in Africa. Sen. Kennedy showed this interest by visiting black Africa and South Africa two years ago.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Young Affected Most in Latin America

BY FRANCIS B. KENT
Times Staff Writer

RIO DE JANEIRO—The assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy evoked a flood of official condolences Thursday from Latin America's chiefs of state.

None of them, however, reflected the depth of the loss felt by those who identified most closely with the young senator.

These are the young people, the students, for whom the name Kennedy was touched with magic, who felt that the man gunned down in Los Angeles was fated to reach out again with the helping hand extended to this part of the world by the late President John F. Kennedy.

"The death of your Sen. Kennedy was more than the death of a man," a 20-year-old Rio student observed. "It was, possibly, the end of an era, the end of the hopes of our generation."

His words could have been spoken — probably were echoed — in Mexico City, Lima, Santiago, Buenos Aires.

For Sen. Kennedy, after the assassination of his brother in Dallas five years ago, had become a symbol of youthful hopes and aspirations in Latin America.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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Unruh Urges Winning Slate to Remain United

But Some Members Say Delegation Will Split; Moves Toward McCarthy Debated

BY CARL GREENBERG

Times Political Editor

Assembly Speaker Jesse M. Unruh, head of the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's California delegation, Thursday asked that its 172 members maintain unity until they can meet.

But some slate members privately predicted they will split.

Unruh and a delegation of legislators will fly to New York today to attend funeral services for the assassinated candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

Canceling a slate meeting that had been scheduled for Saturday, Unruh issued a statement that said in part:

"In our grief, it is, of course, impossible for any of us at this time to give consideration to the political direction our delegation should take in the wake of the tragedy that has befallen us.

Common Cause

"We are, nonetheless, bound together in a common cause — serving the memory of Robert F. Kennedy, if not his actual being—and I know that all members of the delegation will remain united until such time as we can jointly assess our situation."

He said that "depending on circumstances" he hopes the delegation can meet within the next two weeks.

Some delegates who declined to be identified said they had been informed that approaches had been made to a number of others on the slate asking whether they would support the candidacies of Vice President Humphrey or Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy.

However, the mood of the delegates was that they would not commit themselves at this time and there was no direct evidence that such solicitations actually were being made by authorized persons.

A Humphrey source branded such activity as "ghoulish."

Paul Ziffren, former Democratic national committeeman and a Kennedy delegate, voiced hope all slate members will cast their ballot on the first roll call at the national convention for Sen. Kennedy.

"This is the very least we can do to honor the memory of the man to whom we were pledged," he said.

Another prominent member of the delegation who asked that he not be named said that among

other considerations, much may depend on what the slain Kennedy's brother, Sen. Edward M. (Ted) Kennedy (D-Mass.), may do.

He also said that "I don't see how the moral force of the Kennedy campaign could be transferred to Humphrey, because it was based on a need for change in our national policies."

"If the choice is limited to Humphrey or McCarthy, it would have to be McCarthy," he said.

"It may be that the McCarthy and Kennedy people would come around to Humphrey but insist on a platform that reflected their thinking on Vietnam and the problems of the cities."

Various sources said they believe Edward Kennedy might be pressured to accept the vice presidential nomination but doubted he would agree.

Legally, the delegates, who were formally pledged to Robert Kennedy, now are free agents. They can go their individual ways politically if they so desire when they get to the convention.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

2-II Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/7/68

Edition: Home

Author: Carl Greenberg

Editor: Nick B. Williams

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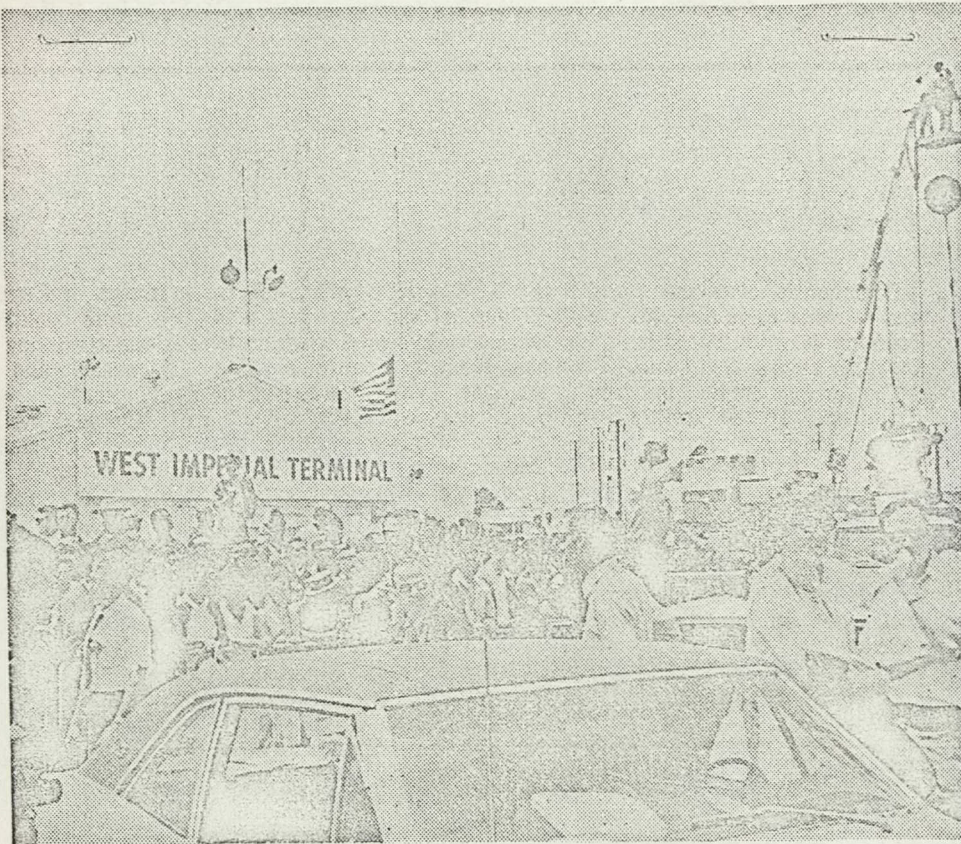
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)



UPI Photo

INFORMING THE WORLD

Writers, photographers and their equipment
 pictured at airport, giving Kennedy message to world.

(Indicate page, name of
 newspaper, city and state.)

A-2 Citizen-News
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 Author:
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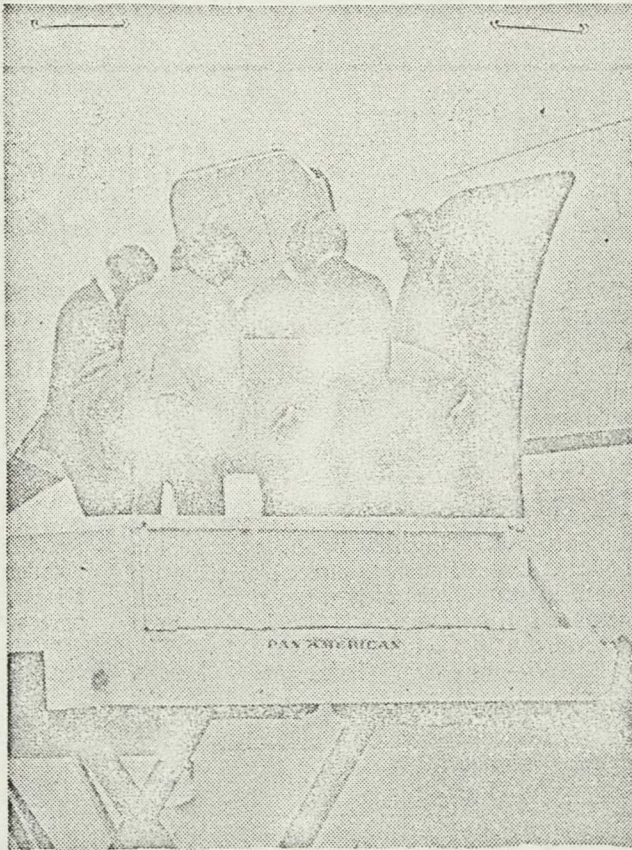
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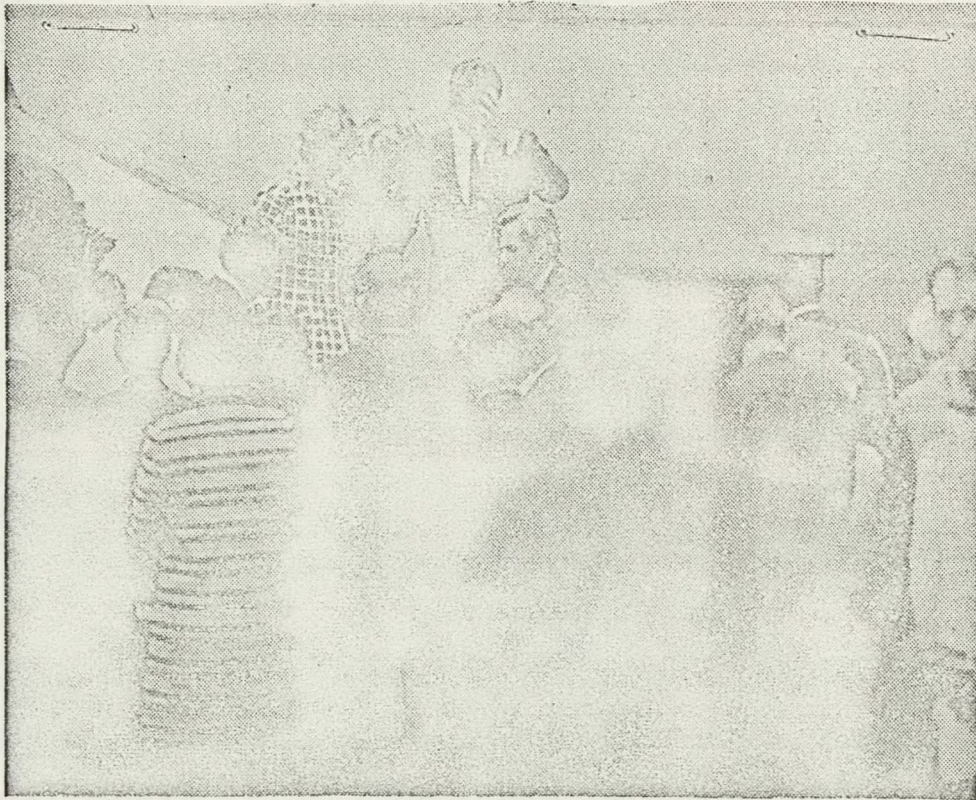
*cc to Bu
 6/10/68*



Staff Photo

GENTLE HANDS

Airport lift raises body of Sen. Kennedy to plane
preparatory to removal to New York



KENNEDY KIN AT BIER

Staff Photo

— Sen. Edward Kennedy and widow of Sen. R. F. Kennedy —
accompany casket on airport hydraulic lift.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Israel Sends Condolence Messages

The Israel consulate in Los Angeles today released the text of telegrams sent by Prime Minister Levi Eshkol to Mrs. Robert F. Kennedy and President Johnson expressing grief over the death of Sen. Kennedy.

The Jewish political leader said in a wire to the wife of the assassinated presidential candidate that he hoped the murder would shock mankind "into the realization that blind hatred, leading to crude violence, must not remain the mental food of the young anywhere."

Eshkol also said in a telegram to President Johnson that his government and people offered their condolences to the American people.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-3 Citizen-News
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

All Gunfire Victims Now Recovering

UAW western regional director Paul Schrade, wounded in the barrage of gunfire which claimed the life of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, continues to improve today in the intensive care unit of Kaiser Foundation Hospital in Los Angeles.

Schrade was shot in the head — as was Kennedy — but the bullet did not penetrate the brain.

The bullet fragmented and caused a depressed skull fracture, according to neurosurgeon Kaspar Fuchs. Fuchs indicated, however, that all fragments have been removed.

Remains Conscious

Schrade — a member of the Kennedy presidential delegation — remains conscious and is described as being in good condition.

Three other persons wounded during the incident at the Ambassador Hotel remain in various hospitals in the Los Angeles area.

One person, 19-year-old Ira Goldstein, of 4077 Hayvenhurst Ave., Encino, was released earlier. He was wounded in the left hip.

Newsman Recovering

An ABC television network newsman, William Weisel, also is in Kaiser Hospital where he is said to be in good condition after being wounded in the left abdomen. Hospital spokesmen said he will be released in "several days."

A 43-year-old Saugus resident, Mrs. Elizabeth Evans — who received head wounds — is in good condition at Huntington Memorial Hospital in Pasadena. Officials at the hospital said the date for her release has not been set.

Another youth, 17-year-old Irwin Stroll, of 6089 Horner St., is in good condition in Midway Hospital suffering from a wound in the lower left leg. He is in good condition, but will remain in the hospital.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-2 Citizen-News
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Yorty Again Discusses Sirhan's Possible Ties Despite Rebuke

Latest Comments on Information in Notebooks Follow
Lynch's Criticism, Younger's Statement on Trial Effect

BY GENE BLAKE

Times Staff Writer

Mayor Sam Yorty Thursday again publicly discussed the possible Communist sympathies of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's accused assassin, despite Atty. Gen. Thomas C. Lynch's criticism of such comments.

Yorty told a televised news conference in the auditorium of the Police Administration Building that he does not believe release of such information would prevent Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, 24, from getting a fair trial.

The mayor dwelt at length on writings in two stenographer's notebooks allegedly found in Sirhan's home in Pasadena. They purportedly betrayed Communist sympathies and a timetable to kill Sen. Kennedy by June 5.

Even as Yorty spoke, Dist. Atty. Evelle J. Younger was holding another news conference in the Hall of Justice and expressing concern over release of that very type of information.

Notebooks Cited as Example

Younger said he was not criticizing anyone, but he cited the notebooks as an example of material which might not be received in evidence at the trial.

Police Chief Tom Reddin, it was noted by Younger, has been "very careful with his remarks." Reddin accompanied the mayor to Thursday's news conference and chatted with him briefly, but left the room before it began.

Lynch said he telephoned Yorty on

Wednesday afternoon shortly after the mayor first released information about the material in the notebooks in a televised news conference.

"I told him I was concerned about that kind of statement because it referred to evidence that would have to be ruled upon by the court," Lynch said. "He said he wasn't going to make any more statements like that."

Yorty Explains Position

Yorty conceded that he had "in a sense" been criticized by Lynch but added:

"I told him that I'm also a lawyer. He said, 'Yes, you're a very good one,' and I said, 'I'm in a position here where I have to try to exercise my judgment as to what the public is entitled to know about this case and still protect the accused and his right to a fair trial.'"

Yorty said he is just as concerned as Lynch that Sirhan receives a fair trial.

"I don't see how you could prejudice the trial unless you made highly inflammatory accusations that might inflame a whole area and people," he said.

"There is so much evidence already that I don't see how revealing some of the background could be prejudicial..."

"I certainly would not do anything to make a fair trial impossible. None of us want to do that."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-1 Los Angeles Times
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Editor: Nick B. Williams
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He said he did what he thought he had to do as attorney general, having in mind decisions of the California Supreme Court and U.S. Supreme Court.

Urges Restraint

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"What a greater tragedy it would be if the prosecution of the person responsible for this tragedy is jeopardized in any way," Younger said.

He said he had not discussed Yorty's comments with the mayor and was not directing his remarks solely to him.

"He doesn't need me to tell him what not to say," Younger said. "He's a lawyer and that's probably

what he would have told me."

But, when asked if he was being critical of the mayor, Younger said:

"I'm critical of Mayor Yorty or anyone who talks about evidence which might later be excluded."

Attorney Grant B. Cooper, a past president of the Los Angeles County Bar Assn., sent Yorty this blistering telegram:

"As a member of the State Bar of this state I am shocked, chagrined and horrified at your lack of understanding of the fundamentals of American justice.

"The district attorney, your chief of police and all the news media have comported themselves with becoming dignity during this trying time.

"You would be doing a great service to the cause of justice by leaving the Sirhan case to be tried in the courts and not in the press, radio or television."

Cooper was a member of the American Bar Assn.'s Reardon committee on fair trial and free press and continues as a member of the successor committee seeking to implement its recommendations.

Also critical of Yorty was the American Civil Liberties Union, which released this statement:

"The ACLU of Southern California regrets that Mayor Yorty seems compelled to discuss the character and background of the accused assassin of Sen. Kennedy.

"Regardless of the evidence available to the prosecution, the defendant has a right to a jury unprejudiced by inflammatory comments. The mayor's comments are at best ill-advised."

Linked to Car

In his news conference, Yorty again linked Sirhan to a car reportedly observed near a meeting of the W.E.B. DuBois Club, named by the FBI and the Justice Department as a Communist front.

When pressed for details, however, Yorty admitted he had no evidence which would place Sirhan at a meeting of the club.

Dorothy Healey, chairman of the Communist Party in Southern California, said the DuBois club have had no headquarters here for two and a half years and no chapter for more than a year.

She called Yorty's reference to the group an attempt "to use this monstrous killing of Kennedy to his own political advantage in a most despicable way."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FIRST COURT APPEARANCE**Suspect Gives Impression of Cockey, Arrogant Confidence****BY RON EINSTOSS**

Times Staff Writer

Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, suspect in the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, appears to have the same traits as certain little guys.

He gives the impression of cockiness, arrogance and confidence.

At least that was the case in his only public appearance since he was hustled out of the Ambassador after the shooting of Sen. Kennedy and five others.

He appeared to show no remorse.

In fact, he displayed both arrogance and confidence when he looked a municipal judge right in the eye after being asked at his arraignment Wednesday morning, "Do you have a name?" and said:

"John Doe."

That was the name he had given throughout the night to a group of hard-working detectives who were trying to learn more about the tragic events of early Wednesday.

But now he was in court. Judge Joan Dempsey Klein, attired in her black robe, was not an opponent, as were the officers who had been talking to him earlier.

At that moment, if anything, she was on his side. She was explaining to him his constitutional rights. She wanted to make sure that he knew, and understood, every right given him under the law.

It was not known to either police or the court, at that time, that the frail-looking but wiry little man—he's only 5 feet 6 and 140 pounds—lived just up the freeway in Pasadena.

Surely he knew that he soon would be identified.

Nevertheless, he stood his ground in his first of what will be many court appearances.

It worked against him, too, not because Judge Klein held any animosity toward the 24-year-old Jordanian, but because Dep. Dist. Atty. John E. Howard made the point of lack of identification in arguing against the setting of bail.

"The fact that the defendant has refused to identify himself makes it impossible for us to conduct an investigation into his background to determine how high a recommendation for bail should be," said Howard, who is coordinating the investigation.

Bail, by law, must be set only in an amount high enough (if any is necessary at all) to insure that a defendant will voluntarily return for future court appearances.

Judge Klein must have taken Howard's representation into account when she set bail at an unusually high \$250,000. After Sen. Kennedy's death, she revoked bail.

Speaks to Lawyer

The only time there appeared to be any change in Sirhan's attitude in court—where he was surrounded by some 40 police officers and sheriff's deputies—was when he briefly spoke to County Public Defender Richard Buckley, the first lawyer to talk to the suspect.

As Buckley huddled with Sirhan, it appeared that the defendant listened intently and showed some concern for what was happening to him.

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Buckley has refused to comment in any way on his conversation in court with Sirhan, as have officers who interrogated the suspect.

It was reported Sirhan not only refused to discuss the case but even seemed to be detached from it—as if another person did the shooting — rather than that he was proclaiming innocence.

However, there was an indication Thursday that his attitude might be changing. A. L. Wirin, chief counsel of the Southern California American Civil Liberties Union, reported after a visit Thursday that Sirhan is "beginning to show concern for the nature and seriousness of the charges." Wirin also visited the suspect Wednesday.

Seems Proud Man

One thing is sure. Sirhan, even in the face of his current troubles, does leave the impression that he is a proud man.

He stood straight in court. He appeared to look the judge right in the eye and he did not seem to be afraid, although that could be part of his apparent detached attitude from the crime.

It also could explain the remark he reportedly made to the detectives who questioned him.

"Don't treat me like a mendicant," he is said to have admonished them.

He gave no impression—in his only public appearance since his arrest—that he intends to beg for his life.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

New Yorkers Weep as Family, Friends Return With Body

BY RICHARD DOUGHERTY
Times Staff Writer

NEW YORK—A stunned, stricken, tearful city mourned the death of Robert F. Kennedy Thursday as the body of the young New York senator was returned here.

An Air Force jet provided by President Johnson flew the slain senator, his widow, Ethel, other members of the family and friends to New York from Los Angeles, where Kennedy died early Thursday of wounds inflicted by an assassin.

Kennedy, 42, who made New York his adopted state and was elected to represent it in the Senate by a large margin in 1964, will lie in state before the towering main altar of St. Patrick's Cathedral all day today.

Funeral Mass at 10 a.m.

A funeral Mass will be celebrated at 10 a.m. EDT Saturday at the cathedral, the seat of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of New York. The body then will be taken by train to Washington for burial in Arlington National Cemetery, where his brother, President John F. Kennedy, also the victim of an assassin, is buried.

Former Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara has been selected to take charge of funeral arrangements. McNamara, who now is president of the World Bank, returned from a European tour Thursday night.

New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination as Kennedy was for the Democratic nomination, called the senator's death "an unspeakable tragedy."

Effort to Save Fellow Men

Rockefeller said, "Our hearts go out to the Kennedy family—a family that has carried a burden far beyond what any family in the nation or in this world can carry. It is a burden that has been the result of an effort and a desire to serve their fellow men."

He declared Sunday a day of mourning in New York state.

Former Vice President Richard M. Nixon, front runner for the GOP nomination, called Kennedy's death "a terrible tragedy both for the family and for a nation that has known too many tragedies in recent times." Nixon described the senator as "one of the great popular leaders in American history."

Mayor John V. Lindsay said the nation's biggest city "mourns the death of Sen. Robert Kennedy." Lindsay said, "Our hearts go out to the Kennedy family. To Sen. Kennedy's widow and mother particularly, we offer our compassion and

our prayers. Seldom has a family been asked to bear so much grief and rarely has a family borne itself with such dignity in times of tragedy."

Hours before the evening arrival of the Kennedy funeral cortege at the century-old St. Patrick's at 5th Ave. and 50th St., the ordinary people of New York were paying their own silent tribute to the martyred senator.

Flags stood at half-staff along the avenue — as throughout the nation — and great throngs of men, women and children moved in and out through the great bronze doors of the cathedral.

Tears Flow

Tears ran down the cheeks of old and young faces, white and black ones. Some women were dressed in black, some held babies in their arms. Older people knelt at the side altars, clutching rosary beads in their hands. Young women in mini-skirts and young executives with briefcases lighted candles and knelt in prayer.

In Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant — which together make up the largest Negro community in the United States — sadness and bewilderment were complete. Special

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church services were held and prayers offered for the young leader who held a unique place in the affections of America's black people.

Late in the afternoon, diplomats from the United Nations, which canceled all business for the day, walked across 1st Ave. to the U.S. Mission to sign a condolence book.

Among the first to sign the books were Secretary General U Thant and Nicolae Manescu, of Communist Romania, who is president of the U.N. Security Council.

The Jordanian ambassador, Muhammad H. El-Farra, sent a message of sympathy to the widow and issued a statement expressing his country's "shock and horror" at the murder.

From very early in the day, detachments of New

York policemen guarded all Arabian consulates and delegation offices in New York because of the fear of some reprisal prompted by the fact that, Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, the accused assailant, is a Jordanian.

Arriving at LaGuardia Airport on the jet that brought the senator's body from the West were, in addition to his widow, others who have had their lives shattered by the assassination.

There was Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, reliving the nightmarish drama that engulfed her less than five years ago in Dallas.

There was Mrs. Martin Luther King, whose husband was killed in Memphis only two months ago.

There was Charles Evers, brother of Medgar Evers, Mississippi official of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People who was assassinated the same year as John F. Kennedy?

The three eldest of the senator's children also were aboard the White House jet—Kathleen, 13, Joseph, 15, and Robert Jr., 14.

Also aboard the jet were Sen. Edward M. (Ted) Kennedy (D-Mass.), Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Smith, the senator's sister and brother-in-law; Prince Stanislaus Radziwill, husband of Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy's sister, Lee; Mrs. Patricia Kennedy Lawford, sister of the senator, and a large group of close friends and Kennedy staff members.

On hand to meet the plane was a phalanx of dignitaries, including Gov. and Mrs. Rockefeller, Mayor and Mrs. Lindsay, Sen. and Mrs. Jacob K. Javits, Ambassador Goldberg, and New York Catholic Archbishop Terence J. Cooke.

The U.S. ambassador to France, Sargent Shriver, and his wife, Eunice Kennedy Shriver, also were there—just in from Paris, as was Mrs. Edward Kennedy.

It was a hot, humid evening—almost a mid-summer evening for New York. A sprawling but not large crowd waited quietly as the big plane came in to the Marine Terminal section of La Guardia.

A self-elevating truck came up to the plane. The plane door opened. Slowly, William Barry, the senator's friend and bodyguard, and other members of the party brought the casket out of the plane.

With the casket as it was lowered and placed in a hearse were the members of the family. Archbishop Cooke said a short prayer.

Some friends, two men and a woman, came up to the hearse and exchanged a few words with Ethel Kennedy. The widow seemed very much in control of herself. Then the motorcade, the hearse leading, made its way through the night to the heart of the city and to St. Patrick's.

At St. Patrick's, thousands waited along the 5th Ave. side of the cathedral and northward up the avenue for several blocks. It was an extremely quiet and patient crowd. Some had been standing at their places for hours.

Barricades and scores of policemen kept the crowd back from the cathedral entrance.

The drive from the airport took half an hour. When Mrs. Kennedy and Edward Kennedy came out of the hearse a slight wind disheveled the widow's hair. Archbishop Cooke and other ranking prelates met the group at the main door.

The rest of the mourners, perhaps a hundred or more, followed as the casket was moved into the great church. Then the doors were closed so that a receiving ceremony might take place. The cathedral will not be open to the public until 5:30 this morning.

At about 10 o'clock Thursday night the sound of organ music came through the doors of the cathedral to the street. The crowd outside, if anything, grew larger as the receiving ceremony went on.

The service took little more than 10 minutes and then the mourners left.

Brother Lingers

Edward Kennedy remained behind for a time in the cathedral. Arrangements were being made to have some close friends or associates stay near the mahogany coffin day and night until the funeral service begins Saturday morning. The friends, from the worlds of sports, politics, journalism, entertainment and government,

will maintain their vigils in groups of four.

Mrs. Joseph P. Kennedy, mother of the senator, flew to New York from the Kennedy home in Hyannis Port, Mass., during the day. Left behind was the 79-year-old patriarch of the Kennedy clan, Joseph P. Kennedy Sr., who has been incapacitated from a series of strokes for several years.

The elder Kennedys were told of their son's death Thursday morning when they were awakened by a niece, Ann Gargan.

Altogether, the elder Kennedys have seen four of their children die over the last 20-odd years. Joseph Jr. was killed on a flight mission in Europe during World War II. A daughter, Kathleen, died in an airplane crash in 1948.

Nor is tragedy a stranger to Ethel Skakel Kennedy, the senator's widow. Her parents were killed in a

plane crash in the mid-1950s. A brother, George

Skakel, died in a plane crash in September, 1966.



AMONG THE KENNEDY FRIENDS—Mrs. Martin Luther King is escorted to plane where she joined Kennedy group of friends and relatives flying east.

Times photo by Larry Sharkey

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

IF KENNEDY HAD SURVIVED**Life in Respirator Might Have Been
His Fate****BY HARRY NELSON**

Times Medical Editor

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy probably would have been confined to a respirator for life and possibly would have been impaired intellectually had he lived.

This appraisal, drawn Thursday from a medical source who asked not to be identified, clarified a report of the six-hour autopsy performed early Thursday morning by Dr. Thomas T. Noguchi, county medical examiner, and a team of pathologists.

In presenting the preliminary results of the autopsy, the medical examiner told a press conference that Kennedy's death was due to a "gunshot wound of the right mastoid penetrating the brain."

But he declined to answer questions which would have allowed an understanding of the extent of the injuries in terms of body and brain function.

He indicated but did not actually say that pressure on the brain stem due to swelling of the brain and bleeding was a major factor in causing the 42-year-old senator's death.

Dr. Noguchi said that the secondary pressure effect, rather than the penetration of the .22-caliber bullet, caused the brain stem damage.

The brain stem is at the base of the brain and is the center of control for the vital functions of breathing and heart beat.

A medical source said that the damage to the brain stem and cerebellum would have caused "terrible impairment to Kennedy's motor control and perhaps kept him inside a respirator subject to cardiac arrest."

He said the senator very likely would have had to receive nourishment by tubes and possibly would have been impaired intellectually due to damage to the cerebrum, the thinking part of the brain.

Dr. Noguchi admitted in the press conference that there was X-ray evidence of fragments of the bullet in the right cerebrum.

Further Tests

He added, however, that the X rays require further examination before cerebral damage can be stated for certain.

Kennedy aides said several times on Wednesday that the senator's thinking processes had not been affected.

Dr. Noguchi said the complete findings of the autopsy team will be compiled in an official document available "in due time."

Basically Upward

Some of these findings may possibly be ready in a few days, he said. He explained that it takes time to complete some of the analyses, including microscopic tests of brain tissue and other vital organs and a study of the X-rays taken before and after death.

The medical examiner

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said that scattered fragments of a single bullet and pieces of bone damaged the right side of the brain.

He declined to state the exact trajectory of the bullet, which entered the head behind the right ear through the mastoid bone, except to say that the trajectory was "from right to left and basically upward."

In response to questions, he said that the artery that serves the cerebellum was severed and he indicated that other blood vessels had been severed but declined to be specific.

Dr. Noguchi was assisted in the autopsy by Dr. John E. Holloway, deputy medical examiner, and Dr. Abraham Lu, deputy medical examiner in charge of neuropathology.

Receives Help

Dr. Noguchi said the team received aid from three members of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology in Washington, D.C. It was learned that these members were Col. Pierre Finque, Comd. Charles Stahl and Kenneth Earle, chief of neuropathology.

A second bullet was found in the lower portion of the back of the neck, just beneath the skin. The physician said entry of this bullet was by way of the back of the right armpit.

The autopsy was performed at Good Samaritan Hospital.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Younger Will Ask Grand Jury to Indict Sirhan for Murder

BY JERRY COHEN

Times Staff Writer

The district attorney's office will ask the grand jury today to indict Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, 24-year-old Jordanian refugee, for the murder of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Dist. Atty. Evelle J. Younger said Thursday that evidence against the onetime racetrack exercise boy would include testimony of 17 witnesses—none of them members of the slain senator's family.

Presentation of the evidence, he added, should be completed in one day. But, he noted, "it may be a long day."

The grand jury will convene at 9 a.m.

Younger's office could have skipped the grand jury proceeding merely by filing a formal murder complaint against the Jerusalem-born Pasadena resident.

But he decided to take the evidence to the grand jury, it is understood, in keeping with the maximum protection being afforded the slight, curly-haired suspect.

Hearing Required

Filing a complaint would have necessitated a preliminary hearing, a courtroom proceeding requiring the defendant's presence.

That would have meant transferring Sirhan from the tight security of his County Jail cell.

The secret grand jury machinery hearing will not require Sirhan's presence.

Following Sen. Kennedy's death early Thursday in Good Samaritan Hospital, Municipal Judge Joan Dempsey Klein revoked the \$250,000 bail she previously had set for Sirhan.

The senator's death automatically made the case a capital one, and such a defendant is rarely granted bail.

Request for the revocation was

made by Dep. Dist. Atty. John E. Howard, chief of Younger's special investigation division.

It was not opposed by Public Defender Richard Buckley, though Buckley commented: "I don't advocate it but I think it's the law."

Besides a murder indictment, the district attorney's office also will seek indictments against Sirhan for the wounding of five other persons early Wednesday in the Ambassador, Younger said.

The charge in those five cases, said the district attorney, will be either "assault with a deadly weapon to commit murder" or "assault with a deadly weapon" or both.

The suspect's family sent a telegram to that of the slain senator, saying, "We pray that God will make peace, really peace, in the hearts of people."

The wire was signed by Mrs. Mary Sirhan, mother of the accused man and an employe of a Pasadena church nursery school.

The suspect and two brothers lived with Mrs. Sirhan in a neat, white frame house in Pasadena.

The residence appeared to be vacant Thursday but it was not known where family members had gone, only that they were in seclusion.

Nevertheless, Pasadena police kept a frequent patrol moving past the home which overnight became a magnet for sightseers.

Mrs. Sirhan's telegram said in full:

"It hurt us very bad what has happened and

we express our feelings with them and especially with the children and with Mrs. Kennedy and the mother and father. I want them to know that I am really crying for them all. And we pray that God will make peace, really peace, in the hearts of the people."

In the Israeli-occupied sector of Jordan, the suspect's father, 53-year-old Bishara Sirhan, commented: "I am very sorry. I brought my children up as best I could and to fear God. I am sorry for what happened."

"He deserves his fate if he did what they are saying."

The father lives alone in a stone cottage in the mountain village of Teibeh, overlooking Jericho.

Immigration records show he came to the United States with his family in 1957. He returned to the Near East in 1960.

His son, Sirhan, was born in 1944 in what then was the British mandate of Palestine.

The area in which he lived near Jerusalem was the scene of some of the bitterest fighting during Israel's war of independence and prolonged conflict with its Arab neighbors, among them Jordan.

It apparently was during his childhood that young Sirhan developed his fierce resentment against Israel, a hatred—acquaintances believed—that he turned on Sen. Kennedy shortly after midnight Wednesday.

The Democratic presidential aspirant apparently became the target of his fury because of Kennedy's

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outspoken support of Israel.

Mayor Yorty observed during a press conference Thursday:

"What's happened in Los Angeles is some of the bitterness of the conflict in the Middle East has been transferred to our city by an alien who came here embittered.

"(A man) who is still an alien, whose bitterness did not subside, even though living here in this free country where we don't have the type of bitterness that is historic in the area from which he came . . ."

One of the suspect's brothers, Saidallah, 36, was to have been sworn in as a U.S. citizen today, according to a U.S. District Court official.

However, immigration officials canceled his swearing in late Wednesday.

George Rosenberg, district director of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, denied the shooting caused the cancellation.

He claimed it was canceled because the service had received reports of "motor vehicle violations" by Saidallah Sirhan, 1659 N. Lake Ave., Pasadena, and he added:

"It has to be established that each petitioner (for citizenship) has demonstrated good moral character for the last five years."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Palestinian Arabs Mortified That One of Own Is Suspect

BY JOE ALEX MORRIS JR.

Times Staff Writer

CAIRO—Palestinian Arabs are deeply mortified that one of their brethren is the suspect in the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Their great embarrassment is evident as they try to explain, justify or absolve themselves from the alleged act of Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, a Christian Palestinian Arab. In a morning devoted to talking to Palestinians this correspondent found everywhere a sense of embarrassment and regret, but also some wild groping at straws as they themselves sought for an explanation.

Broadly speaking, the Palestinians agree that the act was a stupid one. Mohamed Sobeih Zeidan, president of the General Union of Palestine Students, said "I don't agree with killing for political reasons."

Widely Expressed Conviction

This puzzlement was combined with the widely expressed conviction that Kennedy—if elected President — would somehow improve Arab-American relations.

"We thought if he succeeded, there was a chance of better understanding," as it was with his brother John," Zeidan said.

This idea was taken a step further by Mejdī Abu Ramadhan, head of the Cairo branch of the Palestine liberation organization.

"We know Sen. Kennedy made promises to the Jews, but we felt that when he assumed responsibility, he would surely understand our just case," he said.

"This was either a plot against the Arabs so they would be hated by the incoming President and help Israel more, or a case of an individual reaction."

'Easy to Deceive Him'

"Maybe the Zionists hated Kennedy. It would be easy for them to deceive a chap like this from an emotional point of view.

"This doesn't solve any problems and it will harm the Palestine cause," Zeidan agreed. "It is really horrible and we are shocked."

Marwan Kanafani, a Palestinian who works at Arab League head-

quarters here, agreed. After all, he pointed out, it was the Jews who had killed John F. Kennedy. The Jews? he was asked. "Well, Oswald and Ruby were all part of the same plot, weren't they?" he asked.

"The Zionists were behind it," said Abdel Kader Yasser, a Palestinian student. "Assassination is not in our traditions."

What about the assassination of Jordanian King Abdullah by a Palestinian in Jerusalem shortly after the first Arab-Israeli war? "That's different. He was a traitor," Yasser said.

"He must have been affected by the atmosphere of killing in the United States," student-federation leader Zeidan concluded. "He could not have been normal."

The story was prominently played in the Cairo press Thursday. But pride of banner headlines went, of course, to President Gamal Abdel Nasser's 15-minute speech on the occasion of the first anniversary of the six-day war. There's been no editorial comment here so far.

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TOGETHER AGAIN IN DEATH

ARLINGTON, Va. (UPI) — And so the stones over the remains of John F. Kennedy will be torn from the sod and Robert F. Kennedy, victim of an assassin, will be buried near his brother, victim of an assassin.

Toward dusk tomorrow he will be buried here, surrounded by acre upon acre of white tombstones of fallen soldiers of wars old and current.

The tombstones bear names with the ring of Civil War history—Stewart, Harmon, McNaughton, Stanton, Ironfield—and names of the melting pot, the Americans who arrived in the great waves of immigration of the turn of the century: Bachschmid, O'Donoghue, Mougakos, Berman, Mudd, Cardano, Lasky.

Slain while campaigning on a vow of "no more Vietnams," Robert Kennedy will be buried

amid some of the American victims of Vietnam.

He is entitled to burial here by virtue of his service to the government and his service in wartime.

Using the influence of his father and motivated by the death in war of his brother, he left Harvard and convinced the secretary of defense, James Forrestal, to permit him to transfer from college Naval ROTC training to serve as an enlisted seaman aboard the destroyer Joseph P. Kennedy Jr.

Arlington Cemetery is now filled to capacity and the quality which gives the simple Kennedy gravesite its majesty is its loneliness.

Away from the graves to the east and south and west, it stands encircled by a grassy hillside. That large plot of green

strikes the eye amid the straight rows of white.

Yesterday, Americans, holidaying in their capital, arrived here, most bearing cameras, at about the usual rate—10 to 15 a minute.

They looked upon the Kennedy Inauguration quotations, carved in stone. Then they walked the circular path around the gravesite, which is an 18-by-30 foot rectangle of stones standing a few inches above the surface with tufts of grass growing between them.

They saw the eternal flame, lighted Nov. 25, 1963, and its rim of black soot.

They saw the flat stone marker of the grave of John F. Kennedy and the slate grey markers of two of his children, Patrick Bouvier Kennedy, dead in infancy, and a baby girl who was still-born.

Aside the grave stoop wind-bent dogwood trees, above it stands the Robert E. Lee mansion, far below it, in a direct line, is the Potomac river and the Lincoln Memorial in the city of Washington, and next to it the plywood shacks of Resurrection City. First is the public Washington of marble and flags and further, hidden, is the community of Washington slums where Kennedy had campaigned in a primary in May, promising a better day.

The last time of public record that Robert Kennedy visited here was in the dark drizzle before the dawn of Nov. 22, 1967. He drove up in an old red convertible, vaulted the four-foot stone wall and walked toward the grave.

He saw a photographer, stopped, shook his head, turned and walked away and drove off, alone.

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ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY PERSONNEL PREPARE ROBERT KENNEDY BURIAL PLOT
He will be buried tomorrow next to his brother, former President John F. Kennedy

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

In the Aftermath of Tragedy

Despite the horror of Sen. Kennedy's assassination and the confusion that followed, local law enforcement officials conducted themselves admirably in dealing with the aftermath of tragedy.

Police Chief Thomas Reddin, Dist. Atty. Evelle J. Younger and the many others involved were determined that the mishandling of Lee Harvey Oswald in Dallas would not be repeated here.

The tragedy of Sen. Kennedy's murder would have been compounded had police been unable to question his suspected killer or to bring him to justice.

From the time of his arrest at the scene of the slaying, Sirhan Bishara Sirhan was handled with meticulous concern for his bodily safety and his constitutional rights. Even someone accused of so monstrous a crime is entitled to the protection and the processes of our system of justice.

The investigation that led to the identification of Sirhan and to knowledge of his background was accomplished quickly and efficiently. All available information was given to the public as

soon as possible by Chief Reddin—except those facts and evidence which he and Younger believed would prejudice Sirhan's right to a fair trial.

It seems all the more unfortunate, therefore, that Mayor Yorty chose to reveal the contents of a long memo in which the suspect purportedly set a deadline for the assassination. Yorty, moreover, had been warned by Atty. Gen. Thomas Lynch as to the possible prejudicial effect upon a trial of such disclosure. And as a lawyer himself, Yorty should have known better.

Without the memo, sufficient information was given to the public to identify Sirhan as a Jordanian immigrant whose attitudes were still dominated by intense anti-Israeli feelings.

The suspicions of a shocked community, therefore, could be calmed without divulging information necessary in the prosecution of the suspected assassin.

Chief Reddin, Dist. Atty. Younger and their staffs as well as court and Grand Jury personnel deserve high praise for their conduct during a time of national tragedy.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

II-4 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

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Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

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JUN 7 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Sad Farewell Bid Kennedy by City

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was bid a final farewell yesterday by a still and saddened Los Angeles.

His cortege began its long journey from Good Samaritan Hospital to New York, then to Washington, D.C., in the gray skies of a June day.

From the airport, his body was flown in a blue and silver Presidential jet to New York where it lies in state today at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The mahogany casket, piled high with flowers, was followed by 12 black limousines in a slow procession from the hospital to West Imperial Terminal at International Airport. Sad throngs lining the way were silent except for voices crying, "Good bye, Bobby."

In the first limousine rode Mrs. Ethel Kennedy, the senator's widow. With her was Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, widow of President John F. Kennedy.

Scores of policemen were on hand to control the quiet, dignified crowd. Some 4500 persons, gathered outside the hospital, watched the hearse depart. Many threw carnations. They circled the four blocks surrounding the hospital, often seven-deep and overflowing into the street.

With headlights on, the procession travelled the Harbor Freeway to Imperial Boulevard, then west to the airport where it was met by an honor guard of police and sheriff's officers on motorcycles.

At the airport, a crowd estimated at 2500 assembled to pay silent homage and farewell.

A long, red carpet was laid from the loading step to a spot where the hearse came to a stop. The carpet was edged with bouquets of red carnations and green fern. At the loading platform pallbearers and family gathered around the coffin on the lift and rode with it into the waiting plane.

Airport aides took the carnations and threw them to people in the crowd, many of whom kissed them and pressed them to their hearts.

Aboard the plane were 70 members of the slain senator's family, friends, and certain staff members. The friends included people from the fields of government, politics, the arts, show business and sports.

Among the relatives were the senator's sister, Mrs. Stephen E. Smith and her husband, who was the senator's national campaign manager in his bid for the Democratic presidential nomination; and another sister, Mrs. Patricia Lawford.

Also included were Prince Stanislas Radziwill, brother-in-law of Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy; and Mrs. Coretta King, widow of another assassin's victim—Martin Luther King Jr.

Others included Edwin Guthman, Sen. Kennedy's press aide when he was U.S. Attorney General; John Siegenthaler, another former aide; Rafer Johnson, former Olympic decathlon star, and Roosevelt Grier, a defensive tackle for the Los Angeles Rams. Johnson and Grier helped capture the suspected assassin immediately after the shooting.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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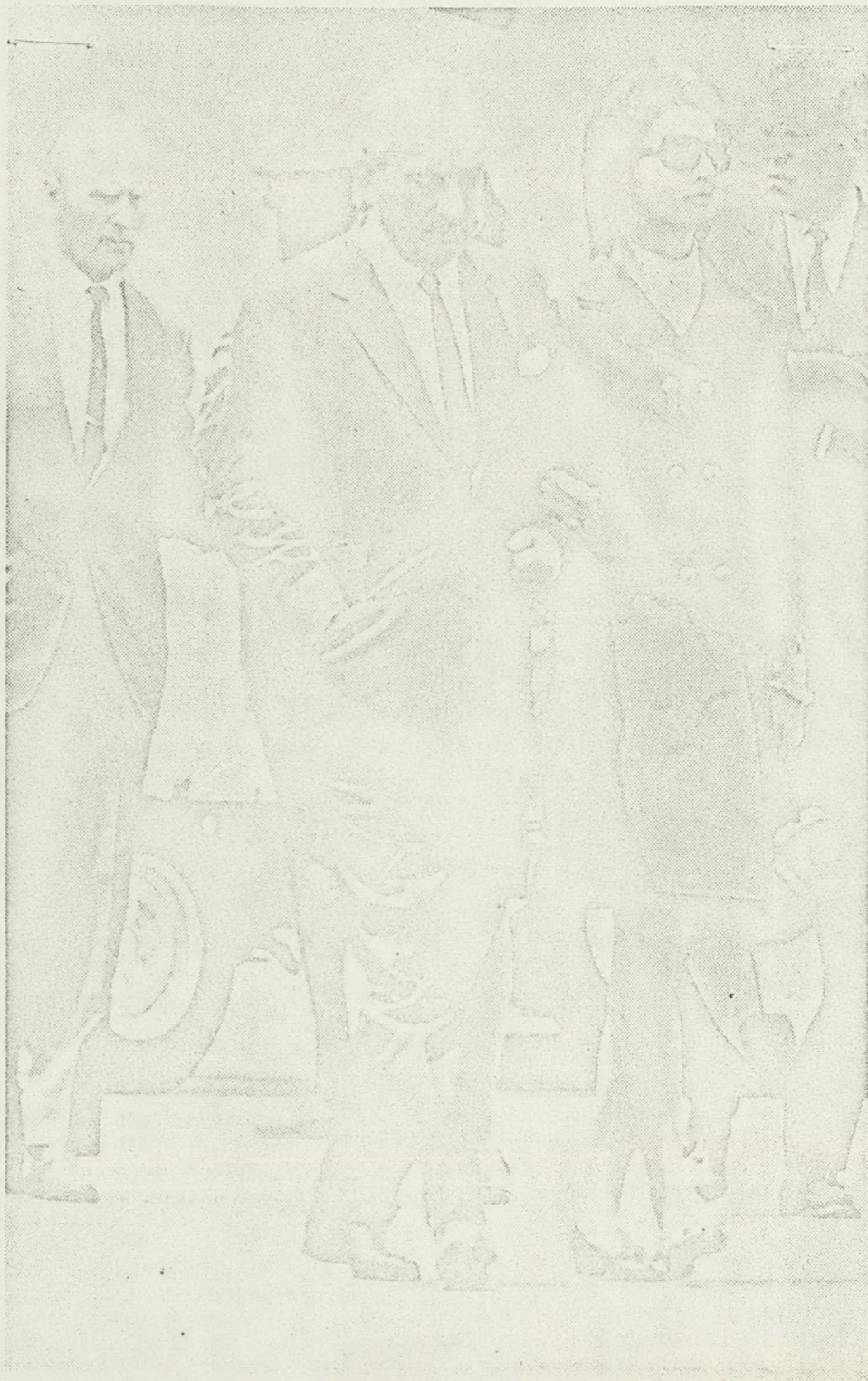
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JUN 7 1968	
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2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

—Herald-Examiner Photo

MRS. JACQUELINE KENNEDY, WITH BROTHER-IN-LAW PRINCE RADZIWIŁŁ

At far left is long-time Kennedy family friend, Willy Schaeffler



—Herald-Examiner Photos
MRS. MARTIN LUTHER KING BOARDS PLANE
Widow of civil right leader joins Kennedy family

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

L.A. Delegation To Attend Funeral

Mayor Sam Yorty will head an official Los Angeles delegation to the funeral of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy in New York tomorrow.

A Solemn Requiem Mass will be said for Sen. Kennedy in New York's St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral.

Others in the Los Angeles delegation include Councilmen Edmund D. Edelman; Billy G. Mills, Gilbert W. Lindsey, Paul H. Lampert, Arthur K. Snyder and deputy mayor Joseph Quinn.

James Francis Cardinal McIntyre, archbishop, will attend the mass in New York and return to Southern California to preside at a Solemn Requiem Mass at 9 a.m. Sunday at St. Vibiana Cathedral in Los Angeles.

"In every parish at any hour convenient for the parishioners a Requiem Mass may be offered on Sunday," the Cardinal said.

In Los Angeles an ecumenical public memorial service will be held at noon tomorrow at St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral, 615 S. Figueroa St. Presiding will be the Very Rev. Lloyd R. Gilmelt, dean. Former Gov. Edmund G. Brown will give the eulogy. Msgr. Patrick Roche will represent the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Los Angeles.

Blessed Sacrament Church, Hollywood, will hold a Mass of Requiem for Sen. Kennedy tomorrow at 6 p.m. This will be a low mass with music.

The Rt. Rev. Francis Eric Boy, Episcopal Bishop of Los Angeles, has issued a statement in which he said, "I call upon all the people of this diocese in their private intercessions and at the regular services in our churches to pray for the repose of the soul of Robert Francis Kennedy, for the restoration of sanity, calmness and unity throughout the land and for the peace of the world."

The Board of Rabbis of Southern California has called upon all of its members to conduct special memorial services tonight and tomorrow for Sen. Kennedy, in conjunction with regular Sabbath services. The Rabbis further called upon their members to conduct memorial services Sunday morning for children in the religious schools.

Rabbi Abraham N. Winokur, president of the board, said, "We join in the anguish of the Kennedy family and send our sincerest condolences."

"Temple" Israel of Hollywood,

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JUN 7 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

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7300 Hollywood Blvd., will hold memorial services at noon tomorrow and Sunday for Sen. Kennedy.

Temple Menorah, 1101 Camino Real, Redondo Beach, will hold a joint memorial service for Sen. Kennedy together with Temple Beth El of San Pedro tonight at 8:15 p.m.

Temple Sinai, 10400 Wilshire Blvd., has scheduled a community memorial service for 8:15 tonight with Christians, Jews, Negroes and whites invited.

The Los Angeles Chapter of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference will hold a memorial service for Sen. Kennedy at Wrigley Field at 3 p.m. Sunday. It will be led by several clergymen.

At 2 p.m. today, a joint prayer meeting was scheduled of the Commission on Church and Race of the Southern California Council of Churches and the Social Service Agency of the Los Angeles Council of Churches at council headquarters, 3300 W. Adams Blvd.

Los Angeles city councilmen adjourned in memory of Sen. Kennedy yesterday and authorized a delegation to represent the council at his New York funeral tomorrow. The Board of Education also adjourned its meeting yesterday in memoriam.

Special memorial programs were held yesterday at schools throughout the city, and other observances are planned today. Flags at all city schools will be flown at half-staff through today.

The school district sent a telegram to the senator's widow, Mrs. Ethel Kennedy, expressing "our deepest sympathy to you and your family during this most trying time."

A memorial concert for Sen. Kennedy was held this morning at Locke Senior High School, 325 E. 111th St., at 9:30. Actor Sam Jaffe narrated excerpts of Sen. Kennedy's speeches. A performance of the California Chamber Symphony was given under the baton of Henri Temianka.

In an official expression of grief, Cardinal McIntyre commented, "We lament with our fellow Americans that such a tragedy has befallen us. It is not representative of our American principles and ideals which uphold the observance of law and order."

Rev. Ernest R. Drews, pastor of the Trinity Lutheran Church of Reseda, said, "While we feel that perhaps it is not fair to generalize about all people because of the manner in which a few carry on, it is apparent our great problem is that Americans have forgotten God, and for this reason share in the tragedy of our times."

Dr. William Hornaday, minister, Founder's Church of Religious Science, said of Sen. Kennedy that, "He was one who recognized the problems of the poor, the uneducated, but never could he understand the reasoning of those who defy law and order."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Sirhan Under Heaviest Guard In L.A. History

"Sirhan Bishara" Sirhan, accused assassin of Sen. Robert Kennedy, is under the tightest security measure ever accorded any prisoner in the history of Los Angeles County, according to Sheriff Peter J. Pitchess.

Already in receipt of a dozen threats against the life of the 24-year-old Jordanian, Pitchess said yesterday that, after Sirhan's arraignment Wednesday morning, he directed that an unarmed guard be stationed in the cell with the prisoner constantly, and that he then intensified other patrols.

Another 24-hour guard, maintaining a constant log to record every activity, observes the prisoner through a small window in the door to the cell—the only window in the 12-ft.-square cubicle which is located in the medical ward on the second floor.

The 40-foot-long isolated corridor outside the cell is restricted to only those people involved with Sirhan's custody. Four deputies, also unarmed, are on duty in that area.

Constant surveillance of the outside perimeter of the entire building is maintained by deputies in squad cars. The second floor of the infirmary is closed off to all elevators but one.

Ten or 12 other inmates under medical care are confined to individual cells in the medical ward, but are not located in the same corridor with Sirhan.

The mammoth security job extends to Sirhan's mother and two of his brothers at their Pasadena home, where deputies patrol the area.

Explaining the extent of security measures, the sheriff said: "We are aware of rumors of a conspiracy and we are providing the stringent security we feel is necessary."

"We have received threats against his life, and some against our own for protecting him, as well as a couple against me, personally."

"We must maintain custody and security and see that his Constitutional rights are not violated." He emphasized that the extraordinary security is a protection of the prisoner from outside forces.

In contrast to the excitement the assassination has spurred around the world, the prisoner spends most of his time quietly reclining on his bed.

He sustained a sprained left ankle and a fractured left index finger, and was bruised about the head in a scuffle following the Kennedy shooting. He takes exercise in the corridor outside his cell accompanied by two deputies.

Two daily newspapers are available to him, and he has asked for two books—"The Secret Doctrine" by Mrs. H. P. Blavatsky, and "Talks On At the Feet of the Master" by C. W. Leadbeater.

Both books involve the Theosophical Church and the philosophy of Theosophy which deals with a religion of reincarnation and miracles in which death is the ultimate before life can be reborn. The religion was founded by Mrs. Blavatsky in New York in the 1880s. There is at least one such church here in Hollywood.

"He has not spent an unusual amount of time reading," Sheriff Pitchess said. "He complained about aches and pains when he was admitted, but said he was satisfied with medical treatment he has received."

"He's reserved and totally non-committal to our personnel. He has not presented any kind of a problem."

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Grand Jury Hears Case Of Sirhan

Los Angeles County Grand Jury convened today to hear evidence compiled so far against the accused slayer of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and receive a request for a murder indictment against Sirhan Sirhan.

Police and District Attorney Evelle Younger are seeking the indictment and a trial possibly within 60 days.

An indictment would air agencies guarding the life of Sirhan held in County jail by eliminating a court appearance. If the grand jury for some reason would not indict Sirhan, police would have to file a murder complaint against him, then take him into an open court for arraignment. This is the step an indictment would sidestep. No arraignment is needed following indictment.

Police want him shielded from the public as much as possible to avoid a repeat of Dallas where Lee Harvey Oswald was slain by Jack Ruby en route from Dallas Police Headquarters to County Jail.

Six counts of assault with intent to commit murder already have been filed against the Jordanian—one for each of the six persons wounded during the assault on Kennedy.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Congress Passes Protection Law

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Acting within hours of the death of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy from an assassin's bullets, both houses of Congress have rushed through legislation to put Secret Service guards around major contenders for the presidency.

Sent to the White House for President Johnson's certain approval, the measure would cover major contenders for their parties' nominations for the presidency and the ultimate tickets selected by the parties at their conventions.

The Senate Appropriations Committee made it clear that Alabama Gov. George Wallace, seeking the presidency as a third party candidate, would be covered.

President Johnson, who sought the legislation hours after Kennedy was shot Wednesday morning in Los Angeles has already extended protection to all of the contenders for the Democratic and Republican nominations, including Harold Stassen, who seeks the Republican presidential nomination. All have accepted.

Under the legislation, the treasury secretary, after consultation with a bipartisan congressional advisory committee established by the measure, would decide who qualifies for protection. A candidate could decline protection if he chose to.

The legislation legalized Johnson's action in sending Secret Service agents to current contenders and provided \$400,000 to finance protection of candidates through June 30. Next week, a bill was expected to be passed providing \$2 million for the next fiscal year.

Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney, D-

the Secret Service might not have been able to prevent Kennedy's death, "there was a great chance that his security would have been enormously increased."

Presently, there are 575 trained Secret Service Agents on the payroll of the Treasury Department. In addition to protecting the president and vice president, they are assigned to enforce laws against counterfeiting and forgery of government check and bonds.

The present law provided Secret Service protection for the president, the vice president, the president-elect and vice-president-elect after elections, their families, past presidents on occasion and Mrs. John F. Kennedy.

The White House said Wednesday that if there are not enough Secret Service agents to protect this year's candidates, agents will be drawn from the FBI, the Internal Revenue Service, the Narcotics Bureau, the Customs Bureau, the military on occasion and from local and state law enforcement agencies.

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JUN 7 1968	
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

3 IN RFK

DEATH

PLOT?

Police Push

New Leads

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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Police are investigating possible indications that Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's assassination was a well-planned conspiracy and not the deed of a lone nationalistic terrorist.

Revelation of this twist came after it was learned a Kennedy campaign worker heard three swarthy men speaking in Arabic last Sunday at Kennedy headquarters. One of the trio is believed to have been Sirhan Sirhan, jailed in connection with Kennedy's assassination.

W. J. Wood, 43, who has returned to the U.S. after 5½ years in Saudi Arabia and speaks five Arabic dialects including Jordanese, said he first saw the three at Kennedy headquarters on Wilshire Boulevard Sunday while doing volunteer telephone work there.

"I just noticed them casually because I thought they were workers, but they weren't doing much real work. They were speaking quietly in English and I didn't pay any attention to what they were saying.

"But then they began speaking in Arabic in a distinct Jordanese dialect which I understand.

"One of them, and I don't remember which one, said:

"He won't be in the hotel tomorrow (Monday) night, but we can get him there the next night (Tuesday)."

Wood said he paid no attention to the three men, although they appeared at headquarters again Monday. He thought nothing of their conversation until Wednesday when he recognized a picture of Sirhan as one of the three he had seen at Kennedy headquarters.

Wood was picked up at his motel by Los Angeles police twice yesterday and questioned at length on his observations, according to Wood's brother.

Wood's account, coupled with a police search for a Caucasian woman seen running from the shooting scene, and testimony of another man who saw a woman and man flee the pantry hall where the shooting occurred, appears to draw a picture of conspiracy.

Police are guarded in their comments of such a possibility.

However, a high police official said the new evidence is the most substantial so far concerning a conspiracy.

The woman in a polka dot dress reportedly was seen moments after the shooting, running from the Ambassador Hotel saying:

"We shot him, we shot him."

When Kennedy campaign worker Sandy Serrano asked who was shot, the woman replied, "Kennedy," to Miss Serrano.

Booker Griffin, another witness, said he saw a woman who matched the description given by Miss Serrano, talking to a man who strongly resembled Sirhan in the Ambassador Hotel ballroom before the shooting.

"They just didn't seem to fit. Everyone was happy and they didn't fit in. Then as Sen. Kennedy was leaving the platform I followed behind and saw the whole thing. I saw the shots and I saw this same woman and another man run through a door in the hallway.

"I yelled 'Stop them, they're getting away.'"

Griffin said his cries went unheeded because of the confusion. He said before he could get anyone to listen, he was pushed backward by Kennedy aides who were clearing the immediate area of the shooting.

Wood, a water geologist, said he worked for the Saudi Arabian Ministry of Agriculture and is back in this country seeking work.

Police were quick to emphasize that the polka dot dress theory and an overheard Arabic conversation at Kennedy for President Headquarters are only two of many leads they are following in an effort to prove or disprove a conspiracy to kill the Senator.

But police did broadcast an

all-points bulletin to pick up the young woman for questioning almost 24 hours before revealing the move. They have been extremely secretive regarding their questioning of Wood.

At yesterday's press conference, Mayor Yorty mentioned several times that a car Sirhan was known to drive was seen parked outside meeting places for the W. E. B. DuBois Club, a leftist-oriented activist group with a membership comprised mostly of students.

Secrecy involved in the investigation has been excused by some civic officials as an effort to compile a dossier of evidence uncompromised by public exposure, because of recent Supreme Court decisions on pre-trial revelation of evidence.

directly criticized Mayor Yorty for revealing contents of a loose leaf journal kept by Sirhan. It espoused Jordanian causes, Communist sympathy and anti-capitalist tracts. It also expressed a need to "get rid of" Sen. Kennedy, Yorty said.

But the mayor, an attorney himself, said the journal in no way would affect the trial outcome since Sirhan will be tried on a murder charge and not political philosophy. He said all the prosecutor must prove is that a given suspect did, in fact, fire a weapon which fatally wounded Kennedy.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

THOUSANDS FILE PAST BIER

Thousands In Tribute To Senator

NEW YORK (UPI)—Thousands of mourners filled St. Patrick's Cathedral at sunrise today in a last farewell to Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. They wept, crossed themselves and some kissed his coffin in bereavement.

The princely rich whose background he shared and the struggling poor whose cause he championed came in sadness to the mighty gothic cathedral on Fifth Avenue to pass by the closed coffin. His adopted city and the nation were saying goodbye to the assassinated senator they knew as Bobby.

Many reached out hesitantly and gently touched the coffin. Some leaned and kissed it, brushing back tears. Scores wept openly. Soulful music filled the vast church.

Grieving multitudes came in work clothes and finery. Young college students bore knapsacks. Many of those filing past were Negroes whose cause Kennedy had championed.

They passed in two single files at the rate of 70 per minute.

Within four hours more than 4,000 had viewed the casket. A small, grayhaired woman in her 70s was among the thousands who filled the Cathedral. As she approached the coffin, she walked in front of a huge young man, over 6 feet tall and weighing 300 pounds. He stepped back politely.

Seconds later a young man in a blue jacket and white slacks, sporting a bushy mustache and a shaggy head of hair, buried his contorted face in his palms and wept.

In Vatican City, Pope Paul VI offered Mass for the repose of the soul of the 42-year-old Senator slain Wednesday in Los Angeles. The pontiff celebrated the Mass in his private chapel, with only his two secretaries looking on.

But it was in St. Patrick's that the sorrow of the nation was most dramatically demonstrated.

The Mass for the dead in

Kennedy's memory began at 6 a.m., at an altar some distance from the casket. As the mourners passed the bier, the voice of a priest could be heard.

"Let us pray that God will bless Bobby Kennedy, that God will bless this nation. . . ."

"Let us pray that God will give the Kennedy family courage to endure this trying time"

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

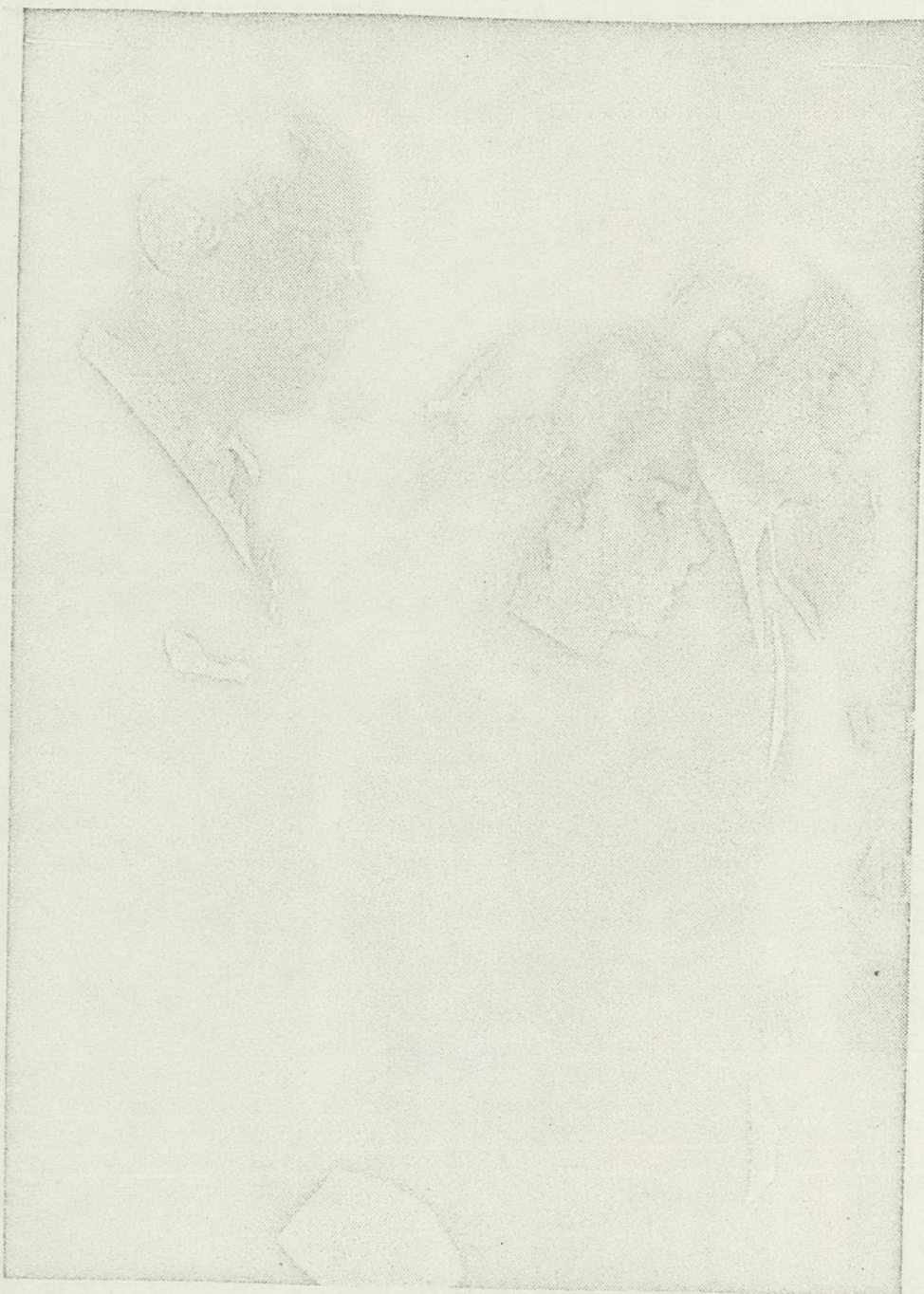
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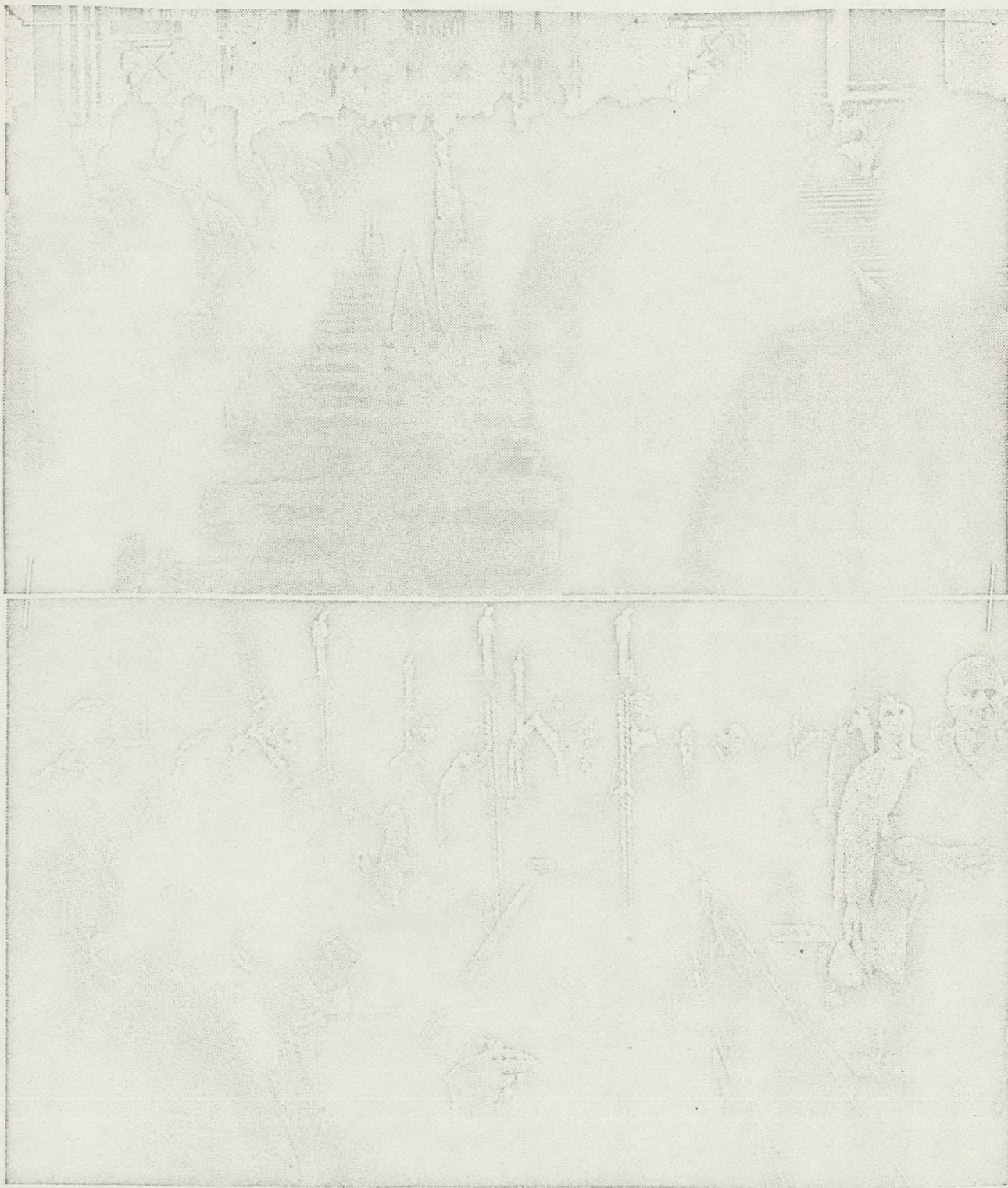
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JUN 7 1968	
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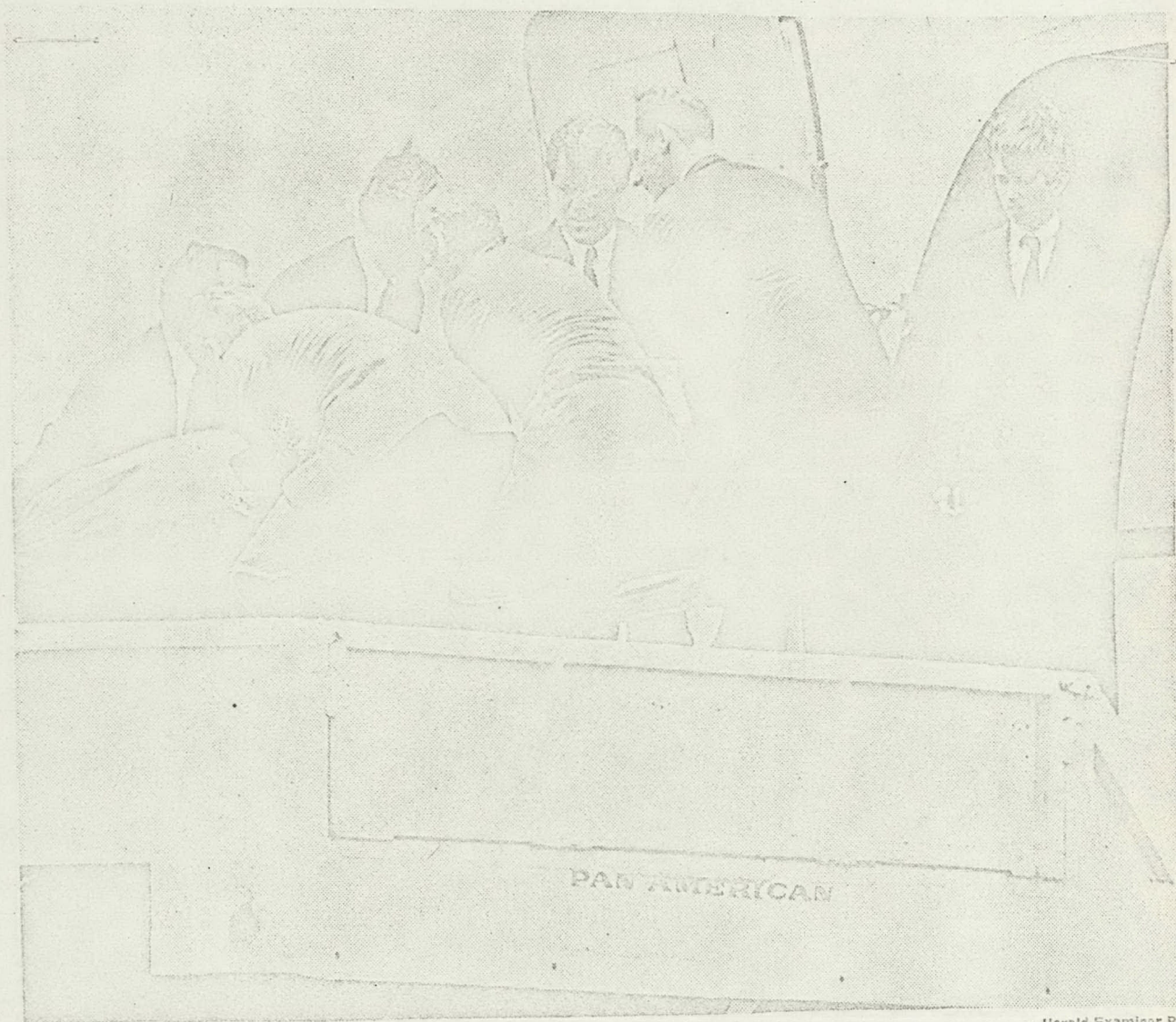
WIFE ETHEL, BROTHER EDWARD, SON ROBERT JR. LEAVE CATHEDRAL
Slain Sen. Robert F. Kennedy lies in state this afternoon in New York

—Associated Press Wirephoto



—United Press Telephotos

BOBBY KENNEDY HAS GONE HOME TO NEW YORK AFTER HIS PRIMARY VICTORY IN CALIFORNIA
AND HIS CONSTITUENTS TO DAY ARE SAYING GOODBYE AND OFFERING THEIR PRAYERS



—Herald-Examiner Photo

WITH AID FROM FAMILY FRIENDS, SEN. EDWARD KENNEDY LIFTS BROTHER'S BODY ONTO JET
—The body of assassinated presidential aspirant Sen. Robert F. Kennedy lies in state in New York today—

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

GRIEF OVER KENNEDY TRAGEDY

NOT CONFINED TO UNITED STATES

A stunned world expressed sadness and disbelief at the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. Flags were lowered to half-staff around the globe.

America's friends were shocked, and rushed to send condolences. Its critics blamed an atmosphere of hate in the United States, claiming it proved the violent nature of its society.

In West Berlin, some 2000 German youths marched silently through downtown streets last night to honor the slain American senator. The youths marched from Wittenberg Square to the plaza in front of the Schoeneberg City Hall named for John F. Kennedy after he was assassinated.

In Moscow, a Russian wept openly in his office. Children fell to their knees in prayer in Irish classrooms. Danes placed flowers outside the American Embassy.

The news came to Vietnam on American troops' pocket-sized transistors.

Two deaths were directly attributed to the news of the murder. In Athens, a printer exclaimed, "Oh no," and collapsed of a heart attack. He was 70. In Naples, 60-year-old man leaped from a four-story building after telling friends he was tired of living in a world full of atrocities such as the Kennedy shooting.

U.S. embassies around the world opened black books of condolence for the admirers of Sen. Kennedy to sign as a token of grief. Kings and presidents cabled sympathy to the senator's widow and President Johnson.

Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, deploring the "villainous assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy," sent a telegram to the senator's widow last night expressing his sincere condolences.

The Soviet parliament also sent a telegram to Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey who is also president of the Senate, saying that "the atrocious crime to which Robert Kennedy fell victim, arouses indignation of the Soviet people."

Kosygin said in his telegram to Mrs. Kennedy: "Allow me to express my sincere condolences over the grave loss befallen to you and your family."

"The villainous assassination of your husband, Robert F. Kennedy arouses the feeling of profound indignation of the Soviet people."

The official Kremlin newspaper, Izvestia, charged that by playing up the Jordanian origin of the alleged assassin, Sirhan Sirhan, some forces in America were attempting to absolve the American way of life.

East Germany, Poland and Cuba echoed the theme, but other Communist nations were more sympathetic. Czechoslovakian foreign ministry issued a statement which said, "The Kennedy assassination was a shocking human tragedy not only for the United States. We also are deeply shocked."

Pope Paul VI offered prayers for Kennedy and sent messages to President Johnson and Mrs. Ethel Kennedy.

Queen Elizabeth II of Britain sent a personal message to Mrs. Kennedy and Prime Minister Harold Wilson also sent condolences. President Charles De Gaulle cabled both Mrs. Kennedy and President Johnson to express his sorrow.

From India, Kenya, Japan, Jordan, Pakistan, Finland, Sweden, Ireland, Denmark, Belgium and West Germany outflowings of grief and sympathy were cabled by national leaders. At the United Nations, Secretary

General Thant led a procession of diplomats to the U.S. mission to sign a condolence book.

The Middle East had expressions of regret, but many said Kennedy paid for what Arabs regard as America's pro-Israel policy.

Many Japanese wept on the streets.

Athens newspapers, once instructed by the military government to limit coverage on the campaign of the senator, a critic of the current regime, were allowed to print extra editions. Premier George Papadopolous said: "It is imperative that cruelty be wiped from public life forever."

Canada's Prime Minister, Pierre Elliott Trudeau, said the senator's death is "a blow to all of us."

While Hungarian newspapers were unanimous in condemning the "sick society" of the U.S., pupils of two Hungarian high schools sent telegrams to the American Embassy voicing sympathy over Kennedy's death.

Communist China's official press made no mention of the assassination.

Former British Prime Minister Harold MacMillan, eulogizing the late senator on national television last night, wept openly. He made no effort to brush aside the tears in the BBC television interview.

Dr. Michael Ramsey, Archbishop of Canterbury and head of the Anglican Church, said in a statement: "I am grieved beyond words at this further tragedy for the Kennedy family

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and for the whole American people."

Emmanuel Jakobovits, the Chief Rabbi, said in a message to Mrs. Kennedy that the Jewish Community of Britain and the commonwealth mourned with her and with a shocked world.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Murder, the Most Obscene of All Human Actions

BY ART SEIDENBAUM

And again. An obscure hand writes an obscenity on history.

Charles Evers, the brother of murdered civil rights leader Medgar Evers, said Robert Kennedy was the only white man he trusted.

Eugene McCarthy, the opponent, mourned that the shooting of Robert Kennedy indicated Americans are still living by a frontier fierceness inappropriate to our time. Instead, claimed McCarthy, ours is a complicated, sophisticated civilization.

Complicated, surely. Sophisticated? In ability to comprehend horror perhaps. Civilization?

I wonder how civilized is a country that must now order armed protection for every man aspiring to lead it. I keep thinking about Konrad Lorenz's statement that he discovered the missing link between ravenous beasts and civilized creatures: us. Violent, dirty us.

A friend and newspaperman on the day after the most recent shooting said this is not like the grotesque assassination of President John Kennedy. And he is right.

It is not like Dallas because what happened to J.F.K. nearly five years ago was a single smear on the national character the likes of which hadn't happened in the 20th century.

Since then, again. And again. The obscenity at the Ambassador is different because it is not a total astonishment. The interval between murders seems to grow shorter.

Several politicians have announced their shock. Is shock still the word? Or is it a forgivable hypocrisy now that we suffer the shooting of another Kennedy even as we still grieve the death of Martin Luther King?

The geographical excuse has also changed. When President Kennedy was killed, you could sense a certain Yankee smugness amidst the anguish. That was Dallas, screamed some of us, where a combination of ultra-right and cowboy-pride produced a hair-trigger society.

When Dr. King was struck, it was

Memphis' turn to take the blame. Many of us watched the funeral, shook our heads and moaned about the hatred that boils behind red-necks.

But now it is Los Angeles' turn. Robert Kennedy was killed right here, in the city that promises freedom and supposedly redefines tomorrow. Not gun-toting Dallas or shrill tempered Memphis but here, home. The horror is now in our lap and we have to stop smuggling blame over Southern borders.

And each of us has changed. I could write and cry in the immediate memory of John Kennedy. I remember thinking that journalists have a singular sort of solace available to them. At a time of horror, they can exercise their craft, thereby type or talk grief out of their own bellies. They can function because translating horror is part of the profession.

I could not cry for King. I was no longer simple enough, nor honest enough, although the minister's death diminished America no less than Kennedy's.

The day after Robert Kennedy was shot, I could neither cry nor write. Sick, I threw my finger down my throat and tried to vomit.

Because, like Charles Evers, I trusted Robert Kennedy. And I could not find the words and the tears any more.

Because, I guess, the words were used before and they appear to have been worthless. What has changed for the worse in these 4½ years is the capacity for obscene action. While we, outraged and impotent, keep looking behind real fears to find a basis for affirmation.

I do believe in this country. It continues to produce some magnificent men. But if they are not to become targets, then it is the obscure or obsessed creatures who must be treated and changed if we are to survive.

This is not a practical matter of police protection, but civilization. The process begins by disarming each other.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

II-5 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/7/68
Edition: Final
Author: Art Seidenbaum
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

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6/10/68

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-4 Citizen-News
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/7/68
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Author:
Editor: Abe Greenberg
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56-1564-194

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How to Control Them?

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Cries Against Violence

Across the land there is a renewed outcry against violence because of the shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

The recent assassination gave impetus to demands for stiffer controls over the sale of guns. There should be better safeguards against the sale of weapons, but the imperative thing is an improvement in the quality of our citizens.

No matter how strictly we control guns, we will not end killing and violence until we have people who can control themselves. Cain did not use a gun and neither did the men who killed Caesar.

There was a relation between the growth of violence in our country and the assassination of Sen. Kennedy. The increase in disrespect for law also had an effect.

To a normal citizen, the shooting was an insane act. Who can tell whether such an act of insanity was encouraged by the mood of violence and anarchy which seems to obsess so many of our citizens?

The safety of all of us, from the most humble citizen walking a city street at night to those in high places, depends on respect for law. We must insist that every law be obeyed by everyone, regardless of whether an individual finds a particular law personally offensive.

Civil disobedience as a means of forcing certain viewpoints ought to be abandoned, for it leads to violence. Every effort to accomplish changes by some form of physical force ought to be stopped.

This applies to burners of draft cards and to students who try to change schools by massing in buildings or by walking out of classes, as well as to those who seek to obtain changes in laws through massive and disruptive demonstrations.

All of these lead toward some degree of anarchy and toward death and injury for many. All of them encourage physical strife. The farther we move in the direction of disrespect for law and order the more we encourage the insanity of murder.

We want no more assassinations. We want no more men of the caliber of the Kennedys and Dr. Martin Luther King shot. We need to teach and to enforce absolute respect for law, for those who enforce the law and for those who make the laws.

Those who take part in mass protests are building up the sort of insane resistance that leads to murder. Our first move toward a better America is to make certain that changes are brought about through peaceful discussion and not through any type of force.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-4 Citizen-News
Los Angeles, Calif.

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JUN 1968	
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Bureau
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Communist Bitterness Said Cause of Slaying

Mayor Seeks Probe of Reds Over Violence

By DICK REID

Mayor Sam Yorty has laid the blame for the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy at the door of the Communists. Yorty, declared at a news conference in the auditorium of the Police Administration Building that the suspect, Sirhan B. Sirhan, was

"This bitterness was inflamed by the W. E. B. DuBois Club, which is either communistically dominated or infiltrated," Yorty charged.

He called for a sweeping investigation into the recent activities of the Communist Party in the United States to learn if they were in fact contributing to the outbreaks of violence which have gripped the nation.

*cc to Bu
6/12/68*

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

II-A Citizen-News
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/7/68
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Author: Dick Reid
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JUN 10 1968	
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The only link between Sirhan and the W. E. B. DuBois Club is an intelligence report stating that a car to which he had access was parked in front of a location where meetings of the club were being held.

Thus far in the investigation, police have failed to announce whether Sirhan was in fact a member of the organization, which is listed on the Attorney General's subversive list, or whether he ever attended a meeting at all.

The Mayor also defended his statements of Wednesday in which he released a portion of the contents of several notebooks found in Sirhan's Pasadena home.

Yorty's action has been criticized by Atty. Gen. Thomas Lynch, District Atty. Evelle Younger, Sheriff Peter Pitchess and attorney A. L. Wirin, who is attempting to find a lawyer at Sirhan's request.

The Mayor said he did not believe his remarks about the contents of the notebooks would prejudice the case against Sirhan in any way since the remaining evidence was so overwhelming.

Yorty admitted that he had talked to Lynch concerning his statement and that the State Attorney General had been critical. But, he said, the public's right to know some of the man's background prompted him to disregard Lynch's advice and make his statement.

In conjecturing on the possibility of Sirhan being involved in a Communist front group, Yorty said, "its not fair to accuse the American people in general for what happened here."

Although admitting that there was no way really and completely to protect a public official from a determined assassin, Yorty called for more stringent gun controls.

He reminded newsmen that Sirhan is an alien, but failed to mention that his possession of any type of firearms was therefore illegal.

Following the news conference, Yorty went by helicopter to International Airport to be on hand when the body of the slain senator was placed on the plane for the trip back to New York City.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

'BLACKEST DAY OF MY LIFE'**Sirhan's Father Says Son
'Deserves His Fate' if Guilty****BY ELIAV SIMON**
UPI Staff Writer

TEIBEH, Israeli-Occupied Jordan —The small gray-haired man kept shrugging his shoulders as he stood Thursday before his modest stone house in this sun-baked sleepy Christian village.

"I'm stupefied. I'm shocked. This is the blackest day of my life," said Bishara Sirhan. "I pray to the Almighty that this nightmare may pass."

Sirhan, for 52 years an unknown man, and his small village as ancient as the Bible suddenly became linked with a world-stunning deed in faraway Los Angeles. An elder from the village, Faiz Ba'ajis Muaddi, hurried to Sirhan's two-story house to tell him his fourth son, Sirhan, 24, had been charged with the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

"If my son did it, he deserves his fate," said the elder Sirhan, his lips quivering. "I always have had such deep admiration for the Kennedy family."

For a moment the father was silent in the summer sunshine. Then he looked up at his interviewer. His gray-green eyes blazed.

"How do you expect me to know why he shot Robert Kennedy?" he demanded.

Staring at the horizon as if talking to himself, he said, "My son was a talented boy, more than his four brothers. How he came to this is beyond me."

The accused assassin came from a religious Christian family. He was born in Jerusalem where the family of seven lived in the Armenian quarter. Young Sirhan went to a Lutheran school and the father said the family belongs to the Greek Orthodox Church.

"I am a religious man and have been all my life," said Bishara Sirhan. "I still am a steady churchgoer and read the Bible every day. My son as a child used to go to the Orthodox Church with me in Jerusalem every Sunday. We studied the Bible together."

The father worked for the British army during World War II at the city water supply and speaks nearly unaccented English. The family emigrated to the United States in 1957 but the quarreling parents separated and the father returned alone to his native land. He said he lives on a "very small" retirement pension, works part time on his

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

B-I Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/7/68
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Author: Eliav Simon
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

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LOS ANGELES
L. Johnson

small farm land and "I need no help."

The father said he last saw his son three years ago on a visit to the United States.

Teibeh village is built on several hills about 30 miles north of Jerusalem. Three handsome stone Orthodox and Roman Catholic churches on three hills testify to the times when the congregations were prosperous.

The father slipped an old tweed jacket over his white nylon shirt and bright blue tie and said, "I am very tired." He turned and walked slowly, heavily to a cafe in the village to escape a crowd of newsmen that descended on Teibeh.

In other cities, former Pasadena classmates of the accused assassin described the boy from a broken home as a quiet, brilliant youth who kept to himself.

In Saigon, Lt. William A. Spaniard, 24, of Pasadena, recalled Sirhan was "a taciturn individual who did not say very much. Friendly, really pleasant, but hard to get to know."

'He Was Brilliant'

"He was brilliant. He was studying Russian when everyone else was barely getting by in Spanish and English," the officer said.

Christian Ek, 23, a Swede who also was a classmate of Sirhan, said in Stockholm the young Arab "dreamed of being something big in Jordan after his studies in the United States. He was a calm, well-mannered boy, nothing evil about him."

Another classmate, now living in Mexico City, remembered Sirhan as "always so shy you hardly knew he was there. He sat in the back of the class, never saying much of anything."

Arabs in East Jerusalem where the family had lived were bitter to suggestions that Sirhan hated Kennedy for supporting Israel against Jordan.

"He's been living in America for 11 years. Why does he want to involve us?" a hotel owner asked.



FATHER OF ACCUSED ASSASSIN—Bishara Sirhan as he read news account in Israel-occupied Jordan of his son's arrest in slaying of Sen. Kennedy.

(AP Wirephoto)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Red Arab Hate Reaps RFK Murder

Communists over the world and subversives in America are beaming over the "good news" that they have scored again.

The news, tragic to true Americans, spread swiftly — another foe of communism, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, had been cut down by an assassin's bullets.

The assassin suspect, Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, native of the Arab state of Jordan, is a product of communism and violence, fired since infancy by the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Yet, the United American

Arab Congress of Southern California had the gall and effrontery to send a telegram to the Kennedy family blaming American policy, which Sen. Kennedy espoused, for his death.

The telegram said: "A Palestinian by birth, (he) is a product of American society. From the time he was a boy of 12, he has been nurtured in a society of violence, a witness to a foreign policy that progressively despoiled him and his kinsmen of their homes, their lives and their dignity."

The Congress said, "American

foreign policy dictated by pressure politics caused the destruction and rape of his homeland and made him a refugee."

The Arab group made one big mistake by stating the suspect was nurtured by violence "FROM the time he was a boy of 12." It should have read "UNTIL he was 12." The fact is, Jordanian as well as other Arab state children are weaned on rifles and from infancy are fed the hate pap dished up by a police state and under a dictatorship that fawns over com-

munist. He had been well-schooled in hate and violence as outlined by Communist creed before he ever set foot on American shores.

The trouble is that young Sirhan did not have teachers in Jordan to direct him along the paths of love and right — until his hate and Red leanings were too full-grown to change.

Gen. Gamal Abdul Nasser, head of the United Arab

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A-1 Citizen-News
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SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 10 1968	
FBI — LOS ANGELES	

56-1564-198

Republic, and collaborator with the Communists, gave Sirhan the only leadership he knew as a child — gain your end by violence, if you must. Sirhan was a good pupil of the Communist propaganda.

The Los Angeles Police Department has released the text of some portions of a diary found in Sirhan's home, with notations such as "Long live Nasser," along with the dreaded phrase "Kennedy must be assassinated before June 5, 1968." That date was the first anniversary of the six-day war

in which Israel humiliated the three Arab states of Jordan, Syria and Egypt, even over-running the Communist buildup in those countries. The diary also is said to have borne many notations sympathetic to communism, whether Russian or Chinese.

The late Sen. Kennedy probably became the personification of Sirhan's hatred because of his pro-Israel campaign statements directed to the great masses of Jews in the Los Angeles area.

For this he had to die. And the Communists and their sub-

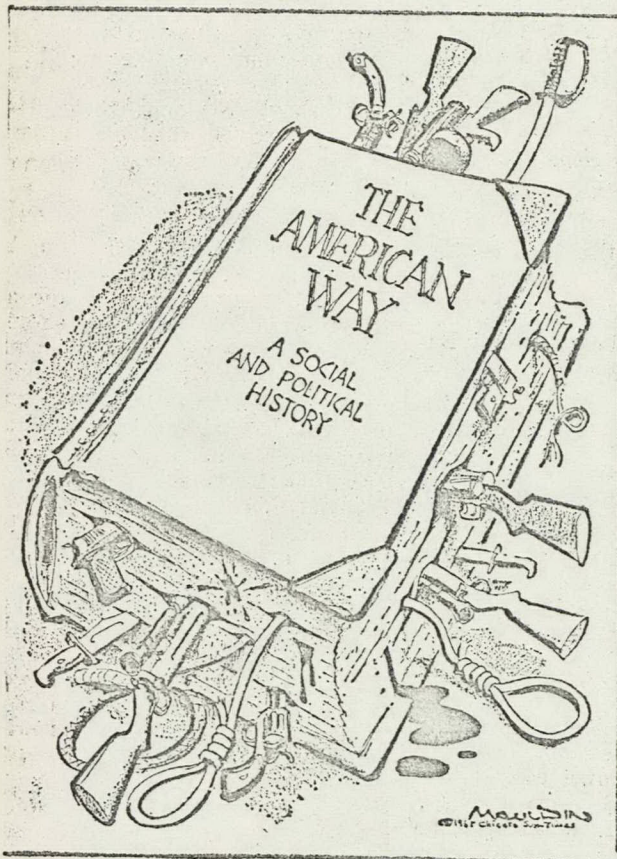
versive friends in America gained another round in their indefatigable aim to break down American declaration of government by orderly succession, replacing it with their own credo of succession by assassination.

Thus, Communists and American fellow-travelers beamed over this latest "good news."

Paradoxically, the Kennedy assassin suspect's name Sirhan is Moslem. His middle name, Bishara, is Christian. In English, it means "good news."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

CARTOON VIEWS OF THE WEEK



Bookmarks

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

4-II Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

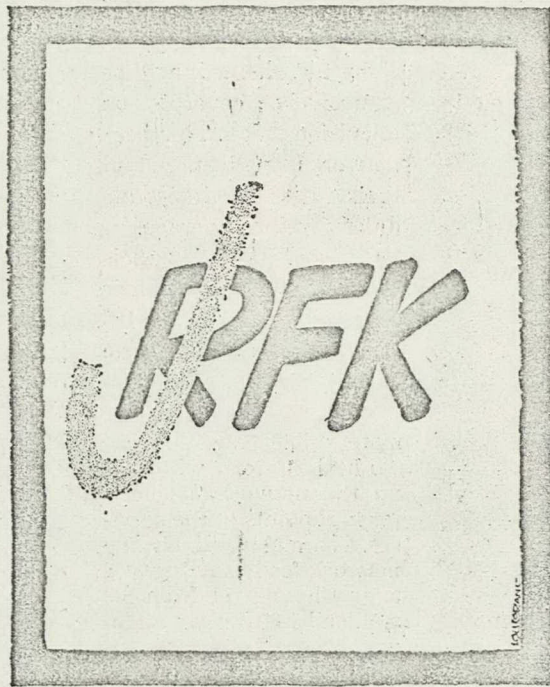
Date: 6/8/68
Edition: Preview
Author:
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or LA 56-
Classification:
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
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SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 10 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	



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THE LOS ANGELES TIMES SYNDICATE

"Tell me again about keeping the world safe for democracy!"

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Police Get Hundreds of Tips That Slaying Was Conspiracy

BY JERRY COHEN

Times Staff Writer

Los Angeles police have received "literally hundreds of tips" that Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was the victim of a conspiracy, not a lone assassin, it was learned Friday.

"We're running down every scrap of this information," said a top police spokesman. "We'd be silly if we didn't."

But, he added, police have not retreated an iota from their earlier conviction that Sirhan Sirhan, the man in custody, acted alone.

"All evidence, despite the host of tips we're receiving, points to a lone assassin," he said.

However, investigators are discarding no leads, no matter how frivolous they appear on the surface.

Some they are pursuing with a vigor that embellishes them with a credibility they may not deserve.

One of these, for instance, concerns a story told by a water geologist just returned to the United States after working 5½ years for

the Saudi Arabian Ministry of Agriculture.

W. J. Wood, 43, said he overheard three men speaking in Arabic in Kennedy headquarters on Wilshire Blvd. last Sunday night, and he told police the conversation struck him as suspicious—especially since one of the three, he believes, was Sirhan.

At first the trio spoke in English, said Wood, who identified himself as a volunteer campaign worker for the senator.

When they switched to Arabic, using a Jordanian dialect, said Wood, he overheard one say:

"He won't be in the hotel tomorrow (Monday) night, but we can get him there the next night (Tuesday)."

Wood said he speaks and understands five Arabic dialects, including the one in which the trio talked.

He said the three reappeared at the headquarters Monday night, but that he dismissed the conversation until he saw a photograph of Sirhan on Wednesday after the fatal shooting.

Irrelevancy Possible

Police Inspector Peter Hagen confirmed that Wood had been questioned about the conversation.

He said officers had no reason to doubt Wood's sincerity, but "put no credence" in the story as far as its being an indicator of a conspiracy.

"The statements could have been made, but interpreted out of context and totally irrelevant to the murder," Hagen said.

Meanwhile, said the inspector, an all-points bulletin for "the girl in the white polka-dot dress" still stands as an active alert, even though she may be mythical—or if real, her remarks misinterpreted.

The bulletin was issued, primarily, as the result of information supplied by Sandy Serrano, 20-year-old Youth for Kennedy worker.

She said that just after the gunfire she had seen a woman, between 23 and 27, run jubilantly from the hotel and exclaim: "We shot him."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1-III Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/8/68
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Author: Jerry Cohen
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

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SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 10 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

cc to Bu 6/10/68

"We shot him." "Who did you shoot?" Miss Serrano said she asked the woman.

"We shot Kennedy," she said the woman replied.

Miss Serrano claimed the woman, a Caucasian, wore a blue voile dress with white polka dots.

Files Available

Reports from the volunteers at the Kennedy campaign headquarters on Wilshire Blvd. that Sirhan appeared there Monday and perhaps Tuesday also were being screened.

Workers, in the process of closing up the headquarters, informed officers that files there were available for inspection, on the chance Sirhan might have signed up as a volunteer.

Both police and FBI agents revisited the Ambassador shooting scene Friday, reportedly conducting an informal "walk through" of what happened during those fateful moments after midnight Wednesday.

It also was understood that investigators viewed all television tapes and films taken Tuesday night and early Wednesday at the hotel.

Meanwhile, at least one mystery appeared clarified Friday: how the suspect, a Pasadena resident, got to the hotel.

Impounded at a police lot was a pink and white 1956 Desoto belonging to Sirhan.

The car was found earlier in the week on the east side of New Hampshire Ave. and 200 feet south of Wilshire—close by the Ambassador.

The windshield wiper held down an overtime parking ticket.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

KENNEDY MEMORIAL**Hundreds Gather
at Headquarters****BY CHARLES HILLINGER**

Times Staff Writer

Tears streamed down the faces of two 18-year-old girls as they stood in front of the Robert F. Kennedy campaign headquarters at 5615 Wilshire Blvd., Friday.

The scene was repeated throughout the day as scores of campaign workers and hundreds of pedestrians along the busy boulevard paused momentarily in front of the building.

Instead of victory banners, a memorial to the slain senator adorned the window of the Southern California campaign headquarters.

It was a portrait of Sen. Kennedy surrounded by bouquets of flowers in a large vase and on black fabric covering a table, a folded American Flag and a small card inscribed "In memory of a great man."

In store windows throughout the city were similar somber memorials.

Telephones were being dismantled.

Mrs. Veronica Piume and Mrs. Homerzella Grays manned the switchboard receiving hundreds of calls from Kennedy supporters who asked:

"What are we going to do? Who do we go for now? Why, why did it happen?"

"They ask us for advice," said Mrs. Piume. "What can we tell them?"

Trash Bins Filled

Behind the campaign headquarters were two huge trash bins filled with campaign literature, with "Bobby Power" and other Kennedy campaign signs.

The office was closed to the public Friday, but Smith said it will continue to function with a small staff "until the delegation determines what the future course should be."

Throughout the day, however, most of the volunteers who manned the office or worked out of it since it was set up March 18, dropped by to pick up personal things, to say goodby and to cry.

"We were volunteer workers here at campaign headquarters for several weeks," said Linda Dunn, one of the 18-year-old girls, as she brushed aside tears.

"We couldn't give him our vote, but we could give him our time. We just came back here today to pay our respects."

Linda's companion, Melanie Silver, a Santa Monica College freshman as is the Dunn girl, never saw Sen. Kennedy in person.

"We were to meet him after he made his speech at the Ambassador," explained Melanie. "There was a whole group of us who went over to the hotel from campaign headquarters."

"We were going to get a chance to shake his hand, congratulate him on his victory . . ."

Records Gathered

Inside the campaign office Steve Smith, who managed the Kennedy campaign in the eight Southern California counties, and five others were gathering together records.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1-III Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

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LAST RESPECTS—Pausing at campaign headquarters of Sen. Kennedy where they were volunteers,

Melanie Silver, left, and Linda Dunn look through window at a portrait of senator and a floral display
Times photo by Ray Grahon

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

REQUIEM: L.A. Churchmen Ponder Tragedy That 'Couldn't Happen Here'

Expressions of Grief, Some Questions, Answers

By EVE LOHMANN

Herald-Examiner Religion Writer

The Rev. Thomas Peacha, assistant pastor of St. Basil's Church in Los Angeles, was driving near Central Receiving Hospital where Robert Kennedy was first taken, when he heard the news of the shooting on his car radio.

Father Peacha reasoned that a call might have gone to his parish for a priest, so he quickly detoured to the hospital and made his way to the emergency room. There, he administered the Last Rites to the Senator, who was lying on a table, covered by a sheet, with an oxygen mask over his mouth.

In an exclusive statement to the Herald-Examiner, Father Peacha said of the implications of the tragedy:

"Our human hearts cannot carry all at once the burden of such a sorrow as this. We can only hope that time, which is now dealing so harshly with us, will soon become, as it always has been, the healer of wounds to our minds and hearts.

"Our thoughts grow even deeper as we think of the man and his family. Here was a man desirous and capable of serving his country in ways of service even greater than he had hitherto achieved. But here was more than a public figure. We beheld and admired an exemplary Christian father whose strongest affections and loyalties were centered on his devoted wife and lovely children. Theirs is a family that has known much suffering and loss.

"Our world is governed by a merciful and provident God. Whose vision is so much broader than ours, 'whose ways are not our ways.' From time to time He allows evil to befall us, but only that good will follow. By faith, through our tears we must see this. May this fallen American rest in the peace of heaven. May our Eternal Father accept another sacrifice from this noble family as part of the price which must be paid for a better world."

The Rev. Laurence Joy, a priest of the Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception, and Chaplain of the Good Samaritan Hospital, administered the Last Rites a second time to Robert Kennedy as he lay dying at that hospital.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-7 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif

Date: 6/8/68
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Author: Eve Lohman
Editor: Donald Goodenow
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In a statement to the Herald-Examiner, Father Joy said: "What can we learn from the tragic death of Senator Robert Kennedy? One forceful lesson is how hatred corrodes the human heart. We see its external tragic expression in the gun, but it simmers even when the gun is out of reach. The only real cure is that we respect the person of our fellow man, that we love our neighbor, a message Christ put beautifully in the parable of the good Samaritan.

Msgr. Joseph J. Truxaw, pastor of the Immaculate Conception Roman Catholic Church in Los Angeles, who said Mass for the Kennedy family during their vigil at the Good Samaritan Hospital, said in a statement to the Herald-Examiner:

"I am terribly ashamed of the neglect that has been shown in our country toward adequate prevention of a situation which allows weapons to fall into the hands of mentally disturbed persons.

"We have allowed an 'open season' on our most prominent leaders.

"Mentally ill persons can buy firearms easily, unknown to anyone. Sniperscopes and advanced weapons make it impossible for an assassin to miss his target nowadays.

"Something must be done to prevent this free-for-all sale of weapons in our country."

Msgr. Truxaw also mentioned how delighted he was to serve Mass for Ethel Kennedy and the others present at the hospital, and how their "high character" was revealed in how "very devoutly" they accepted Mass and Communion at the time of their awful grief.

Dr. William S. Meyer, pastor of Immanuel Presbyterian Church in Los Angeles called for a return to law:

"The hearts of all of us have been saddened by the death of Senator Kennedy. Certainly the Kennedy family has had much more than their share of grief and sorrow.

"Events such as this on a broad scale are the certain road to anarchy. We simply cannot continue to live as human beings in a society helpless to deal with such disorders. The rioting in our streets and in our colleges are proof that too much freedom and permissiveness have been given today.

"Recent decisions delivered by our courts, both state and national have contributed to the rise of anarchy. Thank God the pendulum is beginning to swing away from permissiveness, and the public is beginning to clamour for law and order. Let us hope and pray that it will soon come."

Dean Lloyd R. Gilmett, Dean of St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral in Los Angeles had this to say:

"Some say our nation is sick. I don't agree entirely. Individuals are sick, not the nation!—Sick because of the desires, envies, hatred and prejudices in them. 'As a man thinks in his heart, so he is' and so he acts!

"Because of what is in us, we have lost our respect for law, the rights of others, and our reverence for life. We are harvesting what we have planted. 'Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.'

Dr. Randal C. Phillips, pastor of the Wilshire United Methodist Church in Los Angeles said in a statement to the Herald-Examiner, "Hate has again murdered a man whose purpose was to serve others. Let us in this hour of national tragedy see things clearly as we honor the life of Senator Robert F. Kennedy: he dared to live in the midst of the crowd,

reaching a hand out to youngsters and oldsters alike; he represented the American way of working energetically and speaking forthrightly for what he believed. Fearlessness was in his face! He died showing us the life-style of dynamic love that risks death by the forces of hate.

"Senator Kennedy's death, as awful as it was, can serve an esteemed purpose if new commitments now are made among us: commitments to patience, understanding, compassion and brother love. This can become a time of turning for us as a people. We can begin to speak and think and act with a new sensitivity and maturity, shedding our selfishness and assuming personal responsibility for a better world. Surely, we ought to explore alternatives such as these. Additionally, we ought to examine our own consciences and eliminate any commitments we might have to the solution of our problems by violent means. By so responding, Los Angeles, and our nation can begin to be redeemed from the anguish of these days."

Rev. Peter Noel Knost, Minister of the First Congregational Church of Los Angeles made this statement recently:

"Never before in our history have so many people been so indifferent to the importance of law and order. Never before in our history have so many people stood silently by while civil turmoil and civil disobedience destroy entire sections of our large cities—rioting, looting, burning—our college campuses in a turmoil—crime on the increase—events that all astound credibility! And one wonders how long a nation can survive that permits the Communist influence—and who will deny it is there—to fan the flames of sedition and treason? One wonders how long a nation can survive that fails to distinguish between anarchy and freedom?

"We hear many today advocating that it is acceptable to break a law if you don't like it or if you don't feel it is just. But a distinguished American, the Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, has had the following to say about civil disobedience: 'Civil Disobedience, a seditious slogan of gross irresponsibility, has captured the imagination of citizens who are morally, mentally, and emotionally immature. It has been spread at street corner rallies by those who would use it as an avenue of personal power and prestige. And it has been spread in the false guise of academic freedom in the halls of public and private institutions that have permitted emotional and often obscene harangues against morality and reason. What they really seek is license—not freedom...'

"It is time to check the rising number of 'Cains' in our midst. It is time to cease coddling them. It is time to have sympathy for the people who live and act according to right. For only by obedience to laws favoring order and stability—only by support of local, state, and federal police agencies—can we once again live in a genuinely open, safe, and free America."

In a statement to the Herald-Examiner, the Rev Dr. Horace N. Mays, Executive Director of the Los Angeles Council of Churches underlines the challenge to the church:

An assassin's bullet has cut short the brilliant career of Senator Robert Kennedy, and Los Angeles is plunged into mourning. We are not unaware of how the citizens of Dallas must have felt when the late president John F. Kennedy was assassinated, for people over the nation pointed in disgust at Dallas as if all the citizens there had committed the crime!

However, we are confronted with the harsh reality that tragedy can strike anywhere and that in a peculiar sense, we all share in the guilt.

No longer does Dr. King sound like a voice crying in the wilderness, but his non-violent philosophy based on the Christian ethic of love articulated in word and deed by the Mar

from Nazareth is the only sure direction for modern man as for men in every age. The spiritual dimension of life must be recovered if man is to survive.

In a telegram to the Herald-Examiner, Rabbi F. Magnin of the Wilshire Blvd. Temple in Los Angeles said,

"The Rabbis, Officers, Board of Trustees and the entire membership of Wilshire Boulevard Temple mourn the tragic loss of Senator Robert Francis Kennedy.

"His dedication to the ideals of peace and justice for all citizens irrespective of race, color or creed as well as respect for law and order will long be remembered by his countrymen.

"We pray that these ideals may reach fruition in the not too distant future. He sacrificed his life for these principles. Let us live for them and by so doing assure the welfare of our country and his immortality."

The Rev. Myrus L. Knutson, pastor of Our Savior's Lutheran Church in Los Angeles, sums up tragedy with the possibility of turning it into triumph.

"The assassination of Sen. Robert Kennedy has brought stunned sorrow to the heart of America already scarred by assassinations and violent feelings. Jesus said, as he staggered up the Via Delorosa toward crucifixion, 'Weep not for me but for yourselves and your children's children.'"

I am confident Robert Kennedy would give us the same counsel. My heart is burdened and weary from aching. What has happened to our beloved country? Why? Why?

"As members of society we are all guilty of complacency toward and condoning the conditions that spawn violence. But I am tired of breast-beating. There is nothing creative and healing in this kind of guilt. We must act!

"Theologians break down the trust of people in the authority of the Scriptures, and erode respect for law and order by hilariously joining and recommending civil disobedience, not recognizing the ultimate results.

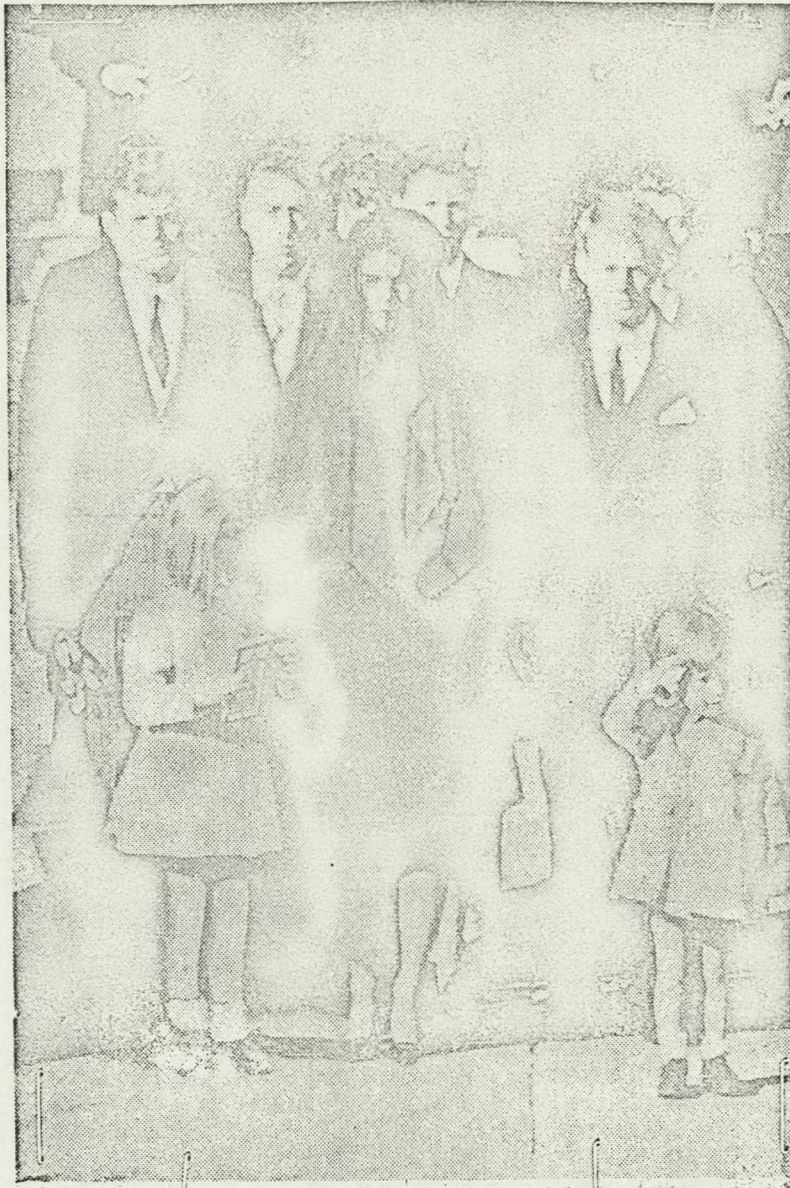
"The 'rebels' sneer at good and time-tested values. God has been burned in the bake-ovens of irrelevance. Decency has been spit-on and patriotism branded as a cardinal sin.

"As was said nearly 3000 years ago about purveyors of destruction, 'Good has been turned to evil and evil turned to good.'"

Dr. J. Vernon McGee, pastor of the Church of the Open Door in Los Angeles, asks "what has happened to the United States?"

"The events of the past few days in connection with the shooting and subsequent death of Senator Robert Kennedy have pointed up the sick society that now characterizes our once great nation. This tragic incident is but one of the symptoms of our sickness.

"The complex factors that are turning our sophisticated society into a jungle are not neatly outlined. However, if we cannot soon read the handwriting on the wall we will reach the point of no return.



DALLAS

NOVEMBER 22, 1963

President John F. Kennedy is slain by an assassin's bullet as he rides in a motorcade with Governor John Connally of Texas. In picture at left, from left to right Ted Kennedy, Caroline Kennedy, Peter Lawford, Jacqueline Kennedy, Robert Kennedy, Patricia Kennedy Lawford, and John Kennedy Jr. stand beside the body of President Kennedy as it was placed on a caisson outside St. Matthews Cathedral following his funeral mass in Washington, D.C.

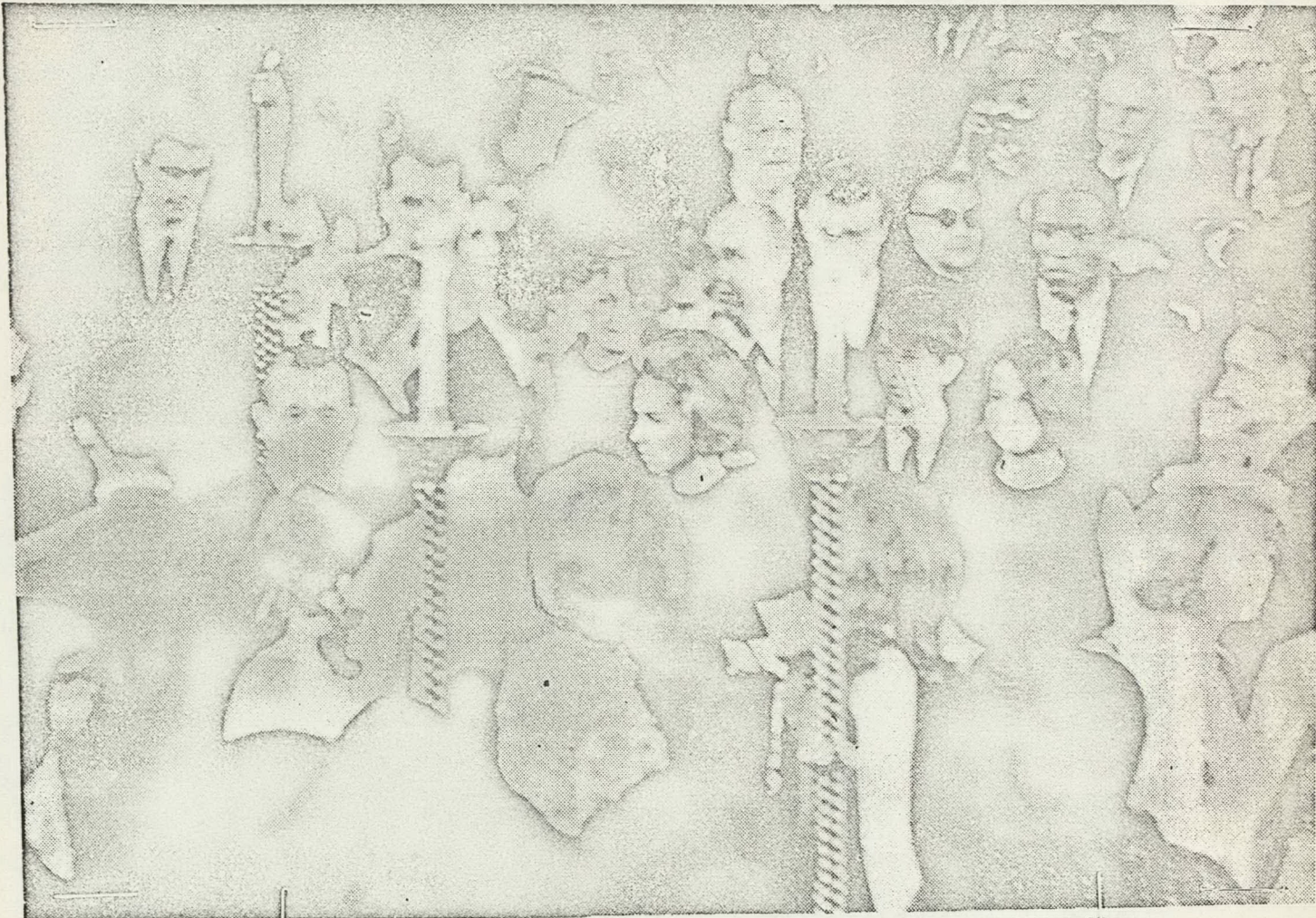


—Associated Press Wirephoto

MEMPHIS APRIL 4, 1968

Dr. Martin Luther King is slain by an assassin's bullet as he stands on a motel balcony talking to some of his co-workers. In photo above, Mrs. Coretta King, right, is accompanied by her chil-

dren Yolanda, Bernice, Martin III, and Dexter in Sisters Chapel on the campus of Spellman College in Atlanta, where the body of Dr. King was on view.



LOS ANGELES

JUNE 5, 1968

Senator Robert F. Kennedy is slain by an assassin's bullet as he leaves his campaign party at the Ambassador Hotel, just after he delivered a victory speech for his primary win in California. In picture at right,

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Sirhan Charged With Murder

By DAWSON OPPENHEIMER

Herald-Examiner Staff Writer

Sirhan Bishara Sirhan today stands indicted and arraigned on the charge of murdering Sen. Robert F. Kennedy

The swarthy Jordanian also is charged with five counts of assault with intent to commit murder on five other victims of gunfire Tuesday night at the Ambassador Hotel.

Arraignment occurred yesterday in a security-sealed temporary courtroom converted from a jail chapel at County Central Jail. It was held there to prevent a recurrence of what took place in a Dallas police garage five years ago. An altar was utilized as a judge's bench.

The slender 24-year-old immigrant spoke only in monosyllables. Four deputies wheeled him into the chapel auditorium where about 20 newsmen and law officers got their first glimpse of Sirhan since his arrest at the shooting scene. He was in a wheelchair because of a sprained ankle suffered when captured.

His arraignment before Superior Court Judge Arthur L. Alarcon followed by less than two hours the Grand Jury indictment of Sirhan. The indictment charges he gunned down Kennedy and five others minutes after the New York senator claimed victory in the California Democratic presidential primary early Wednesday.

Alarcon assigned the public defender to take Sirhan's case after Sirhan said "Yes, sir" when the judge asked him if he had insufficient funds to pay for a private attorney.

Alarcon set June 28, at 9 a.m., as the plea date after Public Defender Richard Buckley said he was not prepared to enter a plea yesterday. The judge also assigned two psychiatrists, Drs. Eric Markus and Edward Stainbrook, as "agents for the de-

fense" to examine Sirhan and try to determine his mental state at the time of the shooting and his present condition.

A. L. Wirin, an American Civil Liberties Union attorney, told the court that Sirhan is completely satisfied to be represented by the public defender during pre-trial proceedings, but he prefers a private lawyer for the trial.

Wirin asked the judge to consider appointing an "outstanding lawyer from the bar association" to take the case when it comes to trial. Judge Alarcon took the request under advisement.

Sirhan drew a soft murmur from the courtroom audience when he corrected the judge in the pronouncement of his name. "It's 'Sir-han', sir...not Seer'-han," the defendant complained.

Judge Alarcon clamped a tight censorship lid on the case, promising "swift action" against officials who discuss the case publicly.

In an apparent contradiction to a recent State Supreme Court ruling, photographers were barred from taking pictures of Sirhan. The defendant was wheeled into the courtroom through a door to the viewers' left of the chapel altar. When proceedings were completed, he was wheeled through the same door that apparently led him back to his cell.

Although cameras generally are barred from inside courtrooms, photographers traditionally are allowed to photograph defendants outside courtrooms.

Grand Jury indictments and arraignment of Sirhan highlighted a day that otherwise was marked by the voluntary surrender of 19-year-old Kathy Fulmer, who identified herself as the "mysterious

polka-dot woman" but denied any role in the shooting.

The attractive brunette, wearing a blonde wig, said she saw a man resembling Sirhan watching Kennedy during his victory speech. "He (Sirhan) was 30 or 40 feet from him." She said she had been wearing a green dress, but that she had a yellow and white polka-dotted scarf around her neck. She said she believed radio, television and newspaper descriptions of the missing woman may have fit her.

After the shooting, she said "I went out because I was scared and hysterical. I ran. A man shouted at me, 'What happened?' I told him Kennedy. Meanwhile, police on two continents became involved in the investigation of the Kennedy assassination. In Israel, a request was received from the FBI for information about Sirhan's childhood in Israeli-occupied Jordan.

The sheriff of the village of Tzibeh, where Sirhan's father

still resides, said "this young man would not and could not have done what you say he did without evil influence or big money."

That thought crossed the minds of Los Angeles police, who are looking into possibilities that the senator's death was the result of a well-planned conspiracy and not the deed of a lone nationalistic terrorist.

The possibility arose as the result of a report by a Kennedy campaign worker that he had heard three men speaking in Arabic last Sunday at Kennedy headquarters.

One of the three is believed to have been Sirhan, according to W. J. Woods, who speaks five Arabic dialects including Jordanese.

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Wood quoted one of the men as saying, "He won't be in the hotel tomorrow (Monday) night, but we can get him there the next night." Wood said the trio appeared at headquarters again Monday, but that he gave them no more thought until Wednesday when he said he recognized Sirhan's picture as one of the men.

Sirhan, apprehended immediately after Kennedy and five other persons were wounded, has been kept under the strictest security blanket of any prisoner in the history of Los Angeles County.

Court authorities, working desperately to assure an atmosphere in which a fair trial can be conducted, have held Sirhan in an isolated cell of the jail's hospital ward, guarded by deputies inside and outside the cell.

Every person who entered the court yesterday was escorted by deputies through cell-like corridors, some of which were kept locked at one exit while opened at the other. A cordon of deputies lined halls down through which newsmen were led after each was searched. Ballpoint pens and lighters were tested by deputies and each was handed a card as he was cleared that read:

"NO CAMERAS, POTENTIAL WEAPONS OR ELECTRONIC DEVICES OF ANY DESCRIPTION WILL BE PERMITTED IN THE SPECTATORS' SECTION OF THE COURTROOM.—BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDING JUDGE."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mansfield Refuses to Change Position Against Gun Controls

President Reported Ready to Accept 'Objectionable' Parts of Anticrime Bill, Then Seek New Weapons Legislation

BY JOHN H. AVERILL

Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana turned a deaf ear Friday to President Johnson's latest impassioned appeal for a stiff new gun control law.

Mansfield said he would continue to oppose efforts to outlaw interstate mail order sales of rifles and shotguns—the very step Mr. Johnson urged in a strongly worded message to congressional leaders Thursday.

Mansfield was among Westerners, hunting-state senators and others who opposed such a provision when the Senate considered the anticrime bill that cleared Congress Thursday and now lies on Mr. Johnson's desk awaiting his signature or veto.

The word from the White House was that Mr. Johnson planned to sign the bill despite its "objectionable" features and press for new gun control legislation.

Mansfield was not alone in standing firm against a new gun law. Interviews with members of Congress who have led the opposition to curbing sales of rifles and shotguns indicated few if any were swayed either by the President's appeal or by the pistol assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Nevertheless, the Administration and gun control advocates in both houses of Congress were drafting new legislation to further restrict traffic in firearms.

The Administration plans to submit a bill to Congress Monday that would apply the same control to rifles and shotguns that are imposed on handguns in the omnibus crime control bill sent to the White House Thursday.

That provision, in addition to banning interstate mail order sales of handguns, would bar over-the-counter sales of handguns to minors and nonresidents of the dealer's state.

An identical provision, sponsored by Sen. Edward M. (Ted) Kennedy (D-Mass.), brother of the slain senator, as an amendment to the crime control bill, was rejected by the Senate on May 16 by a vote of 53 to 29.

While Senate gun control supporters still favor that step, they said Friday it doesn't go far enough. They proposed that the Administration also call for a system of national registration of all firearms, as well as a ban on mail order sales of long guns.

Under such a plan, owners of all weapons, including both handguns and long guns, would be required to register them with federal authorities within a specified period, such as 90 days.

The plan would set fairly strict registration standards designed to take weapons out of the hands of criminals, misfits and mental incompetents.

Legislation along these lines is to be introduced next week by Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D-Conn.), who has long led the fight for gun control.

Those allied with Dodd are under no illusions as to the prospects of registration legislation. It undoubtedly would meet even more opposition than the ban on mail order sales of long guns. But by pushing strongly for registration, they feel they might have a fair chance

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of persuading Congress to accept a mail order ban as a compromise approach.

Mansfield and Sen. Roman L. Hruska (R-Neb.), who has led the Senate fight against long-gun controls, predicted the President's appeal to ban mail order sales of rifles and shotguns will be rejected.

"You can't make a case for it," Hruska said.

Hruska and Mansfield said even if mail order sales were banned it would not prevent people from buying long guns over the counter.

"In my opinion," Mansfield said, "no law having to do with guns is going to provide total security. If a law would do it, I would be for it. If a man is intent on committing an assassination, he will find some way of getting a gun, using it and accepting the consequences and there is nothing you can do about it."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Sirhan Indicted

Arraignment Conducted in Jail Chapel

BY RON EINSTOSS
Times Staff Writer

Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, 24, was indicted Friday on a charge of murdering Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and then was arraigned in a County Jail chapel amid probably the greatest security precautions ever taken for a court proceeding in this country.

The County Grand Jury also accused the slight, wiry Jordanian of assaulting, with a deadly weapon and with intent to commit murder, five other persons wounded during a shooting spree early Wednesday at the Ambassador.

Friday's extraordinary proceedings took nine hours.

They started at 9:30 a.m. with the summoning of the first of 22 witnesses before the County Grand Jury in the Hall of Justice.

Then, late in the afternoon, followed the formal indictment:

"The grand jury," said Foreman L. E. McKee, "has reviewed the

evidence presented and has voted to return an indictment against Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, charging him in one count with the murder of Robert F. Kennedy . . ."

Then came the arraignment—held, ironically, in a church, as the remains of Robert F. Kennedy lay in state in another house of worship in New York City. The jail chapel was used so sheriff's officers could maintain close security impossible in a regular courtroom.

At the end of the proceedings, at 6:30 p.m., a court order was made restricting comment by any public official or person connected with the case.

Throughout the long day, security appeared to be the primary consideration.

News men covering the grand jury hearing were required to identify themselves, and witnesses were provided escorts both to and from the investigative panel's chambers on the Hall of Justice's fifth floor.

But that was just the beginning. The same intense security conditions prevailed when the indictment was returned before Superior Judge Arthur L. Alarcon in his courtroom three floors above and later at the Central County Jail, where every person entering the third-floor chapel was searched for weapons—including Judge Alarcon.

22 Witnesses Are Called

Dep. Dist. Attys. John E. Howard and Morio Fukuto called 22 witnesses to testify before the grand jury.

They included eyewitnesses to the crime, police officers, ambulance drivers and attendants.

Because they were in New York to attend Sen. Kennedy's funeral, Rafer Johnson, former Olympic champion, and Roosevelt Grier, mammoth tackle for the Los Angeles Rams, were excused.

Both of them reportedly aided in the capture of Sirhan moments after he allegedly shot Sen. Kennedy and the others. Johnson is said to have been the person who turned the .22-caliber revolver over to police.

Eyewitnesses testifying about the

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tragic election night events, it is understood, were four employees of the Ambassador — Jesus Perez, Eddie Minasian, Vincent DiPierro and Karl Becker.

Perez is the man who was shaking hands with Sen. Kennedy at the time he was shot.

The other three reportedly observed the shooting and assisted in subduing Sirhan, but not before six persons were wounded.

Henry Carreon, a tall young man in his late teens or early 20s, and assertedly the nephew of Dr. Reynaldo Carreon, a city police commissioner, also is believed to have been a key witness.

He reportedly identified Sirhan as the man he saw several hours before the shooting, practicing at a San Gabriel Valley target range.

Wounded Testify

Two of the five surviving victims, Ira Goldstein and Irwin Stroll, were called to testify. Stroll appeared in a wheelchair.

Paul Schrade, William Weisel and Elizabeth Evans, also allegedly shot by Sirhan, were not summoned because they still are hospitalized, according to Howard and Fukuto.

Sirhan's 38-minute arraignment, despite the strange surroundings, began when Judge Alarcon, standing behind a wooden altar, almost routinely called for "Case No. A-233421—People vs. Sirhan Bishara Sirhan."

The defendant, in blue jail dungarees and a white shirt and wearing black patent leather slippers, was pushed into court in a wheelchair, his left ankle wrapped in an Ace bandage.

He reportedly sprained the ankle in the scuffle which followed the shoot-

ing. At his arraignment in Municipal Court Wednesday morning, only nine hours after his arrest, he did not appear to have any trouble walking or standing.

Judge Alarcon allowed Sirhan, shielded from courtroom spectators by four deputy sheriffs, to sit during the proceedings.

He spoke only a few words, most of them in answer to questions by the court.

However, when he was asked if his name was Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, he

quickly corrected the judge's pronunciation.

"It is sear-han, not sir-hawn," the defendant said.

After Howard read the counts alleged against Sirhan in the indictment, Judge Alarcon told the defendant his constitutional rights.

Public Defender Richard Buckley's office again—as at the arraignment in Municipal Court — was appointed to represent the defendant. Sirhan said he does not have the funds to hire an attorney.

Buckley informed the court that Dep. Public Defender Wilbur Littlefield will defend Sirhan.

At the request of Littlefield, Judge Alarcon continued the case until June 28 at 9 a.m. for plea or further proceedings and ordered Sirhan held without bail.

There was no indication as to whether future court matters will be heard in the same chapel, although Sirhan reportedly does not oppose such a setting.

The judge also granted Littlefield's motion for the appointment of two psychiatrists to examine Sirhan to determine his mental and physical condition, both now and at the time of the shooting.

Determine Pleas

The results of such examinations, by court order,

will be confidential communications between the doctor and the defense and are to be used to determine what pleas later should be entered.

Judge Alarcon, in appointing the psychiatrists, said he was not declaring any doubt as to the defendant's sanity.

Present in court was A. L. Wirin, chief counsel for the Southern California Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, who appeared at the request of Judge Alarcon to assure that Sirhan's constitutional rights are protected.

Wirin commended the court, the district attorney's office, Los Angeles police and sheriff's office for their handling of the case.

Sirhan had waved to Wirin, sitting in a first-row pew, as he was wheeled into the makeshift courtroom. And, as he left, he asked the

bearded Wirin to have money sent to him for his use in jail.

Wirin earlier informed the court that he had invited Sirhan's mother, Mary Sirhan, to the arraignment, but said she had not responded to his message, which was sent

in care of a Pasadena church.

Judge Alarcon denied Wirin's request that one or more outstanding lawyers be appointed to represent Sirhan. Wirin explained, however, that the defendant is not dissatisfied with the public defender.

Judge Alarcon ended the strange court session by reading a lengthy court order in which he directed all persons connected with the case and all public officials, in the interest of protecting Sirhan's constitutional rights, to refrain from making public statements on

matters which may become evidence in the case.

Los Angeles demonstrated that it had learned from Dallas the need for tight security for the suspected assassin.

The very fact that the arraignment was held in the austere chapel of the Central County Jail, and not in a regular courtroom pointed up the precautions taken.

Uniformed and plainclothes sheriff's deputies patrolled the parking lot and surrounding streets of the jail at 441 Bauchet St. and seemed to be everywhere in the corridors of the building.

Only accredited newsmen, peace officers and those involved in the judicial proceedings were allowed in the 400-seat chapel. The pews were more than half filled.

To gain access to the chapel, newsmen had to present credentials at three checkpoints.

They were politely but thoroughly frisked in the jail dining room near the chapel.

Also frisked were all peace officers and attorneys for the prosecution and the defense, in addition to the black-robed Judge Alarcon.

Cameras Checked

Newspaper and television photographers had to check their cameras, and radio reporters their tape recorders. It appeared as if every peace officer had to leave behind firearms and ammunition.

One deputy was asked to check a pocketknife. A news photographer, seeing this, volunteered to surrender his small knife after it had gotten through the frisk.

From the outside door of the jail facility it took 45 minutes to reach the chapel.

Throughout the arraignment, 19 uniformed deputies—including five women—kept their eyes on the audience.

No spectator was allowed to smoke, talk or stand.

Converting the chapel to a court facility for Friday's hearing took few changes. In addition to turning the altar into a judge's bench, California and U.S. flags were placed behind the judge. The cross had been taken down from the wall behind the altar. The hooks on which it had been hung were still visible.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Kirschke's Lawyer Protests Police Comment on Sirhan

BY HOWARD HERTEL

Times Staff Writer

The lawyer for convicted murderer Jack Kirschke asked a judge Friday to prohibit law enforcement officers from making any more statements about the interest of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's accused slayer in the Kirschke case.

Attorney George T. Davis of San Francisco told Judge Kathleen Parker that the statements might be prejudicial to Kirschke, who is seeking a new trial, by implying there was a "tie-in" between Kirschke and Sirhan Sirhan.

Sirhan brought up the Kirschke case and discussed it with his interrogators after he was arrested for allegedly shooting Kennedy and

five other persons, police revealed.

Judge Parker declined to give such an order to police, but she said she would request Chief Tom Reddin to allow Davis and Dep. Atty. Gen. Albert Harris to hear a tape of statements Sirhan is said to have made about the Kirschke case.

The judge also rejected a motion by Davis that Chief Reddin be subpoenaed to relate from the witness stand any remarks Sirhan made about Kirschke.

She said she would decide whether to subpoena Reddin and other law enforcement officers after Davis and

Harris, who prosecuted Kirschke, heard the tape.

Harris said he would contact Reddin and other officers and ask them to refrain from making any more statements regarding Sirhan's interest in the Kirschke case.

The Sirhan matter came up when Kirschke appeared in court with Davis to seek a date for the arguing of motions for a new trial.

It was not discussed in open court, though, but privately in Judge Parker's chambers. The judge later revealed what happened during the half-hour session.

Aug. 7 Set

Judge Parker set Aug. 7 as the date to hear arguments for a new trial for Kirschke, a former deputy district attorney, who is under sentence of death for the fatal shooting last April 8 of his wife,

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~~Elaine,~~ and Orville (Bill)
Drankhan.

When the principals returned to court, Davis placed on the witness stand William W. Harper, Pasadena consulting physicist and criminologist.

Harper said he wanted to make his own ballistics tests to verify the prosecution's contention that the Kirschke and Drankhan Kirschke and Drankham came from a gun owned by Kirschke.

Request Weighed

Judge Parker took under submission a request by Davis that Harper be allowed to take the bullets and test slugs fired from the gun to his laboratory for examination.

The judge said she also would consider a motion by Davis that Kirschke be allowed to leave jail to undergo a psychological and psychiatric examination under hypnosis.

~~Harris~~ objected to both motions.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

2000 Attend Memorial Tribute to Sen. Kennedy At Civic Center Mall

While strains of the U.S. Naval hymn floated in the chill and misty air, 2000 persons gathered yesterday at the Civic Center Mall, paying tribute to Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

The crowd listened silently as church dignitaries conducted the memorial service, and Supervisor Kenneth Hahn delivered the final eulogy.

Hahn said:

"He was a great American. He died for freedom.

"I remember when Robert Kennedy visited Los Angeles as U.S. Attorney General. He was most interested in seeing our schools, parks, our playgrounds and the areas where the poor lived. His compassion for all men, regardless of race or creed, was heart warming.

"Later, as a U.S. senator, he visited the site where the great Southeast General Hospital will rise.

"His face lit up and he said 'wonderful, wonderful' when he learned how the hospital would serve the community.

"The loss of Robert F. Kennedy is almost unbearable. We can only hope and pray for an end to violence. I hope we can all walk down the street and say, 'I am your brother, I am your sister.'"

Rabbi Edgar Magnin was among those who participated in the memorial service.

"This man who stood for peace and befriended the poor, will live forever in the hearts of all Americans. We



Herald-Examiner Photo

U.S. MARINE CORPS BUGLER PLAYS TAPS
Ceremonies were semi-military; Kennedy was in WW II

must go now and do the things for which he gave his life," Rabbi Magnin said.

The ceremonies were semi-military in nature since Sen. Kennedy served aboard the destroyer U.S.S. Kennedy in World War II. An honor guard of sailors from a San Pedro-based destroyer unit was present.

A U.S. Army squad from Ft.

MacArthur fired the final salute and taps were sounded by a member of the U.S. Marine Corps.

The invocation was given by Dr. Arthur Atlas Peters of Victory Baptist Church, a personal friend of Sen. Kennedy. The benediction was given by the Rev. Martin D. Mc-

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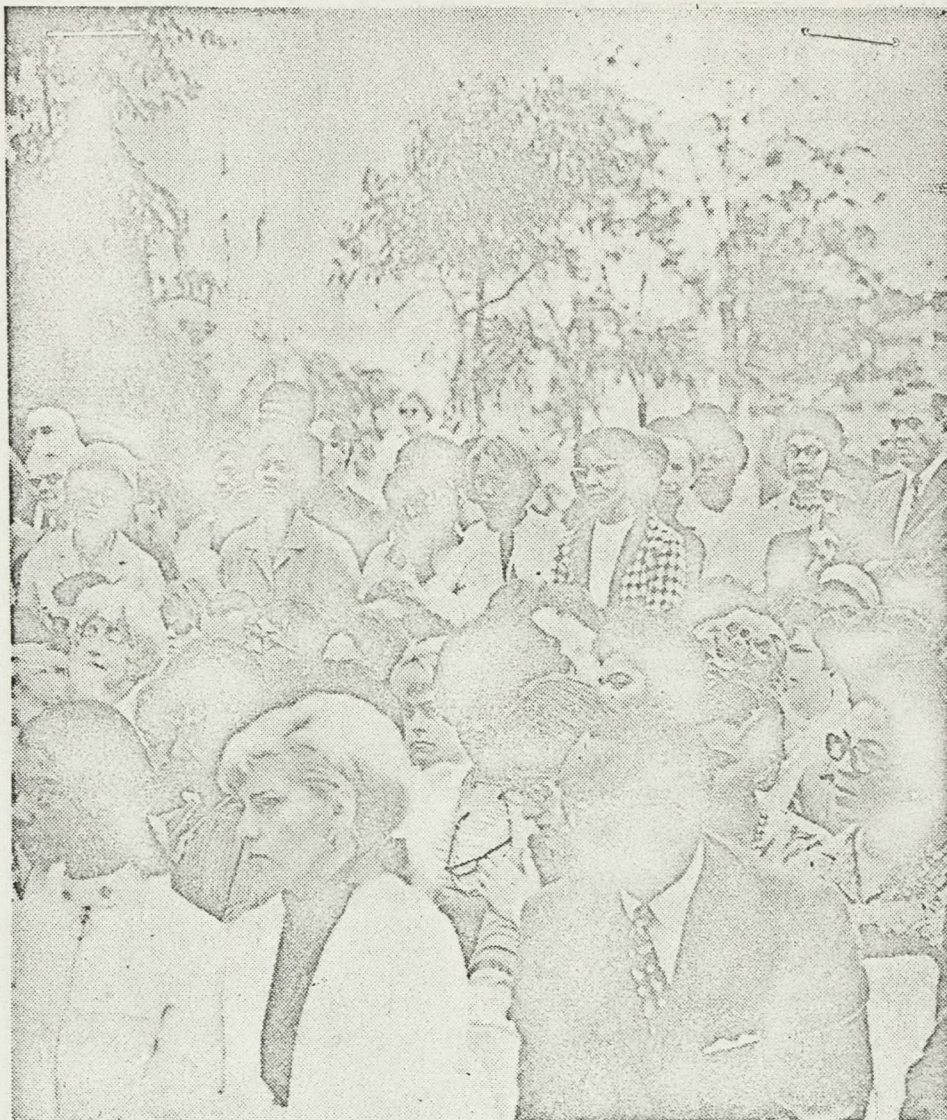
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—Herald-Examiner Photo
SOLEMN FACES SHOW FEELINGS OF CROWD FOR RFK
Memorial tribute to Kennedy at Civic Center attracted large crowd

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

O LORD, WE COMMEND TO YOU...

REQUIEM FOR A FALLEN KENNEDY

By **GEORGE CORNELL**
Associated Press Religion Writer

NEW YORK—Both joy and sorrow mingle in the Christian rite of death.

Those twin themes marked the Requiem Mass today for the slain Robert F. Kennedy, as eminent men of church and state joined in the celebration of a mystery linking time and eternity.

"I am the resurrection and the life," go the words from the gospel for the service, as spoken by Christ. "He who believes in me, though he die, yet shall he live."

That confidence in the ultimate triumph of life over death is the keynote of the Catholic faith which Kennedy held, and it is the concept pervading the funeral service for him.

"The basic purpose is to incorporate the death of man with the death of Christ," said Bishop Fulton J. Sheen, of Rochester, N.Y., who spent 15 minutes yesterday praying beside the bier where Kennedy's body lay.

"There is always hope even in the deepest tragedy," he added. "There is hope because someone has taken the worst that life has to give, and won out over it. That's what makes death bearable.

"It doesn't kill the pain, but it diminishes it."

The gospel for the Requiem Mass was from John 11: 21-27, and the epistle is from Thessalonians 4: 13-18, in which the apostle Paul writes that since "Jesus died and yet rose, so also will God bring forth with him those who have fallen asleep ..."

"Requiem" stems from the Latin, meaning "rest" or "eternal rest," while the Mass itself is the central worship of the church, in which Christ is deemed present in the consecrated bread and wine of His last supper.

"Eternal rest, grant unto him O Lord, and let perpetual light shine upon him," the congregation intoned as the long line of vested clergy of many denominations moved into the west entrance of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

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A-2 Herald Examiner
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New York's Archbishop Terrence J. Cooke was the chief co-celebrant, also including other bishops from several cities.

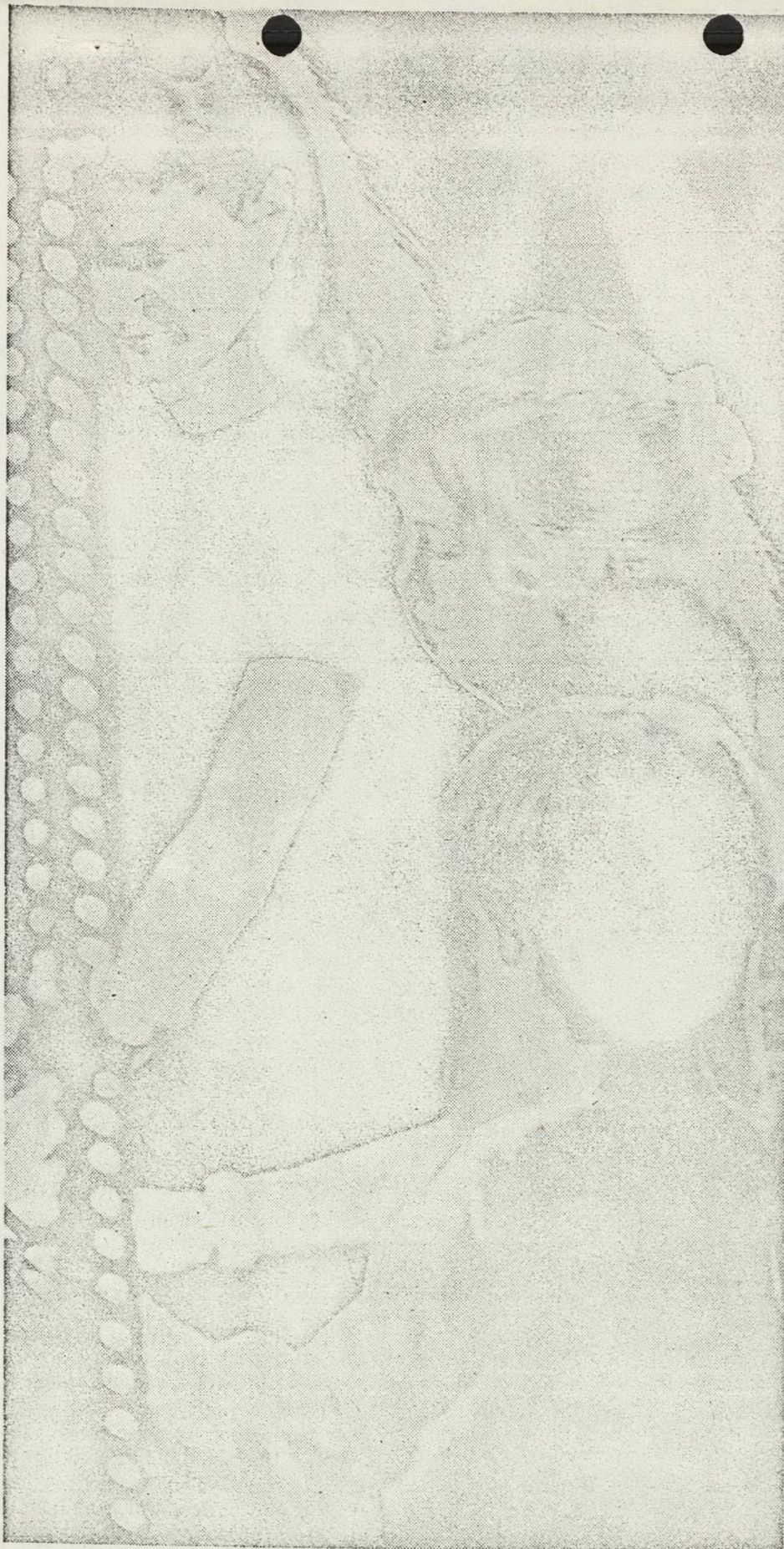
"Let us pray. O Lord, we commend to you the soul of your servant, Robert, that, having departed from this world, he may live with you . . . by the grace of your merciful love."

Cardinal Cushing led the final blessing, which included these parting words as the body was carried out of the church for the train trip to Washington for burial in Arlington National cemetery:

"May the angels take you into paradise; may the martyrs come to welcome you on your way, and lead you into the holy city . . ."

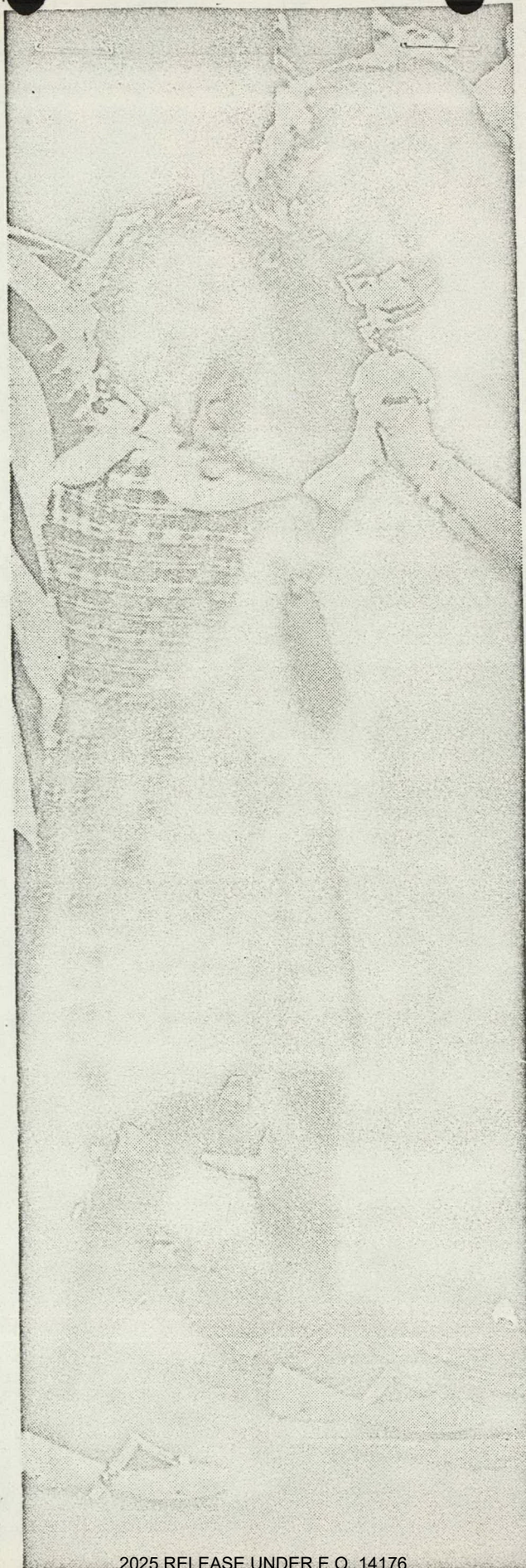
Archbishop Cooke preached the eulogy midway in the service, before the consecration of the elements and distribution to those who take communion. Then he led a concluding prayer.

"O almighty God, may this sacrifice purify the soul of your servant, Robert, which has departed the world . . . Grant that once delivered from his sins, he may receive forgiveness and eternal rest. Through Jesus Christ, your son, our Lord, Who lives and reigns with you in the unity of the Holy Spirit, God, forever and ever."



The Women Weep

In prayerful mourning, the women close to slain Robert F. Kennedy viewed the casket at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Mrs. John F. Kennedy, daughter Caroline and John touch the flag-draped coffin at left. And at right, Eunice Shriver, the Senator's sister, kneels at the bier while a little girl passes in front. In New York millions stood in line to view coffin, almost all of them touching it.



2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Kennedy Mourned

Brother Ted Gives Eulogy

NEW YORK (AP) — Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, the last son of a family that gave three sons to its nation, eulogized his slain brother, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, today as a man who "gave us strength in time of trouble" and "will always be by our side."

His voice sometimes near breaking from emotion, Kennedy told mourners in St. Patrick's Cathedral what the fallen senator meant to his family and about his capacity for love.

The President, four men seeking that office, world and national figures and leaders from all fields had gathered in the splendor of the Roman Catholic church for the solemn Requiem.

Edward Kennedy said his brother "loved life completely and lived it intensely."

He said the late senator wanted to express "real love" toward his fellow man. He quoted his brother as saying that "real love is something unselfish and involves sacrifice in giving."

Robert Kennedy was slain as he sought the presidency once held by his assassinated brother, President John F. Kennedy. An older brother, Joseph Jr., died in World War II.



—Associated Press Wirephoto

A CHILD'S GRIEF
Robert Kennedy Jr., and 'cousin'

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President Johnson, accompanied by his wife, flew from Washington to join mourners at the funeral Mass celebrated by Archbishop Terence J. Cooke of New York.

Four men who sought the presidency with Kennedy were seated in the great cathedral — Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, former Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller.

From the centuries-old grandeur of the Roman Catholic Requiem, the body of the slain senator will be borne to Washington in a 21-car train carrying about 1000 persons. The mahogany casket will rest on a foot-high platform, draped in red velvet.

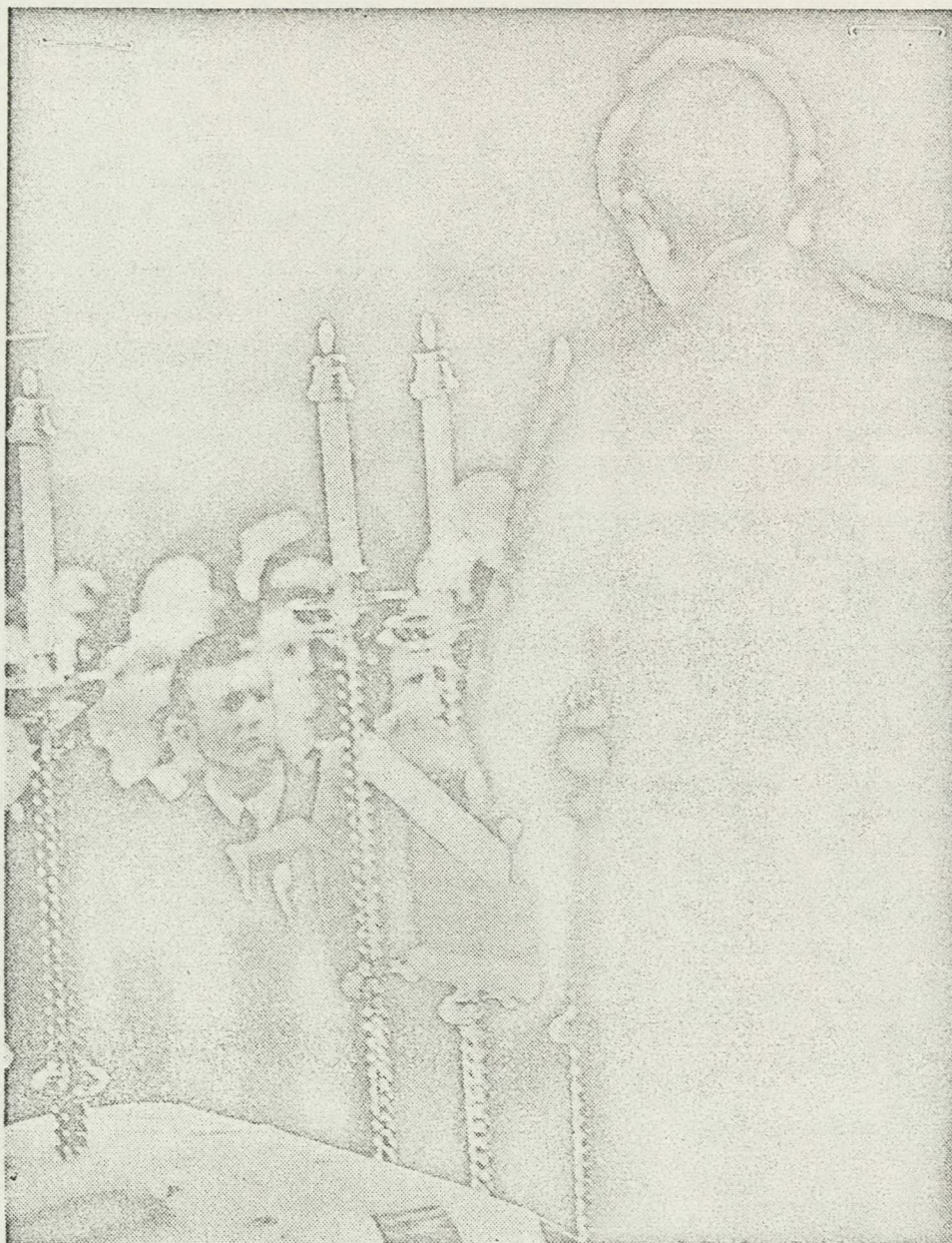
The mourners rose as the President and his wife entered the church. The Johnsons were escorted to a pew just to the left of the casket and they knelt in a brief prayer before sitting.

Mrs. John F. Kennedy, widow of the assassinated president and sister-in-law of the senator, wearing a black lace

mantilla, arrived moments later and knelt by the coffin before taking her seat. She was accompanied by her children, John Jr. and Caroline.

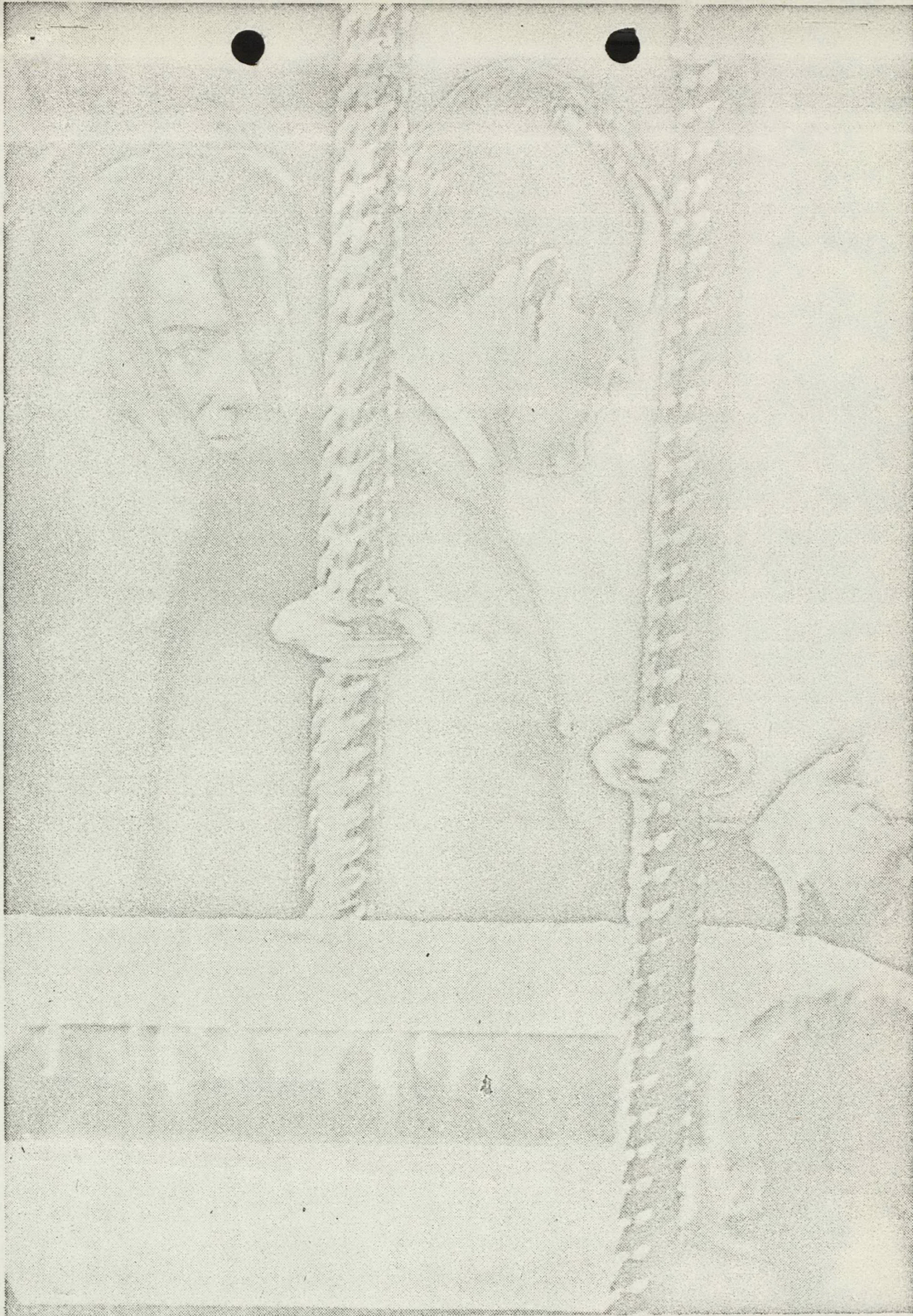
The mourners rose again as the widow of the slain senator, her face covered by a black veil, was escorted by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, the last survivor of the four Kennedy sons. Her lips moved silently, as though in prayer.

After the family was seated, voices of the choir filled the vaulted cathedral and the clerical procession entered with Archbishop Cooke, majestic in conical hat, walking somberly down the aisle.



—United Press Telephot

A TOUCHING TRIBUTE FOR A SLAIN BROTHER
Edward Kennedy delivers eulogy on Robert during services today



A WIDOW'S EYES REFLECT THE GRIM TRAGEDY OF DEATH
Ethel Kennedy glances over the shoulder of Edward at the casket bearing her husband

—Associated Press Wirephoto

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Yorty Delegation Flies to N.Y. to Attend Funeral Rites Today

Mayor Welcome as Elected Representative of People,
Although He Was Not Specifically Invited by the Family

BY GENE BLAKE

Times Staff Writer

Mayor Sam Yorty flew to New York Friday to attend the funeral of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and will be welcome to do so as a representative of the city, although not specifically invited.

However, a spokesman for the Kennedy family said other members of the Los Angeles delegation, including Dep. Mayor Joseph Quinn and six city councilmen, cannot be accommodated because of limited seating.

The spokesman emphasized that invitations to the funeral were not issued on any basis of protocol. For example, he pointed out, not all governors and mayors of major cities were invited.

Colleagues Invited

Invitations were issued mainly to persons who had a relationship with Sen. Kennedy—friends, acquaintances and supporters, the spokesman said.

He added that there were about 6,000 requests for admittance to the funeral Mass this morning in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

But after accommodating about 400 members of the press, there were only 2,400 to 2,500 seats remaining.

Even large delegations coming from abroad cannot be accommodated, the spokesman said. Some have been notified that only their top government representative will be admitted.

As for Yorty, who often feuded with Sen. Kennedy, the spokesman said:

"He will be welcome as the elected representative of the people of

Los Angeles, for whom Robert Kennedy had great affection and with whom he had a great rapport."

Yorty had already departed Los Angeles aboard a 10 a.m. flight. With him in addition to Quinn were Councilmen Billy Mills, Paul Lamport, Edmund Edelman, Gilbert Lindsay, Arthur Snyder and Tom Bradley.

On the eve of the departure, there were reports that the Kennedy family did not want Yorty at the funeral. Seven Democratic clubs in San Fernando Valley sent him a telegram urging that he not attend.

The telegram said the clubs "publicly disassociate ourselves from your most recent actions concerning the assassination." This apparently referred to Yorty's continued public utterances about the background of the accused assassin

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despite advice from Atty. Gen. Thomas C. Lynch that he refrain from making such statements.

Asked about reports that he was not wanted at the funeral, Yorty said he planned to attend anyway as representative and as mayor of the city.

"My personal differences with Sen. Kennedy in the past were political and not personal," he said.

Yorty had sought to lead an official city delegation at the head of the procession escorting Sen. Kennedy's body to the airport here Thursday.

His office was told by Kennedy aides, however, that it would be more appropriate for him to go directly to the airport as a representative of Gov. Reagan was doing.

Remained Apart

At the airport, Yorty and other city officials remained some 50 feet away as the coffin and the Kennedy party went aboard the Air Force plane.

There were reports that Yorty had tried to go to the boarding area but was told by Frank Mankiewicz, the senator's press secretary, that his presence would be "offensive" to Mrs. Kennedy.

Later, Mankiewicz was quoted as saying:

"That's too strong. I don't think I said that. I think what I told Mayor Yorty was, 'I think Mrs. Kennedy would prefer that you not be there.' It was a private, personal family thing. They didn't want anybody there to greet them."

However, Tom Jardine,

the mayor's press secretary, said Yorty had no intention or discussion about going to the area where the Kennedy party was boarding the plane.

He said Yorty realized that the family did not want to be delayed by anything like handshaking and that it would have been inappropriate.

Meanwhile, in Moscow the Soviet government newspaper Izvestia attacked Yorty for charging that the accused assassin, Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, was associated with Communists.

It said that Yorty's statements were "evoked ... by frankly provocative intentions," adding:

"Yorty is following in the footsteps of his Dallas colleagues, who, in the first days after the murder of President Kennedy, spread absurd rumors, which were later officially refuted, about the membership of (Lee Harvey) Oswald in the ranks of the Reds."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

'Taps' Sounded in Memorial Rites at Civic Center Mall

BY RAY ZEMAN
Times County Bureau Chief

"Taps" in the Civic Center Mall Friday sounded a Los Angeles requiem for Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Clergymen of many denominations joined representatives of the Air Force, Army, Navy, Marines, and Coast Guard in ceremonies near the Hall of Administration.

Songs like "America the Beautiful," "Battle Hymn of the Republic," and "The Caissons Go Rolling Along," stirred emotions of 500 persons gathered before the speakers and many hundreds more on the steps and in windows of nearby public buildings.

But heads of all were bowed when "Eternal Father," the Navy hymn played at burial ceremonies, was heard.

The Rev. Benjamin Morales of Tenth Avenue Baptist Church and the Rev. Martin D. McGovern of St. Albert The Great Catholic Church gave the invocation and benediction.

Plea for Goodwill Made

Supervisor Kenneth Hahn, who arranged the services with Norman Kelly, veterans affairs director, said, "I hope God will urge each of us in our own way to promote goodwill and better understanding."

Rabbi Edgar F. Magnin, referring to the assassination, said, "Horrible as this all is, we thank God for a wonderful memory." He called upon Americans to carry on the programs for which Kennedy gave his life.

Dr. H. Claude Hudson, member of the national board of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said, "I ask one thing: try to eradicate hatred from our minds."

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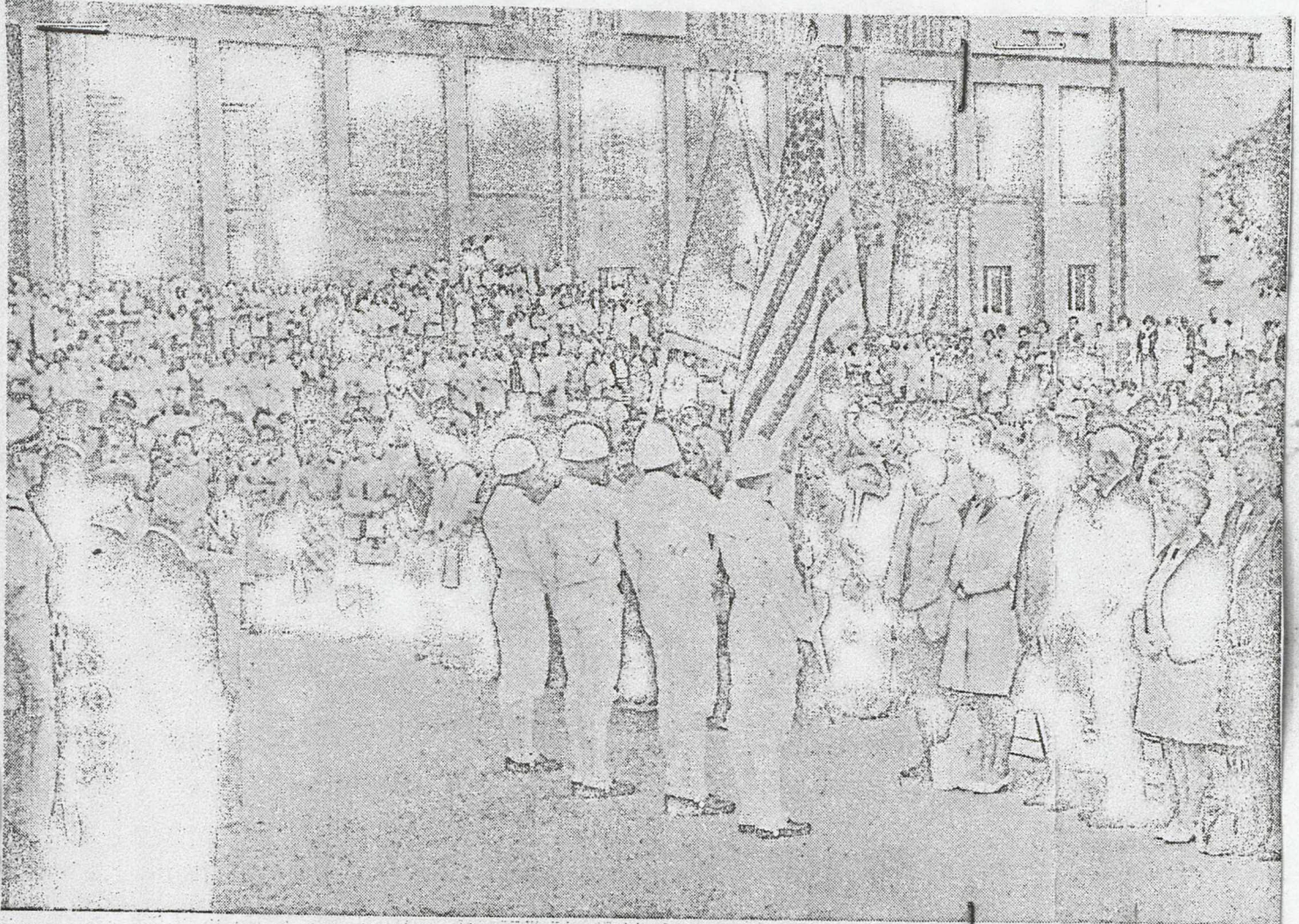
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MEMORIAL SERVICE—The colors are presented during a memorial service for the slain Sen. Robert F. Kennedy at the Civic Center Mall.

Members of all five branches of the armed forces, clergymen of all faiths and local officials participated in the Friday noon rites.

Times photo by Steve Fontanini

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Death Called Kennedy Price for Idealism

The Kennedy family, as though living out a classic Greek tragedy, has symbolized the dangers faced by idealistic activists in a time of massive revolution.

"I think it is probably America's first great tragic family," commented Dr. F. Thomas Trotter, dean of the School of Theology at Claremont and one of the nation's foremost religion spokesmen.

"Yet, as a family, it comes up with the sort of grandeur that is impressive. Think of Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy's walking in the funeral procession for her husband—one of the great moments in American history!"

The Kennedys illustrate "the high cost of being idealists and public men at the same time," Dr. Trotter said.

Linked to Fervor

He did not believe that the flood of assassinations in recent years—Malcolm X, President John F. Kennedy and his brother, New York Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, Dr. Martin Luther King, Medgar Evers and others—was due primarily to a malaise in American society.

Rather, he thought it originated with the revolutionary fervor sweeping the world.

"It is the high cost of being a free society in a revolutionary time," Dr. Trotter said.

He mentioned that each victim of assassins' bullets in recent years has been a liberal who struck for social reform and fearlessly

attacked vested interests. None has been an avowed conservative.

But, Dr. Trotter added: "I think it's high time we recognize that we no longer are Dodge City."

Backs Gun Controls

He referred to Dodge City, Kan., which according to an exaggerated legend, was a wide-open frontier community in the 1870s, where lawlessness was rife and each man protected himself, and asserted his rights, with his pistol.

"The recent murders are why I am so strongly in favor of the enactment of gun control laws," the theologian said.

Dr. Trotter believes that "it is time for a very penetrating debate on our national purpose and our life style in America, as called for by U.S. Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy."

"He has pointed out that this latest tragedy cannot be dismissed as simply the act of one mad man, but that we all are implicated in so many ways. We must try to unravel the tangled mass of interconnections that has created such a situation."

Miss Whole Point

"So when someone says that this is just another example of 'violence in the streets' they miss the whole point. That is like blaming the symptom, rather than the disease."

"I do not know what the solution is."

Dr. Trotter hoped that out of this action might come a reflective period that would be good for the nation's soul.

"The thing that depresses me, is that this is not random violence," he said. "The political leaders who are the targets are those who want to take innovative actions and create new — better — styles of

American life.

"This really hurts. It means that youthful idealism takes the lickings."

It is always dangerous to be an innovator, a reformer, an idealist, a worker for human good if it means radical change, he said. The peril was clearly shown in the Old Testament and most sharply in the New Testament; in the fate of Jesus Christ.

"It is very biblical," Dr. Trotter said.

"The person who really believes in an ideal, who gives himself fully to it, then becomes fearless with regard to his life."

"That is probably true of most of the political leaders of our time—the way they plunge into crowds, take risks. They must come to terms with this peril. Otherwise, how could they do it?"

He said we are obviously in "some kind of a world revolution."

"There is certainly a great connection between what's happening here, and what is taking place in France, Italy and elsewhere."

"When the Russians brag that they don't have any such violence, it seems to me the boast of a totalitarian state that will not tolerate free expression as we do. In revolutionary times this brings risks we have to take. I could not imagine a political campaign, for instance, where the candidates sat in hermetically sealed rooms and talked over television."

Remarkable Action

Dr. Trotter said the most encouraging thing about the recent Kennedy tragedy was the remarkable action of Roosevelt Grier, Rafer Johnson and others to protect the alleged assassin from possible mob violence, minutes after the shooting.

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"It gave me a feeling of confidence, in the basic coolness and sanity of the best people," he said. "Those fellows acted with extraordinary sanity. The police acted swiftly, coolly, and well, too."

"Looking at it objectively, that is an extraordinary achievement for civilization. It just has to be extraordinary."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

**KINGSBURY SMITH**

He Relied On Luck

PARIS—Fifteen days before he was shot in Los Angeles, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy told a French journalist he felt certain there would be an attempt on his life "sooner or later."

The ill-fated presidential aspirant also said something needed to be done about the "psychic contagion" of violence and desire for "dramatic happenings" that was affecting people—and especially the youth—in many countries.

Kennedy attributed this spread of a climate of violence to the effects of a restless, discontented youth and the display of so much violence on television and other forms of mass media, as well as on the glorification of killing by such popular novelists as the late Ernest Hemingway, and even the turbulent trend of modern avant-garde paintings.

In an interview a fortnight ago in Los Angeles with Romain Gary, published in the French conservative newspaper Le Figaro, Kennedy was asked what precautions he was taking to protect himself against a possible assassination attempt.

"There is no means of protecting a candidate during an election campaign," he replied. "It is necessary to give oneself to the crowd and to be part of it.

"I must count on luck. One must have luck to be elected president of the United States. One has it or one doesn't have it. I know that an attempt to assassinate me will be made sooner or later. Not so much for political reasons, but because of the contagion of violence, of the desire for emulation.

"We live in an epoch of extraordinary psychic contagion. Because someone kills Martin Luther King here, someone else, contaminated and emotionally agitated by seeing a dramatic picture of that act; is moved to attempt to kill the leader of German students in Berlin.

"There is need for a profound study of the traumatization of individuals by the mass media, or creation of dramatic and violent climates which stimulate the desire for spectacular events.

"Nothing of any importance has so far been done in this area."

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Kennedy also expressed the belief that the decline of spiritual values in the East as well as in the West had created an inspirational "emptiness" that was stimulating the desire of youth for the dramatic event.

"The 'happening' has become a veritable need," he added. "And from one happening to another, there is a chain reaction.

"There is also a problem of demographic congestion, especially in the big cities. The young literally are trying to burst forth.

"Individuals, such as those we see in the black ghettos, feel themselves so compressed or oppressed that they think they can liberate themselves only by an explosion.

"I have been wondering whether the turbulent trend in painting, with Pollock and the action painting, tends to push towards violence those youth who lack artistic talent or other means of expressing themselves.

"Then we have had the influence of Hemingway. I liked Hemingway as a writer. But I cannot help feeling he inspired a ridiculous and dangerous myth and that of the virile beauty of the firearm and the act of killing.

"It has been absolutely impossible to obtain from Congress an effective law prohibiting the free sale of firearms."

Kennedy asked how many assassination attempts had been made against President Charles de Gaulle, and when told five or six, he remarked:

"One cannot be a president these days without good luck."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

U.N. Delegates Stand for Minute of Silence

Rare Ceremony Includes Message of Gratitude From Widow of Slain Senator

BY LOUIS B. FLEMING

Times Staff Writer

UNITED NATIONS — The U.N. General Assembly halted its work Friday while delegates from the 124 member nations stood for a minute of silence in tribute to Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

It was a rare tribute, usually reserved for chief of state, permanent representatives and those who have worked within the organization itself.

The tribute included a message from the widow of Sen. Kennedy, her personal expression of gratitude for the special observance in his memory.

The ceremony followed by two days suspension of the work of the Security Council. The council had adjourned Wednesday afternoon, after hearing all 15 members pay tribute to the senator, who then was fighting for his life in Good Samaritan Hospital, Los Angeles.

Opens Session

Corneliu Manescu, foreign minister of Romania and president of the assembly, opened the session Friday with his own words of praise.

"Throughout his fruitful political career, both in the posts of high responsibility he held in the government of the United States while he was a close associate of his brother, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, and when he himself became an aspirant to the Presidency of the United

States, Robert Francis Kennedy devoted his efforts to promoting respect for the ideals of peace, of the struggle against prejudice, discrimination and inequality, of understanding and international cooperation," Manescu told the delegates.

'Alive to Evils'

U.S. Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg responded, reading first a telegram from Mrs. Kennedy thanking the delegates for their tribute to the senator and for their messages of sympathy.

To this Goldberg added his own eulogy, appealing not only for an end of violence but for "the ever-increasing presence of justice."

"Sen. Kennedy was fully and vibrantly alive to the evils and injustices that affect our world," Goldberg told the assembly.

"He was acutely sensitive to the sufferings of the poor and the dispossessed. He abhorred the cruelty of racial prejudice and abominated apartheid and racial supremacy in all its forms and manifestations. He clearly understood why so many of our youth feel alienated from a civilization that often falls woefully short of their high ideals. For these young people he sought, in his own words, 'a sense of possibility,' a sense that alienation is not the answer because the

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ideals they wish to pursue are possible through personal effort."

Goldberg urged the assembly to be "ever mindful of those aspirations which all of our peoples hold in common, and let us seek to place at their service the same energy and courage of which he gave us such a shining example."

The 124 national flags were not raised in front of the United Nations for the second consecutive day as the two blue U.N. flags, one in front of the assembly building, one at the garden steps, were flown at half-staff and will so remain through today.

Usual Practice

The usual practice is to lower the U.N. flag to half-staff only for one day on the death of a chief of state but exceptions have been made, most recently in tribute to Dr. Martin Luther King but previously for Adlai E. Stevenson and Eleanor Roosevelt.

Present in the assembly hall for the tribute were U.S. Ambassador to France Sargent Shriver, brother-in-law of the late Sen. Kennedy, and his son Robert, 14. Later, Goldberg escorted Shriver for an informal meeting with Secretary General U Thant.

The assembly itself will complete its work next week. A vote is expected Monday in the political committee approving the Soviet-American treaty to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. Action is scheduled later in the week on a new attempt to end South Africa's control over South-West Africa.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Thousands in N.Y. Pay Honor to Kennedy;

Silent, Tearful Crowds Throng Into St. Patrick's

BY RICHARD DOUGHERTY
Times Staff Writer

NEW YORK — The people, to whom he had come so often, came to Robert F. Kennedy Friday.

By the scores of thousands, in a massive eight-abreast line that wound through more than a mile of Manhattan streets, they came to St. Patrick's Cathedral to pay a silent, often tearful tribute.

They marched slowly down the nave of the mighty Gothic cathedral and passed the unadorned and closed mahogany coffin where Kennedy lay in state.

From sunrise on through a hot and humid day, and then all through the night they came endlessly. Dozens of people toppled over from heat prostration as the temperature reached 90 degrees. Some spent six to seven hours in the line for the opportunity to pause for a fraction of a second at the bier and—in many instances—to reach out and touch the coffin.

New York police, who kept the line moving at a rate of about 6,000 an hour, declined to estimate the size of the grieving throng.

150,000 to 200,000 Indicated

Given the rate at which the line moved, however, it appeared that 150,000 to 200,000 will have paid their respects by the time the public viewing ends this morning and the cathedral is closed to prepare for the funeral Mass.



FAREWELL KISS—Mrs. Ethel Kennedy blows a kiss at the casket of her husband as she passes the bier.

(AP Wirephoto)

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1-I Los Angeles Times
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Robert Francis Kennedy, a younger brother of the late President John F. Kennedy and like him the victim of an assassin's bullet, died Thursday morning in Los Angeles' Good Samaritan Hospital.

His death at 42 came 25 hours after he had been shot in the head, allegedly by Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, a 24-year-old Arab immigrant who is in custody in Los Angeles under a murder indictment.

Today there will be a solemn requiem Mass at 10 a.m. (7 a.m. PDT) at St. Patrick's, the century-old seat of the Catholic Archdiocese of New York.

By Train to Washington

Thereafter, the senator's widow, Ethel Skakel Kennedy, and the rest of the large Kennedy family, together with a host of friends and associates, will board a black-draped Penn-Central train and proceed to Washington.

Burial will be in Arlington National Cemetery, with a service scheduled for 5:30 p.m. (2:30 p.m. PDT), where the late President—in whose political footsteps Robert had attempted to follow—also lies buried.

The people's tribute to the senator began shortly after 5:30 a.m. Friday when the great bronze doors of the cathedral were opened to admit the first few hundreds—most of whom had been waiting since well before midnight.

Jeannie West, a New Yorker, was

one of the first to enter, and she spoke for all of the patient crowd: "I wanted to pay my last respects. If he can die for his country, I can spend one day standing in line to see him."

From then on through the day and into the night the mourning throng—largest of its kind in the history of the nation's biggest city—reflected all ranks of society.

There were the rich whose advantages and background the dead man shared. There were the poor whose condition had stirred and shaped his politics and whose cause he had championed as a senator from his adopted state of New York and as a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination.

There were the crippled and infirm, the young and beautiful. There were black faces by the thousands come to mourn the man who had occupied a unique place in the affections of the American Negro community.

The coffin, set on a purple-draped bier directly in front of the towering bronze altar at the end of the long nave, was flanked by six tall candles in bronze holders. A small wreath of white lilies lay at the foot. At midday an American Flag was draped over the coffin.

The lilies had obviously been left there by one of the thousands who passed by. A piece of paper was attached bearing a scrawled handwritten message of which only the words "With Love" were legible.

Touch Coffin

Some of those who passed the coffin merely touched it lightly with their fingertips. Some rapped on it gently with their knuckles as if to wish the man inside good luck.

Many genuflected and made the sign of the cross and quickly seized a corner of the flag to kiss it.

Tears ran down the cheeks of men and women; some sobbed aloud and the sound echoed through the vaulted vastness of the cathedral.

An honor guard of friends, relatives and associates—which changed constantly through the long vigil—stood around the coffin. Strong television lights gave an unnatural brightness to the old cathedral and made brilliant the stained-glass windows of the transept and nave.

Most of the time during the day and night, some members of the stricken family were present in the cathedral—kneeling in prayer or attending one of a number of Masses said for the senator at one of the side altars.

Widow Present

The young widow, mother of 10 children and expecting an 11th next winter, made several visits to be near her husband who was taken from her as they celebrated his primary victory in California.

Looking distraught and still benumbed with shock, Ethel Kennedy maintained her composure. She wore a simple black dress and a large black bow in her hair. With her were two of her older sons—Joseph and Robert F. Jr., both of whom took turns during the day in standing vigil with the honor guard.

Another visitor was Mrs. Joseph P. Kennedy Sr., 77, the senator's moth-

er. Three of her four sons have met violent deaths. The oldest, Joseph Jr., was killed on an Army Air Corps mission in Europe during World War II.

Mrs. Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy, the widow of President Kennedy, also came to the cathedral to pray. She wore black and her face was partly hidden by a black lace mantilla. With her on one visit were her children, Caroline and John Jr.

Present much of the time—hour after hour, night and day—was Sen. Edward M. (Ted) Kennedy of Massachusetts, the youngest and now the last of this generation of Kennedy men.

Richard Cardinal Cushing of Boston, a longtime family friend, will join New York Archbishop Terence J. Cooke in this morning's solemn requiem Mass.

Vice President Humphrey will head an official delegation of 69 senators and 40 representatives at the Mass. The House delegation comprises all 40 representatives from New York.

Music for the funeral service was chosen by the Kennedy family, aided by Leonard Bernstein, director of the New York Philharmonic. Bernstein said one piece to be played—by some 30 musicians—will be the slow movement from Gustav Mahler's Fifth Symphony.

After Mass, the body will be borne in a funeral cortege to Pennsylvania Station in Manhattan, where it will be carried aboard a black-draped train to Washington.

The train will slow as it passes through cities along the route—Newark and Trenton, N.J., Philadelphia and Baltimore.

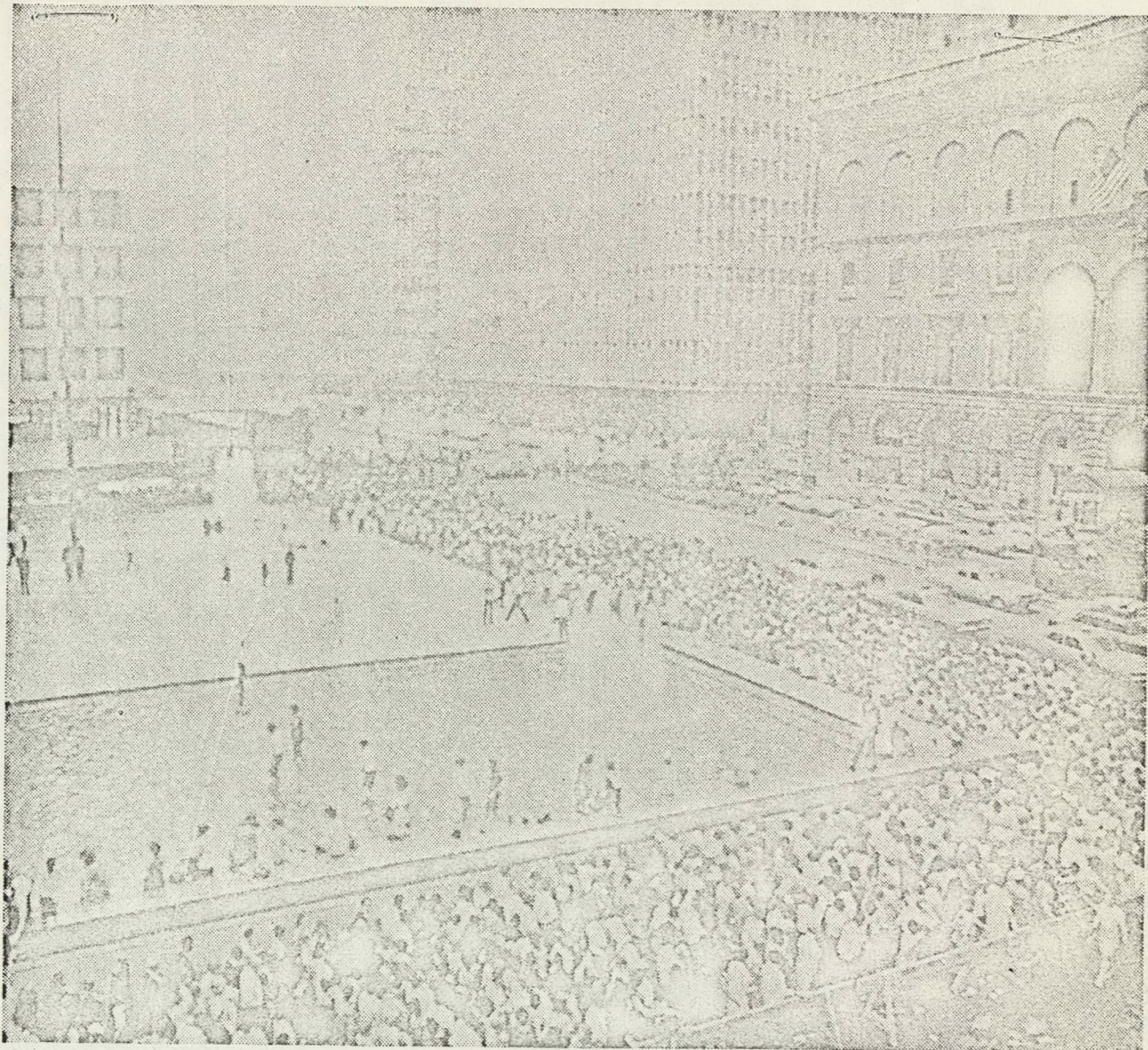
In Washington, the coffin will be carried in a hearse past the Senate Office Building, where Kennedy had his office; past the Justice Department, where he served as attorney general, and past Resurrection City, to symbolize his concern for the poor.

Notables Included

In Arlington, Kennedy will be buried near the grave of his brother, the 35th President of the United States.

Among notables who paid their respects or stood vigil in St. Patrick's were Arthur Goldberg, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations; Robert S. McNamara, former secretary of Defense; Douglas Dillon, former secretary of the Treasury; actor Sidney Poitier; Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York; Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.); John Kenneth Galbraith, former ambassador to India; television personality Ed Sullivan; singer Andy Williams, and Jose Torres, former lightweight boxing champion.

Now and then, those in charge of the honor guard would ask people passing in the line to join the vigil. Thus, the plain people were mixed with celebrities — a mixture that Robert Kennedy would have liked.



THE LONG WAIT — Thousands wend their way along the Seagram Building Mall, down Park Avenue, and west on 51st St. to St. Patrick's Cathedral,

two blocks away on 5th Avenue, to view the bier of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. Some of crowd wade in pool as temperatures in New York went into the 90s.

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